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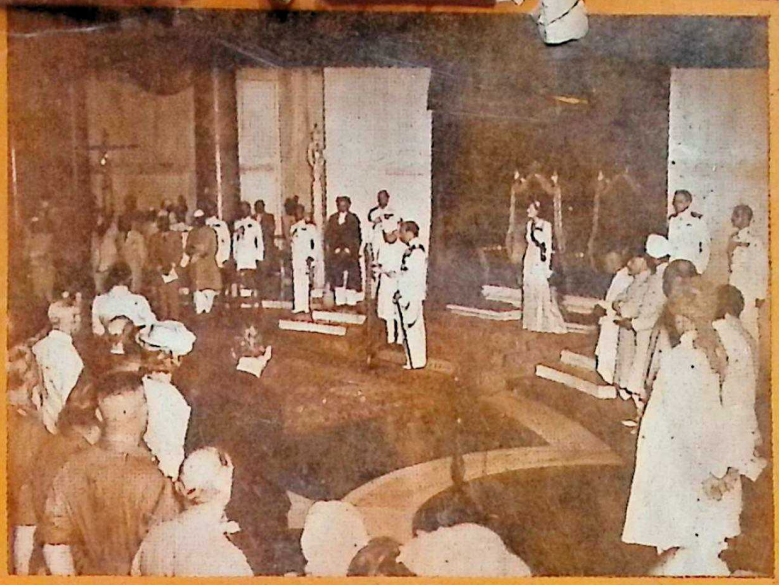
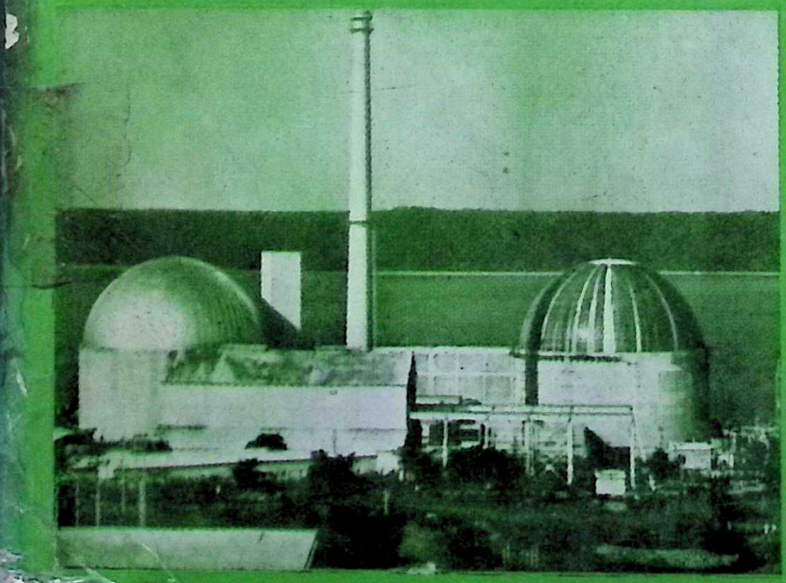


India Since Independence

Chronology of Events

August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1977

VIMLA KAUL



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Chronology of Events

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Thirty years ago on 15 August 1947 the tricolour banner of independent India was hoisted over the ramparts of the ancient Red Fort in Delhi. That day marked the beginning of the country's journey to rediscover itself. The history of free India is crowded with events and achievements in every walk of life. Planners, executives, statesmen, research workers, students, teachers, journalists and many others look round for the correct date of an important-sometimes not-so-important-event which is just not available easily.

Here is a unique two-Volume publication which meets nearly any demand for dates pertaining to important developments in all fields of Indian activity-be it political, economical, social, cultural scientific, sports and...and... Some of the entries like, swearing-in of Independent India's first cabinet, first Indo-Pak Ministerial conference at New Delhi and many more are even annotated to make the researcher's job easy.

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INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1947-1977

Volume 1: 1947-1966

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INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1947-1977

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Volume 1 : 1947-1966

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Index with Volume 2

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PREFACE

India emerged as an independent country shaking off the British yoke in 1947 and in that year began the country's journey towards a strong, self-reliant nationhood. The partition of the country at the same time added to complexities of the social, economic and political situation resulting from the 200 years of colonial rule. The vivisection of the country brought in its wake a communal holocaust of unprecedented proportions causing a massive influx of refugees from West Pakistan and East Bengal. The leadership had to plan and execute both short-term and long-term measures for the rehabilitation of the millions of displaced persons. The withdrawal of the British created problems also with regard to the integration of the six hundred and odd princely states in the Indian Union. These twin problems received urgent attention of the country's administration.

Once this was accomplished the nation's mind was engaged in drawing up the framework under which the People's Republic of India would be governed. As laid down in the Objectives Resolution which had been placed before the Constituent Assembly in December 1946. The country declared itself a Sovereign Democratic People's Republic. Social, economic and political justice, equality of opportunity and freedom of expression, belief and faith were guaranteed under this declartion. The Constitution of Free India which embodied these lofty principles came into force on 26 January, 1950.

Elections to the country's supreme legislative body, Parliament, and to the different State Assemblies are to be held once in five years. The first election based on adult franchise for the National Parliament, now called Lok Sabha, and the State Assemblies, (Vidhan Sabhas) was held in 1952. Since then, India has had five general elections to Parliament as well as a number of elections to the State Legislative Assemblies. In the first election over 173 million voters cast their franchise which even at that time regarded the largest electorate in the World. In 1977 the strength of the Indian electorate exceeded 318 million.

The object of political freedom is to secure economic independence. Therefore, the Central Government embarked on planned social and economic development of the country by launching Five Year Plans. The Planning Commission which was constituted in 1950 prepared a blue print for the overall development of the country taking the needs and resources into account. The First Five Year Plan was launched in April 1951 and on its successful implementation, the second and the third and the fourth Plans were drawn up in fullness of time and executed to bring about a silent revolution in the fields of industry, agriculture and social services. The Fifth Five Year Plan which was launched in April 1974 envisaged a tentative outlay of Rs. 53,411 crores. The present government introduced the concept of Rolling Plans. A balanced planning for development of the private as well as the public sector resulted in a notable increase in the production of industrial as well as consumer products. The total investment in the Public Sector which was confined to mere five units amounting to Rs. 29 crores in the First Five Year Plan increased to a massive Rs. 7,161 crores covering 159 enterprises in March 1975. As a result of increased

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industrialisation the net National Product showed an upward curve from Rs. 13,000 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 20,400 crores in 1974-75. Despite the sharp rise in India's population in these 30 years the per capita income at current prices rose from Rs. 247 in 1948-49 to Rs. 1,022 in 1974-75.

India's economy being mainly agriculture—based and 80 per cent of the population living in villages, the development of agriculture and rural social and economic services received priorlty under the Five Year Plans. Foodgrain production rose from 550 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 to 113 million tonnes in 1975-76. This was due to the sustained effort in increasing irrigation facilities, evolving new methods of farming and high yielding varieties.

The development in agriculture has reflected in the general economic and social advancement of the village community which helped to involve them in the national reconstruction endeavour. The provision of infra-structure facilities in the rural areas for the development of rural economy was also given due to attention. Communications enlarged, education and health services increased which led to the general progress of the rural people. The Panchayati Raj system which aimed at giving power and responsibility to the people in the villages ushered in a new era in which villages began taking active interest in the affairs of the rural community and the nation.

To improve conditions of small farmers and agricultural labourers agrarian reforms were taken up and considerable progress has been made in the direction.

The welfare of the weeker sections who constitute about 22 per cent of India's population required urgent attention. Incentives have been provided for the backward classes in eduction and employment. The practice of untouchability was abolished by Law in 1955 and it is being implemented vigorously.

India has been wedded to a policy of non-alignment and mutual co-operation with all countries. However, antagonism of a few neighbouring countries, led them to launch military adventurism on our country. This made it imperative that we equipped ourselves militarily also. This, however, never interfered with our relations with the great powers of the world.

As part of sustained development of scientific and technological know-how the country began experimenting with nuclear energy for the advancement of power generation, agriculture, health and other peaceful purposes. India has received assistance from some of the nuclear powers in this regard. However, the one evidence of the nation's scientific self-reliance was in the Pokharan underground nuclear experiment which was conducted on 18 May 1974.

The intolerent attitude of the previous Congress Government at the Centre towards even responsible and constructive criticism led the erstwhile leadership into clamping national Emergency in June 1975. All the constitutionally guaranteed liberties were abrogated, the sacred Constitution of the country was amended to suit the whims of the former Prime Minister. The election to the Lok Sabha in March 1977 heralded a new era of freedom and restoration of liberties to people, press and the political parties.

Thus, the history of free India is crowded with events and achievements in every walk of life. Planners, executives, statesmen, research workers, students, teachers, journalists and many others look for the correct date of an important-sometimes not-so-important-event which is just not available.

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In these two volumes, dates pertaining to important developments in all fields of Indian activity-be it political, economical, social, cultural, scientific, sports etc. etc. are available. The period covered in Volume I is from August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1966. Volume 2 covers the events from January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1977.

A combined, comprehensive index has been provided at the end of Volume 2. This will serve as a key to this invaluable work.

The compiler is indebted to the guidance she has received from Shri V. Patanjali, author and journalist. Thanks are also due to Shri Pramod K. Varma and Shri Tilak Raj who have helped in a variety of ways.

The compiler will be failing in her duty if the kind and continuous encouragement and help received from Ashok K, Sadhu and Shri Maharaj Krishan Kaul are not gratefully acknowledged.

The compiler is also thankful to Shri Narender Sagar of Sagar Publications, New Delhi, for taking keen interest and pains in seeing the book through the press expeditiously.

New Delhi,

February 11. 1978.

(Mrs) Vimla Kaul

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INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE
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1947

August 14-15 Constituent Assembly of India passed a resolution, regarding assuming power for governance of India and endorsing appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General of Dominion of India.

15 Dominion of India inaugurated in New Delhi with a simple ceremony in the Constituent Assembly at midnight.

— Jawaharlal Nehru broadcast to the Nation from New Delhi station of All India Radio. It was his first official broadcast as the first Prime Minister of India.

— Lord Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly as Dominion Governor-General.

— Independent India's first Cabinet consisting of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister, External and Commonwealth Relations aud Scientific Research), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Home, Information and Broadcasting and States), Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Food & Agriculture), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Education), Dr. John Matthai (Railway and Transport), Sardar Baldev Singh (Defence), Mr. Jagjivan Ram (Labour), Mr. C.H. Bhabha (Commerce), Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Communications), Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Health), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Law), Mr. R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (Finance), Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji (Industries and Supplies) and Mr. N.V. Gadgil (Works, Mines and Power) started functioning.

17 First contingent of British troops—the second battalion of the Royal Norfolk Reginment—sailed home in S.S. Georgie.

— Sir Cyril Redcliffe Award on the new boundaries of West Punjab, East Punjab, West Bengal, East Bengal and Assam announced.

20 Correspondence between Jawaharlal Nehru and General Smuts on the dispute over the position of Indians in South Africa was published.

23 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of India.

26 Joint Indo-French declaration was issued in New Delhi.

— Nawab of Bhopal announced accession of Bhopal State to the Indian Dominion.

27 Sardar Patel, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Minorities, Fundamental Rights etc. submitted the report of the Committee to the Constituent Assembly.

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August 29 Conference of the Governors-General and Prime Ministers of both India and Pakistan together with their Military Commanders met in Lahore to devise means to stop communal riots in Punjab.

31 Nehru visited the riot-affected areas in Punjab with Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Patel.

September 1 Mahatma Gandhi started fast at Calcutta for Hindu-Muslim unity (Fast was broken on 4 September after 73 hours after the peace was restored).

4 Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation deciding to revise the Constitution Act, promulgated last year with a view to establishing responsible Government in the State.

6 Indian Government announced the creation of new Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation of Refugees and the appointment of a Cabinet Emergency Committee to deal with the situation. Mr. K.C. Neogy appointed Minister for Refugees.

7 Hormashi Peroshaw Modi was sworn—in as Acting Governor of Bombay. (In place of Sir John Colville)

8 Joint statement by Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan was issued, warning the armed bands in West and East Punjab to be shot when caught red-handed.

9 Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Delhi from Calcutta and announced his decision to stay in Delhi until peace is restored.

15 Gandhi deplored the idea of transfer of population.

20 Representatives of the Dominions of India and Pakistan at their two-day conference held in New Delhi reaffirmed the policy of both Governments to create and maintain in their respective Dominion such condition as would enable the minorities to live in security. The two Governments decided to hold frequent meetings between their Ministers alternately in Delhi and Lahore with a view to facilitating joint consideration of various problems.

25 Indian Government issued a statement on Junagadh's accession to Pakistan.

26 Gandhi appealed to Pakistan to safeguard the rights of minorities.

28 India rejects Pakistan proposal of 22 September to ask United Nations to send observers.

October 9 P.C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, appealed to all Leftist parties in India to rally round Jawaharlal Nehru as the head of the national Government in the fight for peace.

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October 10 R.L. Batra, Deputy Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, declared that State will maintain strict neutrality towards the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

15 The Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mehr Chand Mahajan, complained to the British Government that Pakistan has violated the Stand Still Agreement by imposing economic blockade on the State.

18 Kashmir Government complained to the Pakistani Government of hostile acts and propaganda.

22 Communications on Poonch between Pakistan and Kashmir were exchanged.

— All out invasion of Kashmir by Pakistani tribesmen with the abetment of Pakistan Government.

24 Kashmir Government requested the Government of India for military aid to defend their State from invaders.

25 A resolution urging dissolution of the Muslim League in India and asking the Government of India to declare it an unlawful organization throughout the Dominion, was passed at a public meeting held in the Jama Masjid, Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. Aziz Hasan Baqai.

26 Maharaja of Kashmir asked the Indian Government for immediate help against raiders and offered accession of his State to India.

— India pledged support to Kashmir against invaders and insurgents.

27 Indian Government accepted the Maharaja's (of Kashmir) accession and sent troops to Kashmir and accession of Kashmir to India was officially announced.

— Sheikh Abdullah, in a statement, said that Kashmir was in dire peril and the first duty of every Kashmiri was to defend his motherland against the intruder.

— Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation opened in New Delhi.

28 Meharchand Mahajan, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, invited Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, National Conference leader, on behalf of Maharaja of Kashimir, to form an interim Government in the State.

29 Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir leader, stated that the problem of setting up a popular interim Government for Kashmir had been satisfactorily solved.

— Mysore's popular Ministry was sworn in. The ministers assumed office on October 24, but the swearing in ceremony was

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kept in abeyance so that it could be done in the presence of Maharaja.

October 31 Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was sworn in as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in succession to Mehr Chand Mahajan, to head an emergency administration.

November 1 India-Pakistan Joint Defence Council met in Lahore. No agreement reached on the Kashmir issue.

3 Pakistan's terms for Kashmir announced.

8 Diwan of Junagarh asked for Indian help to maintain law and order.

— Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi.

9 Indian Government informed the Pakistan Government regarding the request of Diwan of Junagarh for help and taking over of Junagarh administration.

— Tripartite agreement between the Government of India, UK and Nepal on the future of Gurkha troops was signed.

11 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, reached Srinagar by air. Addressing a vast gathering, Nehru declared that as in the past so in the future, we shall stand together and face every enemy.

12 Government of India announced the formation of Air India International Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 70,000,000 and an initial paid up capital of Rs. 20,000,000.

13 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minlster, addressing a conference of Nationalist Muslims in New Delhi, advised the Muslims of India to join Indian National Congress forthwith.

15 J.B. Kripalani submitted his resignation from the post of Congress President.

17 G.V. Mavlanker elected Speaker of India's sovereign Dominion Parliament.

— Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President of the Indidn National Congress. Dr. Prasad's name was proposed by Sardar Patel and was seconded by Jawaharlal Nehru.

25 Prime Minister Nehru's speech in the Constituent Assembly on Kashmir where he said "a carefully planned and well organised raid into Kashmir with deliberate object of seizing the State by force and then declaring its accession to Pakistan was being made".

27 Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, stated in Delhi that Kashmir has acceded to the Indian Union because of

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economic need. So far as economic relations are concerned, Kashmir's fate is interlinked with India.

November 28 Talks held between Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan.

29 It was stated by Nizam of Hyderabad that he would not consider acceding to either Dominion, but would execute standstill aggreement with India and this agreement was accepted by the Indian Government.

— The details of the India-Hyderabad Pact announced in the Indian Parliament.

— In Hyderabad, the Nizam's Council of Ministers dissolved. A new Interim Government consisting of four nominated members, four Muslims and four Hindus including two popular Ministers to be formed.

December 6 Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, stated in the Constituent Assembly that all Indian troops would be withdrawn from overseas by 31 December, 1947.

8 Lord Mountbatten and Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Lahore for the meeting of the Joint Defence Council.

9 India's agreement with Pakistan on outstanding issues like assets, liabilities, division of sterling balance and military stores etc. was signed,

10 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced in New Delhi that India, Nepal and UK had signed and agreement enabling Gurkha officers and men to continue serving the Indian and British armies.

— Agreement for avoidance of double taxation of income between India and Pakistan (Ministry of Finance Notification No. 28) was signed.

12 Financial agreement between India and Pakistan was announced in Indian Parliament by Sardar Patel. Pakistan was to get Rs. 750,000,000 from the balance of the cash of the undivided India.

— Prime Minister Nehru made a statement on thc UN discussion of India's case against South Africa.

14 Various types of merger agreements were executed by the States.

20 Act was passed to give effect to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations.

— The Indian Government declared Pakistan as a foreign territory for export of raw jute products.

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December 22 Joint Defence Council of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi and considered matters arising out of partition of the armed forces.

— Tibetan Trade Mission led by Hipon Shakalpa arrived in Calcutta to study the possibilities of promoting Indo-Tibetan trade.

26 K.M. Munshi appointed as the Government of India's Agent-General in Hyderabad State.

27 Wheat agreement signed with Australia. India to buy 25,000,000 bushels at 18sh 6d (Australian) a bushel.

29 Prime Minister Nehru had discussions with the Prime Minister of Ceylon, D.F. Senanayake in New Delhi.

30 India informed Pakistan and other Dominion representatives that she had decided to refer the Kashmir issue to the Security Council under article 35 of the UN Charter.

1948

January 1 India informed the United Nations in a memorandum that she might send troops into Pakistan unless Pakistan ceased to aid Muslim raiders in Kashmir. Prime Minister Nehru stated to the Press in New Delhi that such a step would be "justified in self defence".

5 Act to enlarge jurisdiction of Federal Court was passed.

6 Security Council took up India's complaint charging Pakistan with aggression in Kashmir,

7 UN Security Council agreed to postpone consideration of India's complaint and urged both the countries to abstain from any action which might aggravate the situation.

11 Joint Defence Council met in Lahore and discussed the division and delivery of arms and equipment of the Old Indian Army.

13 Arab League sent a note to India and Pakistan offering to mediate in their dispute over Kashmir.

— Mahatma Gandhi went on fast in New Delhi. That was his last fast.

15 N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, leader of Indian delegation, informed the UN Security Council that the situation in Kashmir was serious and it might flare up into a full scale conflict with Pakistan.

17 UN Security Council called India and Pakistan to end strife in Kashmir and join together for negotiations and inform the Council of any change in Kashmir.

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January 18 Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast on security pledges from communal leaders.

20 Bomb exploded near Gandhi in Birla House (New Delhi), during the prayer meeting.

— India and Pakistan reached a deadlock in New York over Kashmir.

— Security Council decided to set up a three-member UN Commission for investigation and mediation in the Kashmir dispute.

25 French India Peoples' Convention in Pondicherry passed a resolution calling for the complete merger of French India with the Dominion of India.

— Security Council asked the Indian and Pakistani delegates to draw up specific proposals to settle the Kashmir question,

— G.V. Mavlankar elected Speaker of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha).

29 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made a statement on the Saurashtra Union.

30 Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi. He was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, at about 5.10 P.M., while he was going for his daily evening prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.

February 4 Ban was imposed on Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, by the Indian Government, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

— Finance Minister Chetty announced Government's decision to nationalize the Reserve Bank of India after 30 September, 1948.

5 Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, made a speech in U.N. Security Council, on Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India.

8 Muslim National Guard declared unlawful by Government of India.

12 Ashes of Gandhi, immersed in the holy waters of the Ganges at the confluence of the sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jamuna, at Allahabad.

14-15 Hindu Mahasabha passed a few resolutions to indicate its withdrawal from political work.

18 Indian Parliament passed the Damodar Valley Project Bill.

19 South-east Asian Youth Conference opened in Calcutta. The aims of the Conference were to strengthen the common struggle

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of the youth of Southeast Asia against imperialist oppression and to establish mutual cooperation among the student youth of these countries.

February 21 Draft Constitution of India presented to the Constituent Assembly of India.

22 Fact-finding Indian Mission flew to Saigon to study the position and grievances of Indian nationals in Indo-China.

24 State of Junagadh, whose accession to India was the subject of protest by Pakistan in the Security Council, voted in favour of India in a popular referendum of 20 February. Announcement was made by India's Ministry of States to this effect.

28 Last British military unit withdrawn from India.

29 Ruler of Nawanagar laid the foundation stone of Mahatma Gandhi's 70-foot statue in Bombay.

March 5 Maharaja of Kashmir made an announcement about the establishment of popular interim Government in place of emergency administration with Sheikh Abdullah as Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers to assist him.

— M.C. Rajagopalachari appointed as India's first Governor-General to succeed Lord Mountbatten on 21 June.

8 India offered to hold another plebiscite in the State of Junagadh under UN Supervision.

11 *S.S. Jala Usha*, the first ocean-going steamer, made in India, launched.

18 National Executive of Socialist Party of India announced the decision to dissociate itself completely from Congress.

April 2 Defence Minister announced in Parliament the decision to establish a National War Academy at Kharakavasla, Poona.

6 Government of India issued a policy statement on public and private sectors of economy and foreign capital.

8 Defence Minister announced the formation of Terriorial Army of India.

12 Foundation-stone was laid for Hirakund Dam near Sambalpur (Orissa) on the Mahanadi by Prime Minister Nehru.

13 Act was passed to vest Junagadh property in State administration.

— Foundation stone of new capital of Orissa laid at Bhuvaneshwar by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

19 Foundation stone of National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi was laid by the Prime Mimister Jawaharlal Nehru.

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April 19 India informed the Security Council that it could not agree to its plan for the settlement of the Kashmir problem.

— India and Pakistan signed a charter intended to protect the Hindu-Muslim minorities in both countries. It was agreed at a joint conference that both Dominions should stop mass exodus and encourage refugees to return.

20 Burmese delegation headed by U Ba Saing came to India and had discussions on the Indian immigration problem with the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

21 Security Council recommended a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir.

22 India and Burma began discussions in New Delhi on immigration and citizenship problem.

May 1 Baroda merged into Bombay Province.

2 Prime Minister Nehru stated in New Delhi that although the military compaign in Kashmir would be vigorously pressed, India was not thinking in terms of a conflict with Pakistan, and Pakistan territory would not be violated.

4 Indo-Pak Joint Agreement on canal dispute between East and West Punjab issued in New Delhi.

6 India formally rejected the Security Council's plan for UN supervision over a plebiscite in Kashmir,

21 Air transport Agreement signed between India and Sweden in New Delhi.

22 Press Law Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of India, submitted report.

26 First ever trade agreement signed between India and Pakistan at Karachi, nearly ten months after partition of the sub-continent.

27 The trial of nine men, charged with complicity in the assassination of Mahatama Gandhi, took place before a Special Court Judge Atma Charan at the historic Red Fort in Delhi. Trial ended on 30 December.

June 1 Third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East began at Ootacamund (India).

3 Security Council adopted a resolution that the Kashmir Commission should study and report on issues other than the Kashmir plebiscite.

8 Announced in New Delhi that Government of India has decided not to allow Muslims who had migrated to Pakistan to return to India for permanent settlement and would regulate the influx of such Muslims under a permit system.

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June 15 UN Commission on Kashmir held its first meeting in Geneva.

17 Indian and Hyderabad representatives reached agreement on the terms of a draft agreement settling the relations between the Dominion of India and the Hyderabad State, but this agreement was not acceptable to Nizam.

20 Lord Mountbatten left India.

21 C. Rajagopalachari sworn in as Governor-General of India.

22 His Majesty the King relinquished his title "Emperor of India"; official announcement was made in London.

23 Air Transport Agreement signed between India and Pakistan.

30 Agreement reached between India and Australia for the supply to India of another 100,000 tons of Australian wheat in addition to 680,000 tons to be supplied under the agreement of December 1947.

July 1 Agreement (signed June 23) came into force under which India and Pakistan regulate the operation of air services.

9 Indo-British Sterling Balances Agreement signed.

10 United Nations Kashmir Commission arrived in New Delhi.

12 Agreement signed with the USSR by which India would receive 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat in Soviet ships in exchange for tea.

13 India's Finance Minister announced the terms of the agreement with the UK for the settlement of India's sterling balances.

14 Agreement reached between India and United Kingdom for the appointment of Indian Commissioners in British Colonial Territories, where there was a large Indian population.

17 Government announced that discrimination against women in the matter of employment will not be maintained and in future women will be eligible for any public service, including IAS, IPS.

— Opening ceremony of Pathankot-Jammu road performed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru

August 8 All India Hindu Mahasabha decided to resume the political activity.

— Treaty signed between India and Bhutan.

9 United Nations Kashmir Commission asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send military observers in Kashmir.

13 Maharaja of Bhavnagar appointed Governor of Madras.

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August 13 UN Kashmir Commission proposed a cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan, in Kashmir.

14 Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was signed between India and Switzerland in New Delhi.

16 Finance Minister R.K. Shanmukham Chetty resigned from Union Cabinet.

19 India decided to defer any decision about the recognition of the South Korean Government until the position had been reviewed by the UN General Assembly.

20 First meeting of Atomic Energy Commission, addressed by Prime Minister Nehru,

23 Nizam made an appeal to C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, regarding Hyderabad's accession to India.

25 Nehru announced in the Parliament that Cabinet has decided that *Jana Gana Mana* should be the provisional National Anthem until the Constituent Assembly made a final decision.

September 1 Rail traffic between India and Pakistan, disrupted because of communal riots, was resumed.

6 United Nations Kashmir Commission announced the replies from the Government of India and Pakistan to its ceasefire proposals.

15 President of the Security Council called the Council to meet for discussion on the Indian action in Hyderabad.

17 The Nizam of Hyderabad in a broadcast announced the resignation of Laik Ali Ministry, cease fire order to his troops and the accession of state to India.

20 Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Indian Representative at Security Council, made speech on developments in Hyderabad.

21 Formation of the 'Press Trust of India' announced under an agreement signed between Reuters and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

22 Dr. John Matthai appointed Finance Minister and N. Gopalaswami Ayyengar appointed Minister for Railways and Transport.

— The Nizam of Hyderabad informed the United Nations, Secretary General of his withdrawal of complaint made by his former Government.

23 The Nizam of Hyderabad, in a broadcast, explained helplessness during the days of Razakar foisted regime of Laik Ali and dissolution of international delegations sent out by Laik Ali Ministry.

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September 27 Announced in New Delhi that an Advisory Council would be set up for Andaman Islands, to be associated with the Chief Commissioner of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

30 "White Paper" on Communist subversion in Hyderabad was published.

October 1 Prohibition came into force in the whole of Madras Province,

2 Reserve Bank of India announced that it would carry out a census of India's foreign liabilities and assets on behalf of Finance Ministry.

— Prime Minister Nehru declared that India would continue to resist Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir.

4 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated a conference of the Southeast Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation in New Delhi.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Girja Shankar Bajpai left for London to attend Commonwealth Premiers Conference.

— C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, inaugurated the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, representing the first large scale social security scheme in Asia.

8 India and Argentina signed a trade agreement based on reciprocal exchange.

12 Working Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference unanimously voted in favour of permanent accession of the State to India.

15 Prime Minister Jawaharlàl Nehru left for Paris.

18 Maj.-General J.N. Chaudhury appointed Military Governor of Hyderabad.

24 Prime Minister Nehru's talk with Attlee and Liaquat Ali Khan regarding Kashmir broke down.

27 Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, elected President of Indian National Congress.

November 3 Prime Minister Nehru delivered a speech in UN General Assembly.

8 Godse confessed his murder of Mahatma Gandhi, but denied any conspiracy.

9 The Administration of Mayurbhanj State (bounded on the north by Bihar and West Bengal and on the south by Orissa) was taken over by the Government of India.

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November 10 Asian Regional Conference of the International Meteorological Organization inaugurated. Prime Minister Nehru delivered a speech.

18 Indian ferry-steamer *Narayani*, with about 800 pilgrims on board capsized and sank near Patna and 500 persons were drowned.

24 Air transport agreement signed between India and Persia in New Delhi.

26 List of India's financial claims against Pakistan finalized.

December 6 Representatives of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi to consider the migration problems, especially those in East and West Bengal.

15 Agreement signed between Indian and Pakistani Ministers in New Delhi providing for the establishment of a tribunal to settle boundry disputes between East and West Bengal and between East Bengal and Assam. It was decided to set up an Inter-Dominion Informatlon and Consultation Committee.

16 Jawaharlal Nehru announced that on the suggestion of C. Rajagopalachari the Cabinet has decided that the Gevernor General's salary should be Rs. 5,500 p.m., free of income tax.

19 Prime Minister Nehru in a speech before the Indian National Congrees stated that the Dutch action in Indonesia is "contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter" and that the Dutch policy "will have serious repercussion in India, Asia and perhaps some other countries too,"

21 India-Ceylon agreement relating to air services was signed.

23 As a protest against the Dutch action in Indonesia, India suspended all operations of the Royal Dutch Airlines over the Indian territory.

24 Conference of nearly 700 labour leaders from all over India was held at Calcutta.

25 Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor, Saugar University, died.

1949

January 1 Ceasefire put into effect between Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir.

— Mayurbhanj, the premier State of the former Eastern State Agency, was integrated in Orissa.

2 Prime Minister Nehru called a conference of 13 Asian countries to discuss the Indonesian problem.

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January 5	Constituent Assembly passed a Bill moved by Sardar Patel, the Deputy Premier to amend the Government of India Act of 1935 by giving the Centre powers to legislate and exercise executive authority in respect of certain concurrent subjects.
6	Details of the proposals for holding a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir formulated by the U.N. Kashmir Commission and accepted by India and Pakistan were released simultaneously in Delhi, Karachi and Lake Success.
7	United Nations Kashmir Commission announced terms for the proposed plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir.
11	Indo-Pakistan ministerial level conference on Kashmir opened.
13	Racial riots between Indians and Native Africans broke out in Durban (South Africa).
—	Commanders-in-Chief of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi for the implementation of truce in Kashmir. Agreement on the withdrawal of troops signed.
15	Lt. Gen. K.M. Cariappa took over as Chief of Army Staff and C-in-C of the Indian Army. The first Indian ever appointed for this post.
—	B. Rama Rau appointed Governor of Reserve Bank of India.
20	4-day Asian Conference on Indonesia attended by Asian countries & Australia opened in New Delhi. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the plenary session.
—	Junagadh was formally integrated in the Saurashtra Union.
—	Leader of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, M.S. Golwalker announced in Nagpur the unconditional withdrawal of the Satyagraha Campaign launched by RSS at the end of 1948.
—	India signed a trade agreement with Pakistan.
31	Officially announced in New Delhi that the Maharajas of Baroda and Kolhapur had decided to merge their States with Bombay province.
February 1	Sri Prakasha, Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, appointed Governor of Assam.
—	Press Trust of India under the chairmanship of K. Srinivasan (editor of Hindu), formally took over the ownership and management of Reuter and Associated Press of India Organisation and entered into partnership with Reuters World News Organization.
2	Indian Parliament ratified the general agreement on trade and tariff made with Pakistan, which India had signed previously on 8 June, 1948.

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February 5 UN Kashmir Commission arrived in Karachi for discussions with India and Pakistan regarding the implementation of truce and plebiscite in Kashmir.

10 Judgment of the Gandhi murder case was delivered. Godse and Apte were sentenced to death.

11 Trade agreement with Soviet Union signed, according to which Soviet Union will supply to India in 1949 101,000 tons of wheat and India in return would send 5,000 tons of jute and tea and 1,000 tons of castor oil.

13 Jawaharlal Nehru laid foundation-stone of a new university town to be named Vallabh Vidyanagar after the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

14 UN Commission on Kashmir had a meeting in New Delhi with the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, Girija Shankar Bajpai.

16 Act was passed authorising the Reserve Bank of India not to recognise transfer of Indian securities for Rs. 20 crores by Laik Ali Ministry of Hyderabad to Pakistan Govt.

28 Dr. Sita Ram, an eminent educationist, appointed High Commissioner to Pakistan.

— Informal conference on current unrest in Burma opened in New Delhi at the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru. Dr. H.V. Evatt, Malcolm McDonald and Arthur Bottomley participated.

March 4 Burmese Government rejected the offer of mediation made by the New Delhi Conference on 28 February.

7 Gandhi Fund Trust deed signed at New Delhi.

12 India and Pakistan agreed on a provisional truce line to replace the existing ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

21 Representative Council of the French Settlement in India decided to hold a referendum in Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanaon and Mahe in December 1949 on the future political status of French India.

24 Appointment of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Moscow, as Ambassador to USA, in succession to Benegal Rama Rau, consequent on the latter's appointment as Governor of Reserve Bank of India as announced in New Delhi.

28 Indian Government declined to disclose its withdrawal programme to Pakistan before Pakistani forces had been withdrawn and Azad Kashmir forces replaced by civil armed forces.

30 New Union of Greater Rajasthan was ceremonially inaugurated

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by Sardar Patel, when the existing union of Rajasthan was joined by four premier Rajput States of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

March 31 P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, elected leader of the Madras Congress Legislative Party.

April 2 Indian States Ministry announced that Cochin and Travancore were to be merged as soon as possible.

6 Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Premier of East Punjab, submitted his Ministry's resignation.

— Sir Hormasji Mody, the Bombay industrialist and member of Indian Constituent Assembly was appointed Governor of the United Provinces in succession to the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

9 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO, in New Delhi.

11 Air transport Association of India formed.

19 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend Commonwealth Premiers Conference. He came back on 7 May.

22 Act enforced to control the admission and regulate the movements in India of persons from Pakistan.

May 5 Treaty of Friendship between India and Switzerland ratified in Burne during Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Burne.

10 Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in New Delhi.

— Indian delegate to the UN General Assembly, M.C. Setalvad attacked the policy of South African Government on the treatment of Indians.

— Trade agreement with Finland signed.

11 Committee on Minorities submitted its report.

12 Instrument of Accession was executed by the States which accepted the Union jurisdiction in matters described in Lists I & III, Schedule VII, of Government of India Act, 1935.

14 UN General Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the holding of a Round Table Conference between the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa on the question of treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

15 Matsya Union formally merged with Greater Rajasthan

17 Indian Constituent Assembly, approved, with only one

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dissentient vote, the decision of the Government of India to remain within the Commonwealth of Nations, with the status of an independent Republic.

May 19 Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, permanent representative at Security Council, made a speech on Hyderabad.

21 Gandhi murder case appeal confirmed sentences.

25 Indo-Pakistan trade agreement signed

30 Representative Assembly of Mysore State elected, Venkatappa for the first time, its own President.

June 1 Bhopal taken over as a Chief Commissioners province of the Indian Union.

4 Armed Forces Academy, described as India's 'West Point', and designed as a joint centre for the training of Army, Navy and Air force officers was opened by Sardar Patel at Dehra Dun.

6 Kashmir Commission announced that neither India nor Pakistan had accepted the Commission's truce propossals of 1 April.

10 India and UK held preliminary talks on India's sterling balances.

19 People of Chandernagore (French Indian Settlement) decided by plebiscite in favour of the Settlement's merger with the Indian Union.

20 Yuvraj Karan Singh, took over as 'Regent' of Jammu and Kashmir in success to his father, the Maharaja Hari Singh.

21 Following Ambassadorial appointments announced Egypt—Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee, an eminent jurist and scholar of oriental languages.

— Italy—Diwan Ram Lall

23 B. Narasingh Rau. appointed permanent Indian delegate to the United Nations at Lake Success, with Ambassadorial rank.

— Parakat Achutha Menon, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, was appointed Ambassador to Portugal in Lisbon.

— Trade agreement between India and West Germany signed in Frankfurt.

24 Five man mission from the International Bank for reconstruction and development arrived in New Delhi in response to an invitation from the Government of India.

— A trade and payments agreement signed between India and

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Pakistan in New Delhi. It was suspended following a dispute between the two countries during November-December 1948.

June 25 Jamshed Vesugar arrived in Buenos Aries to take charge as Ambassador to Argentina.

28 Dr. P.P. Pillai, appointed Head of the Indian Liaison Missionin Tokyo and Indian Political Representative to the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in Japan with Ambassadorial rank.

— Maharaja of Mysore signed a Supplementary Instrument of Accession transferring to the Dominion of India full legislative power.

— Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, appointed Ambassador in France.

July 1 New State of Travancore and Cochin inaugurated with the Maharaja of Travancore as Rajpramukh.

— State of Rampur taken over by the Government of India as a centrally administered area.

6 UN Commission for India and Pakistan requested them to agree to a joint meeting of the three military representatives in Karachi to establish a cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

11 Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi, announced the appointment of Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, as Ambassador in Moscow.

— Air transport agreement between India and Australia was signed in New Delhi.

— India lodged a protest wit South Africa against the enactment of the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 30 June, 1949.

12 Government of India withdrew ban from the RSS upon the Sangh's assurance that it has abjured violence.

13 It was announced by the Government of India that S.K. Kripalani, Consul-General in San Francisco to succeed H.S. Malik as Indian High Commissioner in Canada.

18 Joint military conference between India and Pakistan commenced in Karachi to decide on a cease-fire line in Kashmir,

19 Raja of Tehri-Garhwal signed an agreement ceding to the Government of India full jurisdiction, power and authority in respect of his State.

26 Agreement reached on a cease-fire line in Kashmir in the joint military talks held in Karachi.

27 Agreement between military representatives of India and Pakistan was signed on the demarcation of the cease-fire line in Kashmir.

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August 1	Ordinance of the Dominion Government came into operation, according to which all States integrated with the existing provinces became for all purposes a part of the latter.
4	New Anglo-Indian financial agreement signed,
8	Treaty of Friendship between India and Bhutan signed at Darjeeling. Defence subsidy and extradition signed.
15	Transfer of the *de facto* sovereignty of Chandernagore (French Settlement) to the Indian Union took place.
—	*Panchayati Raj* was inaugurated in 114,000 villages.
18	India to get $ 34,000,000 from the World Bank for the development of railways; announcement made in Delhi.
26	Formation of the Social Democratic Party led by Prof. K.T. Shah announced.
—	Semi-official statement issued on New Delhi, said that the Government under its new import policy, intended to reduce total imports for the year July 1949 to June 1950 by Rs. 1,295 million.
September 1	Goods traffic between India and East Pakistan resumed after a break of over 1/½ years.
5	New Constitution of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh was published.
14	Hindi declared as National Language of India by the Constituent Assembly of India, after a three day debate.
—	Bill to abolish the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in respect of Indian appeals and petitions introduced in Indian Constituent Assembly.
16	Details of India's import policy announced.
17	Indian Constitution Assembly passes the Bill abolishing the Privy Councils jurisdiction on appeals from High Courts in India.
—	Officially announced in New Delhi that Indian rupee has been devalued.
19	As a result of devaluation of Pound Sterling, the Indian Rupee was also devalued.
21	It was announced by Government of India that R.K. Nehru, Minister in Sweden, was appointed Minister to Denmark and Finland concurrently.
—	Reserve Bank of India suspended sale and purchase of Pakistani Rupees.

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September 22 In persuance of Government of India's economy drive, it was stated that a number of Indian diplomatic posts abroad would not be fulfilled, including the Ambassadorship in Brazil and Turkey.

27 It was announced that Major-General Khub Chand, who had represented India on the Allied Military Government in West Germany, would be India's accredited respresentative to the West German Federal Republic.

28 Act to abolish jurisdiction of Privy Council in respect of Indian appeals and petitions was passed.

29 India to get Rs. 10,000,000 loan from the International Bank for reconstruction and development for agriculture.

October 2 Proposals relating to language question in East Punjab, agreed to by the various parties in the Province and approved by Nehru and Sardar Patel, were announced.

9 The Territorial Army of India inaugurated by Governor-General C. Rajagopalachari.

11 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Washington for a visit to U.S.A. at the personal invitation of President Truman.

12 Appeals by Godse and Apte against the judgement of East Punjab High Court, rejected by the Privy Council.

15 Jamshed B. Vesugar, Ambassador in Argentina, appointed concurrently Indian Minister in Chile.

— Process of integration of Indian States was completed when the last three States—Tripura, Manipur and Banaras—were merged in the Indian Union.

17 Constituent Assembly of India adopted Article 370 of the Constitution making special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir.

— Social Democratic Party dissolved, only seven weeks after its formation as the first Parliamentary Opposition party in the Constituent Assembly.

18 French Indian Municipal Congress met at Pondicherry and recommended the acceptance and immediate implementation of proposals previously made by the French Government for the federal autonomy of the French Settlements in India.

22 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left London for Canada on a tour of that country.

27 Indian Government declared her policy towards French Settlement in India.

30 Conference of 18 Indian Left-Wing Organisations, convened by Sarat Chandra Bose was held in Calcutta and decided to set up

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a United Socialist Organisation (*Bhartiya Samyukta Samajbadi Sabha*) and adopted a 24-point programme outlining its objectives.

November 1 Thomason College at Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh, raised to the status of an Engineering University, the first of its kind in India. Prof. C.A. Hart, formerly Prof. at London University, appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University.

— Kakdapara irrigation scheme, the first of a series of schemes in Tapti River basin in Gujarat was officially iuaugurated.

2 Master Tara Singh, the veteran Sikh leader, explained in a press statement in New Delhi his demand for a Sikh Province in East Punjab.

3 Control Headquarters in Rawalpindi and Srinagar announced that the demarcation of the cease-fire line in Kashmir under the Karachi agreement reached between the Indian and Pakistani C-in-C had been completed and terms of agreement fulfilled.

7 Governor-General rejected mercy petition on behalf of Godse and Apte, who were sentenced to death in Gandhi Murder Case.

9 D.B. Desai, Minister in Switzerland to be concurrently Minister to Austria, following the decision of both the Governments to establish diplomatic relations at Legation Level.

15 Nathuram Vinayak Godse and Narain Apte were hanged in Ambala Jail.

16 Congress Working Committee decided to recommend to the Government of India, the creation of a separate Andhra province, excluding however the city of Madras.

17 Bilateral air transport agreement signed in New Delhi, between India and Philippines.

24 Nizam of Hyderabad issued a *farman* implying the State's accession to the Indian Union.

25 The Raj Pramukhs of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore made proclamations extending the Indian Constitution to their States.

26 Announced in New Delhi that M.K. Vellodi, Secretary, Union Ministry of States, had been appointed Chief Minister of Nizam's Council of Ministers, Hyderabad with effect from 1 December. M.K. Vellodi relieved Major General J.N. Chaudhuri, Military Governor, Hyderabad.

— Constitution of the Republic of India, to come into force on 26 January, 1950, was finally adopted by the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi, the Assembly there-by completing its work which lasted 3 years.

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November 26 It was officially stated in Hyderabad that the Nizam had not signed any Instrument of Accession, but that the acceptance of the Indian Constitution was regarded as tantamount to accession and thus the Hyderabad had become integrated with the Union.

27 India signed an agreement with Argentina for the exchange of 390,000 tons of wheat for jute goods.

— Working Committee of the *Hindu Mahasabha* decided to rename the organization as *Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha.*

28 It was officially announced in New Delhi that the representatives of India, Pakistan and South Africa would meet in Capetown on 6 February 1950 for the preparation of an agenda for the Round Table Conference on the position of Indians and Pakistanis in South Africa.

December 6 Indian Government issued a communique on the draft treaty for Chandernagore.

7 Trade agreement reached between India and Ceylon.

9 First direct rail link between Assam and rest of India through Indian territory since partition established, when a new railway line was opened connecting Kishenganj in North Bihar with the existing line in Assam to the north of Brahmputra *via* Darjeeling.

16 Act of British Parliament was passed to provide for the operation of existing British laws relating to India becoming a Republic.

19 Joint announcement made in London and New Delhi, that Air Vice-Marshal R. Ivelaw-Chapman had been placed by the British Government at the disposal of Government of India for appointment as Chief of Air Staff & C-in-C of the Royal Indian Air Force with the acting rank of Air Marshal.

20 India and Philippines signed an agreement relating to air services.

28 India accorded recognition to Indonesia.

— Indian Defence Ministry announced that with the inauguration of the Constitution of India on 26 January, 1950, the prefix 'Royal' would disappear from the designations of regiments, corps and units of the Indian armed forces and the expression 'H.M. Indian Ship' would be replaced by the word 'Indian Navy Ship'.

30 Government of India accorded *de-jure* recognition to the new Government of China in Peking and agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

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1950

January 1 Cooch Behar State, on the North East frontier of India merged with West Begal with effect from 1 January, 1950.

— India elected as a member of the UN Security Council for a period of 2 years.

— Vindya Pradesh Union was taken over by the Central Government and administered as a Chief Commissioner's province.

4 Five-year treaty of friendship between India and Afghanistan was signed in New Delhi.

— Friendship treaty between India and Pakistan was signed.

5 B.R. Sen, Minister in the Indian Embassy in Washington, was appointed as Ambassador to Italy in succession to late Dewan Ram Lall.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru disclosed that he had proposed to Pakistan that they would ban war as a method of solving their problems.

8 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for Colombo to attend Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference. He came back to India on 15 January.

13 Sardar Sant Singh, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly for 15 years was appointed as Minister to Ethiopia.

19-20 Goods and passenger traffic between East Bengal, Pakistan and India suspended from midnight because of dispute over the exchange rate of Rupee of the two countries.

19 Congress Working Committee, adopted a resolution recommending to the Government of India the desirability of setting up a statutory Planning Commission.

— Foundation-stone of the National Stadium, New Delhi was laid by Prime Minister Nehru.

24 Communal disorders broke out in a number of districts in West Bengal.

— Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected the first President of India.

25 Act was passed to regularize boundaries, merger of state territories with provinces, extension of laws and representation in provincial legislatures.

— Agreement was signed on privy purse and personal previleges of Nizam of Hyderabad.

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January 25 Governor-General issued an order declaring that no Commonwealth country is to be treated as a foreign state.

26 Constitution of India came into operation and India was proclaimed as a Sovereign Democratic Republic.

— Dr. Rajendra Prasad took the oath as the first President of the Indian Republic.

— Nizam of Hyderabad, H.H. Mir Osman Ali Khan, was sworn in as Rajpramukh of Hyderabad State, he took the oath of loyalty to the Indian Constitution,

— Prohibition is made one of the 12 Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

— Indian aide-memoire sent to Portugal requesting that negotiations be held for freeing Portuguese possessions in India.

28 'Nehru Abhinandan Grantha' was presented to Jawaharlal Nehru.

February 2 Agreement was signed in New Delhi between India and USA, on educational exchange facilities.

5 Indo-Pakistan Boundaries : Decision by the special tribunal on the boundary disputes; relating to the frontier between East and West Bengal and the others to the East Bengal-Assam frontier. Radcliffe Award revised. The tribunal was presided over by Justice Algot Bagge of Sweden.

7 Government of India's 'White Paper' on Indo-Pakistan trade relations was published.

14 Meeting of the Election Sub-Committee was held in Jagjivan Ram's room in the Council House at 12 noon.

25 Indian Parliament passed emergency legislation, introduced by Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, providing for the preventive detention in certain cases, with a view to prohibiting persons from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India.

28 Dr. John Matthai, the Indian Finance Minister, announced that Government has decided to set up a Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru and Deputy Chairman will be Gulzari Lal Nanda.

March 1 Population of India announced (347,340,000).

6 Indian Government sent a note to Pakistan protesting against exaggerated and fabricated press and radio reports of the situation in West Bengal.

— It was announced in Hyderabad City that Mir Laik Ali, the former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has escaped to Pakistan.

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March 15 Treaty of Friendship between India and Iran was signed in Tehran.

16 Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was signed in Persia, between India and Persia.

22 Major-General S.P. Thorat, Commander of East Punjab area, appointed Chief of General Staff of the Indian Army in succession to Major-General Kulwant Singh.

24 The formation of the Eastern Shipping Corporation, a Government-sponsored organization was announced.

April 1 Sardar K.M. Pannikar appointed Indian Ambassador in Peking.

8 India-Pakistan Minorities Agreement (Nehru-Liaquat Pact) signed in New Delhi at the conclusion of talks between Liaquat Ali Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru.

15 'Greater Bombay' plan, whereby the limits of the City's municipal area were increased from 26 square miles, as at present, to 88 square miles by incorporating of a number of outlying suburbs and villages, was inaugurated by the Governor of Bombay.

16 Three-year treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan was signed in Kabul.

18 India and Syria decided to establish diplomatic relations. Announcement was made in New Delhi.

19 President accepted the resignation of Dr. S.P. Mukherjee, Minister for Industry & Supply and K.C. Neogy, Minister of Commerce.

21 Limited trade agreement betwern India and Pakistan was signed in Karachi. A balance of trade would be maintained in transactions covered by this agreement.

25 The Chief Ministers of the States and the Predesh Congress Committee Presidents met at a Conference convened by the President Indian National Congress at New Delhi to formulate an immediate economic programme for the country and to devise the best methods to implement the programme.

26-28 Prime Minister Nehru visited Karachi for talks with Liaquat Ali Khan, covering the entire field of Indo-Pakistani relations.

May 3 Justice C.C. Biswas, of Calcutta University and a former High Court Judge, was appointed Minister for Minority in Indian Cabinet.

4 Joint session of the Standing Committee of the All India Newspapers Editors and Pakistan's Newspapers Editors resolved not to indulge in progaganda against each other.

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May 4 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a joint meeting of Indian and Pakistani press in New Delhi.

5 Harekrishna Mehtab and K.M. Munshi, appointed to the Union Cabinet as Minister for Industry and Supply and Minister for Food and Agriculture respectively and C. Rajagopalachari was also invited to accept Cabinet office.

11 India and Pakistan protested against Racial Grouping Bill in South Africa.

12 Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, formerly Revenue Minister in Orissa, became Chief Minister.

13 Indian Government announced that it was prepared to take back all Muslims who had left India for Pakistan on or after 1 March, with the assurance that their property would be returned to them.

16 Daulatram was appointed Governor of Assam in succession to Sri Prakasa.

22 Government of India decided not to accord recognition either to the Bao Dai Government in Vietnam or to the Vietminh Government under HoChi-minh, so long as it is not clear which of the two Governments prevail there.

23 Discussion on rail traffic between India and Pakistan held from 15-23 May and resulted in an agreement for the resumption of normal movement of goods and parcel traffic booked on a paid to basis.

— Indo-Pakistan agreement on exchange of prisoners signed.

25 Exchange of Prisoners of War, between India and Pakistan, came into effect.

— Sir Chintamani Deshmukh was appointed Finance Minister in succession to Dr. John Matthai, who had resigned.

26 A.P. Jain appointed Minister of State in-charge of Rehabilitation.

27 *Kirti Mandir*, a memorial to Gandhi, was inaugurated by Sardar Patel in Porbandar.

28 Sardar Hukum Singh, a member of the Indian Parliament was elected as the president of *Shiromani Akali Dal*. He succeeded Master Tara Singh, who had resigned.

June 2 Announced in New Delhi that new concessions would be granted by the Government of India in respect of repatriation of foreign capital invested in India.

5 A *firman* issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad announced the appointment of four nominees of the Hyderabad State Congress to the Hyderabad Cabinet.

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June 7 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Djakarta on an official visit to the United States of Indonesia.

17 Ministry of Commerce announced that increased allocation of foreign exchange had been made for imports of machinery and industrial raw materials.

20 Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Burma, where he had discussion with Burmese Prime Minister. He left Burma on 23 June.

— President's rule imposed in East Punjab and the Assembly was dissolved.

23 Announced in New Delhi that petrol rationing would be discontinued from 1 July in the port cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and in their immediate vicinities as well as in Cochin and Ernakulam.

28 India and Pakistan reached a complete agreement for the settlement of movable assets abandoned by Hindus and Muslims in 1947.

29 India accepted the Security Council resolution calling for assistance to South Korea.

July 4 Trade agreement between West Germany and India providing for an exchange of goods worth $ 26,400,000 was signed.

5 Official announcement by the External Affairs Ministry said that India's support of the UN resolution urging aid for South Korea marked no change in India's consistent policy of non-alignment.

11 Announced in New Delhi that Government had decided to purchase from dealers and mine-owners throughout the country all stocks of Uranium.

13 India delivered two notes to the United States and Russia expressing the hope that everything possible would be done to localise the Korean conflict.

— Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, announced land-reform measures in the State.

20 Conference of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and Sir Owen Dixon, the UN representative on Kashmir, took place in New Delhi.

26 George Bernard Shaw Society to undertake the translation and production of Shaw's plays in Hindi formed at Allahabad under the patronage of Jawaharlal Nehru and with the support of eminent scholars.

31 Treaty of peace and friendship and treaty of trade and commerce was signed between India and Nepal, at Kathmandu.

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August 1	Officially announced in New Delhi that Government of India and Mexico have decided to establish diplomatic relations.
15	One of the greatest earthquakes ever recorded caused heavy loss of life and widespread damage in Assam.
25	Prime Minister of Pakistan offered 357 tons of rice to India for relief of the earthquake victims in Assam.
Saptember 2	Government issued an Ordinance imposing price control for a number of essential articles.
—	Purushottamdas Tandon elected President of Indian National Congress.
10	Agreement reached between India and Ceylon in Colombo, according to which India would export 275 million lb. of tea to UK in 1951, whilst Ceylon's tea export would be 100 million lbs.
17	India recognised *de jure* the State of Israel.
30	Indo-Afgan Treaty of friendship was signed.
October 2	Hindu Mahasabha decided, in its working committee meeting, under the President, N. B. Khare to admit non-Hindus as members of the Sabha.
4	India and Indonesia agreed upon a draft trade agreement for the exchange of goods to the value of 34 million rupees.
20	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid foundation-stone of the Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
22	Agrarian reform legislation announced by Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister Jammu and Kashmir, on 13 July was promulgated.
26	India sent protest note to China on the Chinese invasion of Tibet.
31	India sent protest note to China on developments in Tibet.
November 15	India banned the movement of arms and men across the Nepalese frontier.
16	Announced in New Delhi that Lakshmidas Shrikant, a member of Bombay Legislative Assembly has been appointed by the President as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 of Indian Constitution.
December 5	Treaty between India and Sikkim was signed at Gangtok, under which Sikkim would continue to be a Protectorate of India with autonomy in internal affairs; India would be responsible for defence and external relations.

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December 15 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, died in Bombay.

21 Announced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament that Government had decided to carry out a reduction in the size of the Indian Army, without impairing its fighting strength.

26 Reorganization of Indian Cabinet announced following the death of Sardar Patel.

28 Indo-US Technical Aid Pact signed in New Delhi, making American technical aid available to India under President Truman's 'Point Four' programme.

31 Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi announced that the Government of India had decided to terminate the state of war with Germany with effect from 1 January, 1951.

1951

January 1 A Rice-Jute barter agreement between India and China announced.

— India ended the state of war with Germany. A communique issued by the Ministry of External Affairs on December 31 said, "The Goverument of India have decided to terminate the state of war with Germany with effect from January 1, 1951."

— India proposed to have the headquarters of the Indian Mission in Germany in Bonn, while the Indian Military Mission in Berlin to continue as a subsidiary office.

— Indo-Canadian immigratian agreement issued in Ottawa.

2 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers.

3 Under an agreement signed in New Delhi, India would supply 16,500 tons of jute to China in exchange of 50,000 tons of rice.

6 Delhi Library Board constituted.

— Indo-Polish trade : letters exchanged in New Delhi.

12 Indo-Finnish trade : letters exchanged ln New Delhi for trade agreement for the year 1951.

17 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru reached Paris. He left Paris on 20 January.

20 Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in Djakarta.

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January 25 New bilateral air agreement between Britain and India concluded in New Delhi, replacing the previous *ad-hoc* arrangement.

26 Canada-India Agreement on limited immigration of Indians to Canada announced in Ottawa and New Delhi.

29 India's representative to UN, B.N. Rau, said that there would be no hope of peaceful settlement if China was branded as aggressor.

February 2 India and France signed a treaty in Paris formally ceding to India the French possession of Chandernagore to India.

9 Enumeration work of the first census of Free India started.

12 Opening ceremony of Drug Research Institute performed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

13 UK-India financial agreement regarding the sterling balances signed in London.

14 Government announced that Rear-Admiral C.T.M. Pizey is appointed Chief of Naval Staff and C-in-C of Indian Navy in succession to Vice-Admiral Parry, with effect from October 1951.

19 Indo-Pakistani trade talks began in Karachi.

23 Indian Government's views on Kashmir draft resolution conveyed to United Nations delegates.

25 India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement in Karachi. Pakistan would supply raw jute, raw cotton and foodgrains in return for Indian coal, steel, textiles and cement. This agreement will remain in force upto 30 June, 1952.

27 India accepted Pakistani Rupee at par value.

28 Kashmir issue taken up in the United Nations Security Council.

March 1 India rejected UK and US plan for settlement of Kashmir issue.

— B. N. Rau made statement about Kashmir before the UN Security Council.

3 Treaty of friendship between India and the Republic of Indonesia signed in Djakarta.

15 All India Cultural Conference at Red Fort inaugurated by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

17 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed opposed the Arbitration on Kashmir.

18 Indo-Egyptian trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

21 Govenment of India announced setting up a chain of police

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outposts on the country's north-western and north-eastern frontiers to check unlawful infiltration.

March 24 Union Minister for National Resources and Scientific Research (Sri Prakasa), stated that 'valuable deposits' of atomic energy minerals had been discovered in India by the Atomic Energy Commission in the course of extensive surveys.

26 Union Defence Minister announced that the Government had decided to demobilize 50,000 men from the Indian Army and that most had already been demobilized.

April 6 Maharaja of Baroda's proposal of the Rulers' Union was rejected by the State Minister of the Central Government.

11 Treaty between France and India, transfering the former "French Settlement of Chandernagore" to India ratified by the French National Assembly.

13 Title and privileges of the Maharaja of Baroda withdrawn by the Government of India.

14 Southern Railway, the first integrated railway system, inaugurated by the Minister for Railways and Transport.

20 Air transport agreement between India and the Netherlands signed in New Delhi. This was to replace the existing civil aviation agreement of May 1947.

21 Parliament passed the Jallianwala Memorial Bill.

24 Sri Aurobindo Memorial Convention met at Pandicherry.

May 3 Congress Democratic Front, headed by Acharya Kripalani, unanimously decided to dissolve itself with immediate effect.

7 Boundary Dispute : India-Pakistan accord on hydrographer's findings in a Conference of Indian and Pakistani officials in Calcutta.

12 P.D. Tandon and J.B. Kripalani's correspondence released to the press.

14 Vishvabharati Act came into force.

17 Acharya J. B. Kripalani resigned from the Indian National Congress.

19 United States of America requested India to reinforce the United Nations forces in Korea.

20 T. Prakasan resigned from the Indian National Congress.

22 India and China signed an agreement under which China agreed to supply 40,000 tons of millet to India.

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May 23 Raghavan, Indian Ambassador in Brussels, appointed Ambassador to Switzerland and concurrently Minister to the Holy See consequent on the death of the former Ambassador in Berne, D.B. Desai.

24 India and Netherlands signed an air agreement.

— United States House of Representatives approved 190 million dollar long-term loan to India to finance the purchase of two million tons of US foodgrain.

26 India signed a rice agreement with China in Peking for the supply by China of 100,000 metric tons of rice to India.

29 Indo-Pakistan negotiations failed.

— Two Indo-US technical co-operation agreements signed in New Delhi.

June 1 Indian Parliament adopted three important clauses of the Amendment Bill.

11 US Senate voted food aid to India.

16 Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Chief Minister of East Punjab, resigned at the behest of Congress Parliamentary Party.

18 Constitution (first Amendment) Act, 1951, is enacted to confer on the state, the power to place "reasonable" restrictions of freedom of expression.

— Indo-Pakistan permit conference held in New Delhi (June 18-20, 1951).

— President gave assent to Constitution Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament on June 2.

22 Indo-Soviet wheat agreement signed in New Delhi.

26 Delhi-Moscow direct phone link inaugurated.

27 Syed Ali Zaheer, formerly Ambassador in Tehran appointed Ambassador to Indonesia.

29 Cultural agreement between India and Turkey signed in Ankara.

July 3 India protested to the United Nations against Pakistani raid on Kashmir.

6 Violation of Kashmir cease-fire line : India complained cease fire violations by Pakistan to the Security Council.

7 Treaty of friendship between India and the Union of Burma signed in Rangoon.

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July 9 First five year plan, prepared by Planning Commission published.

11 President issued ordinance banning strikes.

27 Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in a message to the Indian Prime Minister suggested a 5-point plan to ease the tension between India and Pakistan; Nehru invited for talks in Karachi.

28 Gorwala Committee report for re-organization of administrative machinery published.

31 Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and A.P. Jain resigned from the Central Cabinet and later from the Indian National Congress.

August 11 Government of India floated Rs. 50-crore cash-cum-conversion loan.

23 B. N. Chakravarty appointed Minister to Netherlands in succession to Dr. M. S. Mehta.

25 India decided not to participate in the San Francisco Peace Conference.

28 P.A. Menon appointed Ambassadar to Belgium.

— President gave assent to H.R.E. Bill.

31 The Press (Objectionable Matter) Bill introduced in Parliament. It was passed later in 1951. (It came to be known as the "Black Act" and was repealed in 1957).

September 3 Trade pact with Norway signed in New Delhi.

8 Jawaharlal Nehru elected President of Indian National Congress.

15 Gulzarilal Nanda appointed Minister for Planning. He retains the post of Deputy Chairmanship of the Planning Commission concurrently with his Ministerial appointment.

20 First (unofficial) Indian goodwill mission left for China.

27 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar submitted his resignation from the ministership of Union Government.

— Parliament passed the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University Bills.

October 1 Trade agreement between India and Australia signed in New Delhi.

2 Trade agreement between India and Burma signed in Rangoon.

3 Ministry of External Affairs announced that the Governments

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of India and Thailand had agreed to raise their Legation in Bankok and New Delhi to Embassy status.

October 5 Constitution Amendment Act declared valid by Supreme Court.

7 Press Bill passed by Parliament.

9 Allegations by Pakistan regarding the grievances of Indian Muslims refuted by the Indian Muslim League Executive.

18 Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the 57th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi.

21 New national party the *Bhartiya Jan Sangh*, founded at a convention of 400 delegates from different parts of India, with Dr. S. P. Mukherjee as its president.

23 President Dr. Prasad gave his assent to the Press (Objectionable Matter) Bill.

— Tax evasion income in India reached Rs. 41 crores.

25 General election to the Lower House (Lok Sabha) of Central Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of 22 of the States began throughout India. The elections were the first held in India since the achievement of Independence and the adoption of the new constitution. Polling ended on 21 February, 1952.

26 Dr. Kailash Nath Katju was appointed Minister in the Central Cabinet.

27 Jawaharlal Nehru performed the opening ceremony of the Delhi Public Library, with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the chair.

28 First Chinese Cultural Mission arrived in Calcutta.

November 1 Dr. H.C. Mookeriee was sworn-in as Governor of West Bengal.

3 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru offered Non-aggression Pact with Pakistan in a Press Conference in New Delhi.

5 Two railway zones, the Central and Western, were inaugurated by the Minister for Railways and Transport,

— Harilal J. Kania, Chief Justice of India, died in New Delhi

7 M. Patanjali Sastri appointed Acting Chief Justice of India.

8 Air Vice-Marshal G.E. Gibbs appointed as Chief of Staff and C-in-C of Royal Indian Air Force.

9 Canada's decision to make a gift of $10 million worth of wheat to India announced.

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November 10	Anglo-American Resolution on Kashmir approved by U.N. Security Council.
13	Indo-South African issue put on U.N. Agenda.
14	Reserve Bank of India announced an increase in the bank rate from 3 to 3-1/2 per cent with immediate effect, this being the first change in the bank rate since November 28, 1935.
15	Talks on Kashmir between B.N. Rau and Zafarullah Khan initiated by Dr. Graham, U.N. Mediator.
20	The Interim Constitution of Kashmir came into force.
21	Plane crashed near Dum Dum. Among the 16 passengers killed were L. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the A.I.N.E.C., and P.S. Visvanathan, I.C.S.
22	B.R. Sen appointed Indian Ambassador in the U.S.A.
December 1	India-United Kingdom agreement relating to air services signed in New Delhi.
5	Abanindranath Tagore, famous Indian painter and sculptor, died in Calcutta.
6	B. N. Rau elected Judge of the International Court at The Hague.
14	Treaty of friendship between India and Turkey signed in Ankara.
15	Scindia's, *S. S. Jalapushpa*, launched by N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and power.
16	Manilal Gandhi entered the free state on one-man protest campaign.
—	'Salar Jung Museum' opened at Hyderabad by Jawaharlal Nehru.
19	Dr. Graham submitted his report on Kashmir to U.N.
20	Sardar Hardat Singh Malik appointed India's delegate to the United Nations to succeed to B.N. Rau.
21	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung appointed Ambassador to Arjentina.
28	Recognition to Libya by India accorded.
29	Meeting of the Indian History Congress at Jaipur under the presidentship of Dr. G.S. Sardesai started.

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1952

January 2 The debate on the Indo-South African issue resumed in the U.N. Political Committee.

4 Israel's proposal for intervention by U.N. Secretary General so as to bring about resumption of talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa discussed.

5 India and United States agreement signed in New Delhi for the establishment of an Indo-American Technical Cooperation Fund for the economic development of India. United States to contribute $50 million to the Fund.

— Nawab of Pataudi died.

8 Delegation from the Commonwealth Universities arrived in Madras.

13 Treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan signed.

14 Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador in India, urged immediate American aid to India.

15 M.C. Kriplani, Minister at the Indian Embassy in Washington, appointed Ambassador to Thailand.

16 Dr. Graham suggested for a new approach to the Kashmir issue in the U.N. Council.

19 National Association for the Blind (NAB) founded.

— Tunisia appealed to Jawaharlal Nehru for intervention.

22 Agreement signed between Indian Government and Ford Foundation, providing for financial assistance from the later body in carrying out a programme of rural extention services as part of India's five year development plan.

— General Dever's plan on Kashmir demilitarization announced.

24 First International Film Festival inaugurated in Bombay by R.R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

27 South African Indian leaders arrested in Johannesburg.

30 M.R. Beg, formerly Consul-General in Pondicherry & Counsul in Goa appointed first Indian Minister to the Philippines.

31 Dr. Graham's Mission in Kashmir extended by U.N. Council.

— Shri Patanjali Sastri appointed permanent Chief Justice of India.

February 1 Contract with Siam for the import of 1,60,000 tons of rice signed.

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February 1 Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, which had been enacted on 23 October, 1951, came into force.

8 Care-taker Government formed by the Chief Minister of Madras on resignation of the defeated Ministers.

10 Kesavan formed care-taker Government for Travancore-Cochin

13 Announced in Delhi that the UK-Indian financial agreement of August 1947, which had expired on 30 June, 1951 had been revised for further six years until 30th June, 1957.

14 India and Ceylon signed an agreement to facilitate trade between the two countries. This agreement would be in force from January 1—December 31, 1952.

— Major-General Himmatsinghji and K. Santhanam appointed Lieut.-Governors of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh respectively.

— Three integrated Railway Zones, Northen, North East and Eastern inaugurated at Delhi.

17 Mr. V.S. Hazare selected captain of the Indian XI (cricket) to be sent to England.

18 Congress Ministry formed in Orissa.

21 The XV Indian Olympic Games opened in Madras.

22 Railway Budget presented in Parliament by Gopalaswamy Ayyangar.

— Sri Prakash appointed Governor of Madras in succession to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

23 Employees Provident Fund Bill passed by Parliament.

— Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated National Art Treasure Fund at New Delhi.

24 Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Kanpur and Delhi inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru.

25 Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Syria signed in New Delhi.

27 Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in New Delhi on a four-week study tour of India at the invitation of Jawaharlal Nehru.

29 Central Budget presented in Parliament by C.D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister.

March 2 'Sindri Fertilizer Factory' in Bihar formally inaugurated by

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Jawharlal Nehru. It is the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world.

March 3 New Ministries for Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan sworn-in.

7 21-day fast by Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, at his home near Durban, began.

10 Subimal Dutt appointed first Indian Ambassador to the German Federal Republic.

11 The report of the Company Law Committee pulished.

— A six-man Cabinet announced in Travancore-Cochin.

12 Congress Ministry headed by A.T. John sworn-in in Travancore-Cochin.

13 Congress Ministry headed by Sambhu Nath Shukla was sworn-in Vindhya Pradesh.

14 Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs met at New Delhi.

— Indian National Congress Party secured absolute majority in Lok Sabha in General Elections.

15 Central Advisory Council for Railway approved the formation of the three remaining zones under the Railway regrouping plan, viz., the Northern Railway, the North-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway with headquarters in Delhi, Gorakhpur and Calcutta respectively.

17 First popular Ministry in Coorg State headed by C.M. Poonacha sworn-in.

— First popular Ministry in Delhi State headed by Braham Prakash sworn-in.

19 Congress Ministry formed by Col. Raghbir Singh in PEPSU, sworn-in.

— India and West Germany signed a renewal of the trade agreement between the two countries in Bonn.

22 Colonel Khub Chand Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan appointed Minister to Iraq.

23 Legislative Assembly, the first popular Assembly in the Hyderabad State opened by the *Rajpramukh* Nizam of Hyderabad.

24 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan nominated by Congress as President and Vice-President respectively.

— Three-man Congress Ministry, the first popular Government in Ajmer took office.

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March 25 Chief Secretaries of East Bengal and West Bengal, conferred in Dacca on Goalpara-Rangpur Boundary issue

26 Dr. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal unanimously elected leader of the new State Assembly Congress Party.

27 Elections for 200 seats in the Council of States (the Upper House of the Indian Parliament (Rajya Sabha) took place.

28 Manilal Gandhi ended his 21 days' fast.

29 India ended the state of war with Japan. Diplomatic relations would be on Embassy-level from 29 April.

— Awards by the President of India presented to four distinguished musicians : Ustad Allaudin Khan, Ustad Mushtaq Hussain, Veenai Vidwan Karaikudi, Sambasiva Aiyar and Vidwan Ariakudi Ramanuja Iyengar.

— Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway line opened by the Governor of Madras.

31 Leadership of the Congress Legislature Party in Madras accepted by Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

April 1 C. Rajagopalachari agreed to form Ministry in Madras.

4 Congress Ministry, headed by K. Hanumanthaiya took office in Mysore.

10 C. Rajagopalachari's Government sworn-in in Madras, after his acceptance on 1 April to form a Government.

11 India's High Commissioner in Ceylon instructed to represent to the Ceylon Government on the voting rights of Indians.

— Treaty between France and India transferring the former French Settlement of Chandernagore, near Calcutta to Indian sovereignty was ratified by the National Assembly in Paris, being the last formal step in completing the transfer of sovereignty.

14 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated three integrated railway zones-the northern, north-eastern and eastern-at a function in Delhi.

15 Morarji Desai elected leader of the Congress Party in Bombay.

17 Assembly, the first in PEPSU, was formally opened by *Rajpramukh* Maharaja of Patiala

— B.G. Kher's Government in Bombay resigned.

— President's rule in East Punjab revoked. A popular Congress Ministry headed by Bhimsen Sachar assumed office.

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April 18 Col. Raghbir Singh, leader of Congress Government in PEP SU, resigned.

— The United Front agreed to form a Government in PEPSU, following the resignation of the Congress Ministry.

21 Indian Defence Secretary H.M. Patel announced that a Defence Science Service and an Institute of Armament Studies would shortly be established.

— New Congress Ministry in Bombay headed by Morarji Desai, (former Home Minister) sworn-in.

22 S. Gian Singh Rarewala formed a United Front Ministry in PEPSU.

24 Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishanan, the former Ambassador to Moscow, elected unopposed Vice-President of India.

25 Dr. Graham's report on Kashmir released.

26 Indian cultural mission headed by Vijayalakshmi Pandit left for China.

28 New Government, following elections was formed in Bihar headed by Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

— State of war between Japan and India ended.

May 1 Agreement for the supply by the U.S. Government of about 108,000 tons of fertilizers to India at a cost of $ 10,650,000 was signed in New Delhi.

— China to export one lakh tons of rice to India.

4 Pakistan proposed for the introduction of the passport system for regulating Indo-Pakistan travel.

6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad re-elected President of India after the first Presidential election held under the Indian Constitution.

7 Conference of Development Commissioners, inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru in Delhi.

11 Jawaharlal Nehru elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

12 First Session of India's new Parliament opened in New Delhi.

— Chinese Prlme Minister opened Indian art exhibition in Peking.

13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed office as President of India for the next five years.

— Formation of new Union Cabinet consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister), Abdul Kalam Azad (Education,

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Natural Resources & Scientific Research), N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar (Defence), Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Health), Kailash Nath Katju (Home Affairs & States), Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Food & Agriculture), C.D. Deshmukh (Finance). Jagjivan Ram (Communication), Gulzari Lal Nanda (Planning & River Valley Scheme), T.T. Krishnamachari (Commerce & Industry), C.C. Biswas (Law & Minority Affairs), Lal Bahadur Shastri (Railways & Transport), Sardar Swaran Singh (Works, Housing and Supply), V.V. Giri (Labour), K.C. Reddy (Production) announced.

May 15 Conference of Indian and Pakistani delegates to discuss the passport question opened at Karachi.

— K.M. Munshi, Girja Shankar Bajpai, R.R. Diwakar and Fazl Ali appointed Governors of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa respectively.

— G.V. Mavlankar elected Speaker of the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

19 Deadlock reported in the talks between India and Pakistan on the passport system.

20 New Government under G.B. Pant as Chief Minister sworn-in in Uttar Pradesh.

— Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa appointed as Minister to Switzerland (with personal rank of Ambassador) and concurrently Minister to Austria and the Vatican succeeding N. Raghvan.

— N. Raghvan, appointed Ambassador to the Chinese Peoples' Republic succeeding Sardar K.M. Pannikar.

22 The Railway Budget presented to both the Houses of Parliament.

23 Budget for 1952-53 presented to the House of the People by Finance Minister.

26 India and China signed an agreement under which China agrees to give 100,000 metric tons of rice to India.

29 Representatives of India and Pakistan conferred with Dr. Graham.

— Announced in New Delhi that the Socialist Party and the *Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party* (K.M.P.P.) decided to form a single Parliamentary party with initial strength of 22 members.

— United Nationalist Party and the Independent Democratic Party which combined on 27 May to form one Opposition Party. The new party under the name of Nationalist Democratic Party formally set up with Dr. S.P. Mookherjee as its leader.

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May 31 New Parliamentary party formed on 29 May by the merging of Socialist Party and the *Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party* (K.M.P.P.) known as Socialist Praja Party with Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, as the leader of the party in the House of the People.

June 4 Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in a by-election from Ahmedabad.

6 Food control abolished in Madras.

— Government approved a five-year development plan for Andaman Islands at an estimated cost of 40,000,000 rupees.

7 Three-day conference opened in Delhi to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Tribes.

9 France transferred *de jure* sovereignty over Chanderngore to India.

— Treaty of peace between India and Japan signed in Tokyo.

12 Jammu and Kashmir Assembly decided to terminate hereditary monarchy.

— Gaganvihari Lal Mehta, Chairman of the Tariff Commission and one of India's leading industrialist, appointed Ambassador to the United States in succession to B.R. Sen.

14 World Bank Mission arrived in Delhi.

15 Pakistan rejected India's offer regarding evacuee property.

— India complained against Pakistan's ban on Indian flights to Kabul through Pakistan territory.

— Bal Gangadhar Kher, formerly Chief Minister of Bombay, appointed High Commissioner in London in succession to V.K. Krishna Menon.

22 Jaya Prakash Narayan began fast at Dr. Dinshaw Mehta's Cure Clinic, Poona.

24 Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh in succession to M.M. Pakvasa.

28 Jawaharlal Nehru expressed concern over U.N. air raids on North Korea.

July 9 Shri K. P. S. Menon appointed Indian Ambassador to Moscow.

10 Committee appointed by the Central Government to examine issue of merger of D.A. in the pay of Central Government employees.

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July 11 Treaty of friendship between India and the Philippines signed in Manila.

12 Parliament rejected a Communist resolution on the formation of linguistic States.

13 V. K. Krishna Menon relinquished Office of High Commissioner in London,

14 Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill passed by Parliament.

— Jaya Prakash Narayan broke his 21-day fast at Poona Clinic.

16 Meeting held between Sheikh Abdullah and Jawaharlal Nehru on Kashmir issue, in New Delhi.

17 Motion for enquiry into the Government's prohibition policy rejected in the Madras Assembly.

19 Dr. M. A. Rauf, Ambassador to Burma, appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to K. K. Chettur and K. K. Chettur to replace Dr. Rauf as Ambassador in Rangoon.

24 Shri Nehru reported to Parliament on Indo-Kashmir relations.

25 India retained Olympic hockey title at Helsinki.

30 Select Committee reported on the Detention Bill.

31 Bill passed by Parliament reducing salary of the Cabinet and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government to Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,750 respectively.

August 1 Nationalized Airways at Safdarjung inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

5 Limited trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed at New Delhi (to operate from August 8, 1952 to June 30, 1953).

6 Detention Bill passed by Parliament with two amendments.

9 Announced in New Delhi that Government had decided on the advice of Planning Commission to set up a National Development Council.

— Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister, decided the conditional surrender of arms by communists.

11 Dr. P. R. Deshmuck and Mr. D. P. Karmarkar appointed Minister for Food and Agriculture and Minister for Commerce and Industry respectively.

12 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Social Welfare Board, in Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi.

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August 15 Central Council of Health set up by President Dr. Prasad under Article 263 of Indian Constitution.

18 Lieut-Gen. Rajendrasinhji nominated to succeed General K.M. Carriappa as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

19 Kashmir Constituent Assembly approved pact with India.

21 Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Communications, announced a five-year scheme for the expansion of the telephone system.

— West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary was agreed upon in a joint meeting of representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan in New Delhi.

23 Announcement made by Indian Government that the system of passports and visas for travel between Pakistan and India by nationals of the two countries would be introduced from 15 October.

24 Merger of the SocialistParty and the K.M.P.P. was announced.

25 Government informed the British and Nepalese Governments of its wish to discontinue the existing arrangement whereby Gurkhas from Nepal were recruited for the British army at special depots of Indian territory near the Nepalese border.

— Talks on Kashmir began at Geneva.

27 Vigyan Mandir, Najafgarh Road, Delhi, inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

September 2 B. R. Sen, Ambassador in Washington, appointed Ambassador to Italy in Rome and was accredited to both Italy and Yoguslavia.

– Government of India decided to recognise Egyptian ruler as King of the Sudan.

— Indo-Finnish trade agreement which expired on December 31. 1951, extended for a further period of two years from January 1, 1952 by an exchange of letters between the two Governments.

— Sardar K. M. Pannikar, lately Ambassador to the Chinese Peoples' Republic, appointed Ambassador to Egypt.

4 King Tribhuvan of Nepal arrived in Delhi.

8 First World Convention on Copyright signed at Geneva by 35 nations. India also signed.

10 Kashmir talks ended at Geneva.

13 Meeting of All India Congress Committee held at Indore.

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September 15 It was announced in New Delhi that agreement had been reached with China that the Indian Mission in Lhasa should be designated as the Indian Consultate-General. China also appointed a Consulate General to function in Bombay.

18 B. K. Gokhale, a retired official of Indian Civil Service appointed Ambassador to Nepal.

21 Foundation-stone of Electronic Institute, Pilani, laid down by Prime Minister Nehru.

23 Government announced the appointment of a Press Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha.

24 Agricultural Ministers' Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Dr. Graham reported to U.N. Security Council on Kashmir talks.

29 Indian Government's Central Planning Commission approved the expenditure of Rs. 100,000,000 on a five-year plan for the economic development of Kashmir.

October 2 Fifty-five community projects for the development of selected villages throughout India inaugurated by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

17 Indo-Norwegian agreement on economic and technical assistance from Norway through UN Agencies signed at U. N. headquarters.

25 Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced that C. P. N. Singh recently Ambassador to Nepal, was appointed Indian High Commissioner to Ceylon.

28 India submitted a three-point proposal for the solution of the Tunisian dispute to the Arab-Asian Sub-Committee of the UN.

29 President Dr. Prasad promulgated an Ordinance providing for the amalgamation, as from 1 January, 1953 of the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., with the Indian Iron and Steel Company., Ltd., under the latter name.

— West Pakistan decided to stop import of Indian films.

30 Announced in New Delhi the Government's decision to nationalize all Indian air transport companies.

November 1 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the rural university in Sevagram.

3 Agreement signed for American aid to India.

10 Indian Government instructed its delegation to reject Anglo-US Plan for Kashmir.

11 Vijayalakshmi Pandit in U. N. Assembly said that China

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should be brought in to settle the Korean issue.

November 11 Treaty of friendship between India and Iraq signed. It provided for perpetual peace and friendship.

12 Kashmir Constituent Assembly passed a Bill formally amending the State Constitution to provide for the substitution of an elected President (Sadar-i-Riyasat) for the Maharaja as Head of the State.

14 Yuvraj Karan Singh, declared elected unopposed as Sadar-i-Riyasat of Kashmir State.

23 In Kashmir, a *Satyagraha* campaign, in Jammu Province was launched by the *Praja Parishad* in support of its demand for complete accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union.

27 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru participated in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London.

29 International Buddhist Cultural Conference held at Sanchi.

— Term of the Office of 214 members of the Upper House of the Indian Parliament (Rajya Sabha) was decided by ballot, when lots were drawn for this purpose by the Chief Election Commissioner, Sukumar Sen.

December 6 The first Indo-Soviet trade agreement signed.

8 Final draft of India's First Five-Year Plan covering the quinquenium 1951-56 was published.

— Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit rejected Anglo-American Kashmir plan, on behalf of India.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru presented to the Parliament the final report on First Five Year Plan.

12 Jawaharlal Nehru accepted Presidentship of the 58th session of Indian National Congress.

14 Announced in New Delhi that a five-year plan for the development of broadcasting in India, has received final approval.

19 Jawaharlal Nehru announced the Government decision for establishing an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu speaking areas of the State of Madras, but not the City of Madras.

20 Adult Education Seminar held at Jamia Millia, New Delhi

21 Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew awarded Stalin's Peace Prize for 1952.

— World Bank announced a loan of 3,15 m. dollars (US) to India for the expansion of the country's iron and steel production.

24 Ernakulam-Quilon Railway link inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

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December 24 Factory for the processing of manazite opened by the Prime Minister Nehru, at Alwaye, near Ernakulam.

1953

January 2 Cancer specialists met in Bombay.

— 40th session of India Science Congress started at Lucknow.

— Government set up a Board of Editors, under the chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P. to prepare a History of Freedom Movement in India.

— 7th Indian Congress of Radiology met in New Delhi.

5 Andhra University celebrated Silver Jubilee.

— All India Music Conference met at Allahabad.

— International Seminar on Gandhism addressed by the Union Minister for Education in Delhi.

6 Stalin Peace Prize awarded to Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew.

10 Opening ceremony of C.S.I.R. building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi was performed by Prime Minister Nehru.

12 Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi declared open by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

— Archbishop Talerian Gracias of Bombay created first Indian Cardinal.

13 Dr. Graham met Indian and Pakistani representatives in Geneva regarding Kashmir issue,

— Ambarnath Machine Tool Factory near Bombay inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

14 General K.M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, retired.

— Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi opened by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

— All-India Congress Committee met at Nanal Nagar in Hyderabad.

15 General Rajendrasinhji took over as Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army.

16 All India Khadi Board constituted with centre at Bombay.

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January 17	Jawaharlal Nehru delivered Presidential address at the All-India Congress Committee session at Nanal Nagar, Hyderabad.
—	Resolution of the reorganisation of States adopted by the All-India Congress Committee.
18	All-India Congress Committee session at Nanal Nagar, Hyderabad concluded.
19	Indo-Pakistan dispute over air route between India and Kabul settled.
—	Report of the Expert Committee on the grievances of Posts and Telegraphs employees accepted by the Government of India.
20	Academy of Physical Education inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru in Hyderabad.
21	Seven-member official Indonesian trade delegation arrived in New Delhi to negotiate a trade agreement with the Governmant of India.
24	Union Governmet notifies State Governments about removal of symbols of British rule from museums.
26	First operational agreement implementing the Norwegian promise of direct technical aid for the development of fisheries to India was signed in New Delhi.
29	Indian National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music inaugurated by the President of India in New Delhi.
—	Enquiry regarding the formation of Andhra State concluded by Justice K.N. Wanchoo.
—	Sri Kaka Kalelkar appointed Chairman of Backward Classes Commission.
—	Nation-wide campaign to introduce the Japanese method of rice cultivation launched by Dr. Panjab Rao Deshmukh.
—	Prime Minister's proposal for a "No War Declaration" rejected by Pakistan.
31	Trade agreement between India and Indonesia signed in New Delhi.
—	India and Pakistan agreed to liberalise the passport system. Agreement was concluded in New Delhi.
February 2	Comprehensive scheme for the prevention of malaria recommended by the Central Health Council.
—	All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Delhi.

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February	**2**	India and Pakistan agreed to liberalise the passport system.
	3	First meeting of the Delimitation Commission held in New Delhi.
	4	Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir under the Chairmanship of Dr. Graham opened in Geneva.
	5	All India Handicrafts Conference met at Trivandrum.
	6	C.C. Desai appointed High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.
	—	Congress, the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Jan Sangh were recognised as all-India parties by the Election Commission.
	7	Report on the proposal to create Andhra State was submitted by Justice K.N. Wanchoo to the Union Home Minister.
	9	Two technical co-operation agreements between India and USA signed, one providing for certain of river valley projects and other for agricultural extension work.
	10	Aneurin Bevan, British Labour leader, arrived in New Delhi.
	—	N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Defence Minister, died in Madras.
	11	Budget Session of Parliament opened by the President.
	15	Committee was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the pharmaceutical industry.
	18	Railway budget presented to the Parliament.
	19	Australian Press Delegation arrived in Calcutta for a three-week tour of the country.
	21	Tilaiya Dam and Bokaro Power Station opened by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
	—	Sri Sukumar Sen was nominated to serve on the Electoral Commission for Sudan.
	24	Master Tara Singh and nine Akali leaders arrested at Amritsar.
	27	Announcement made about Government's decision to set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into taxation.
	—	Budget presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister.
	28	Dr. T. Vijayaraghavachari, former Diwan of Jaipur, dies in Madras.

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March 1 Non-Congress ministry in PEPSU headed by G. S. Rarewala resigned.

2 Defence Science Advisory Committee inaugurated in New Delhi by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

5 Dr. S.P. Mookherjee, the President of *Jan Sangh* announced the launching of civil disobedience movement in Delhi by *Jan Sangh*, *Hindu Mahasabha* and *Ram Rajaya Parishad* in support of its demand for complete accession of Kashmir to India.

— President's rule imposed in PEPSU. Assembly dissolved.

— Prominent Bhoodan workers confer with Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Chandil in Bihar.

7 Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition inaugurated by Prime Minister in New Delhi.

8 Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

10 Professor K. T. Shah, a well-known economist, died in Bombay.

11 C.P.N. Singh took over as Governor of the Puniab.

12 Supreme Court ordered release of Dr. S.P. Mukherjee and three others, allowing Habeus Corpus Petition.

13 Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research stated about the Goverment's seven-point plan for the development of Atomic Energy.

15 Mahabir Tyagi, Minister for Revenue and Expenditure, appointed Minister for Defence Organisation.

— Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed between India and Muscat.

16 Sri Mahabir Tyagi takes over as Minister for Defence Organisation.

17 Lok Sabha rejected by 278 votes to 49 a motion demanding India's withdrawal from the Commonwealth.

18 Backward Classes Commission inaugurated in New Delhi by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Breakdown of Nehru-Jaya Prakash Narayan talks reported.

20 Trade agreement valid for 3 years concluded with Pakistan under which India agreed to take not less than 1,80,000 bales of jute and export 85,000 tons of coal monthly to Pakistan.

24 Holkar won Ranjit Trophy (Cricket).

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March 25 Decision to create Andhra State on October 1 announced by the Prime Minister.

28 Agreement between Government of India and the American Caltex Oil Company for the establishment of a new oil refinery at Visakhapatnam, on the Madras Coast signed in New Delhi.

— Union Minister for Communications declared that every village in the country with a population of 2,000 or more will have post office by March 31, 1954.

— Nagpur Medical College inaugurated by the President.

29 Jawaharlal Nehru and U NU met at Imphal for joint tour of Indo-Burma border tribal area.

30 Prime Minister of India and Burma jointly visit tribal areas in Assam and Burma.

31 Dr. Graham submitted report on Kashmir to the United Nations.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left Imphal and arrived in Sinkhaling (Burma).

April 2 Asaf Ali, Ambassador, passed away at Berne in Switzerland.

3 128-mile Aljal-lungleh road, constructed by voluntary efforts inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

7 Asaf Ali's body laid to rest in Delhi with state honours.

8 Walchand Hirachand, a veteran industrialist, died.

9 Khadi Bill passed by Parliament.

12 Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee opened by the Union Minister for Education.

14 'Times of India', Bombay and its Editor held guilty of contempt of State Astembly.

18 Finance Bill passed by the House of People.

19 Two leading Indian Railway trade union organizations, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the Indian National Railway Workers Federation agreed to merge into a single body under the name of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen with headquarters in Delhi.

28 Appointment of a commission on linguistic States promised by the Prime Minister.

29 General K.M. Cariappa, who had recently retired from the post of C.-in-C. of the Indian Army, appointed High Com-

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missioner in Australia in succession to Prince K.S. Duleep Sinhji.

30 Government of India sanctioned the National Extension Service schemes at a cost of Rs. 101 crores.

May 2 Declaration by the Prime Minister against India joining any Power bloc in the event of another war.

5 Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.

7 Das Committee recommended the creation of an All-India Bar Council in addition to State Bar Council.

8 Air Corporations Bill passed by the House of the people.

11 Dr. S.P. Mookerjee arrested at Lakhinpur for unauthorised entry into Kashmir.

13 First Indian Navy air station *INS Garuda* commissioned at Venduruthy, the Naval base in Cochin.

16 Negotiations for a trade agreement between India and Egypt began in Cairo.

18 Recommendations of the Delimitation Commission released.

19 Justice Misra's recommendations regarding Bellary *taluq* going to Mysore accepted by the Union Government.

20 John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in New Delhi.

— New scheme for compensation to displaced persons announced by the Government of India.

28 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left India to attend the Coronation in London.

29 Mount Everest, climbed for the first time, when the Summit was reached by Sherpa Tenzing Norkay along with Edmund Hillary.

June 3 Announced that Government had decided to develop the port of Mangalore, on the Coromandel Coast, so as to provide a deepwater harbour for sea going ships.

4 Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Jawaharlal Nehru by Cambridge University.

5 Andhra members of the Madras Assembly voted for Kurnool as temporary capital of the New Andhra State.

— Services team won National Hockey Championship.

— Trade agreement between India and Turkey signed in New Delhi.

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June 10 India closed its Legation in Lisbon (Portugal) in protest against the continued Portuguese control of Goa, Daman and Diu.

12 India agreed to serve on the Prisoners of War Commission in Korea.

17 Trade agreement between India and Bulgaria signed.

23 Dr. Shyama Prasad Mooherjee, President of Jana Sangh, died in Srinagar while in detention.

— Jawaharlal Nehru, Gen. Naguib and Mohammed Ali confer in Cairo.

July 1 Water from the Tungabhadra reservoir released for irrigation.

2 Venkatarama Shastri died at the age of 70.

3 Exchange of letters signed amplifying the 5-year Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement of 1951.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appealed for the withdrawal of the Praja Parishad agitation in Kashmir

4 Lala Shankar Lal, industrialist of Delhi, passed away.

7 Civil disobedience campaign carried on in Jammu by the Hind Mahasabha and Praja Parishad since November 1952 and in Delhi by *Jana Sangh*, Hindu Mahasabha and *Ram Rajya Parishad* since 5 March, 1953 was called off by the leaders of the parties.

8 Trade agreement between India and Egypt signed in Cairo.

9 Decisions reached at the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference ratified by India and Pakistan Governments.

12 All-India Forward Bloc decided at a party conference in Calcutta to merge with the Praja Socialist Party.

13 It was announced that agreement had been reached between the British, Indian and Nepalese Governments for the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army's eight Gurkha Battalions.

15 India ratified world wheat agreement.

19 Discussions on trade relations between India and Yugoslavia began in New Delhi. Trade agreement signed on 24 July.

20 Agreement between Britain and India on releases of India-held Sterling balances signed in New Delhi.

25 Agreement signed between India and Pakistan on 1 February for improving travel facilities between the two countries came into force.

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July 27 Andhra State Bill passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

28 Vice-president, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, returned home after two months tour of U.K., U.S.A. and Canada.

29 Indian Legation in Baghdad and the Iraqi Legation in New Delhi raised to Embassy level.

August 1 State Air Corporations inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

4 Advance Party of nine officials under the leadership of Foreign Secretary R.K. Nehru and General Thorat left for Korea to finalise arrangements for the Indian Custodian Force to take care of Korean prisoners of war refusing repatriation.

7 Major crissis inside the Kashmir Government, which had been developing for nearly three months, came to an end.

8 Minister for Defence Organization, Mahavir Tyagi, announced that the Government had decided to form an Auxilliary Territorial Army to provide elementary military training for as many persons as possible.

— Bombay Government decided to abolish *jagirs* in merged areas.

9 Sheikh Abdullah removed from office by the Sadar-i-Riyasat and arrested.

— Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed sworn in as new Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

10 Union Home Minister promises general elections in PEPSU in 1954.

15 Agreement for the construction in India of a steel plant at an estimated cost of 712,500,000 rupees was signed in Bonn.

16 Unprecedented floods in river Godavari.

20 Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan agreed in a communique to appoint a Plebiscite Administrator for Jammu and Kashmir by the end of April 1954.

22 Hindu Mahasabha opposed plebiscite in Kashmir.

27 Parliament passed Andhra Bill unanimously.

28 India withdraw name for membership of Korean Peace Conference.

— Report of the Secondary Education Commission published.

31 Indian forces reached Korea Zone.

September 1 Dr. H.J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission,

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disclosed that India will have its first atomic reactor device to produce atomic energy in about three years.

September 1 First contingent of the Indian Custodian Force arrives in Korea.

— Asoka Mehta, Praja Socialist Party Leader, arrested in connection with Pardi Satyagraha.

3 Justice Syed Zafar Imam appointed Chief Justice of Bihar High Court.

5 Last contingent of Indian Custodian force of 1400 officers and men, left Madras for Korea.

8 Philippines Government lift ban on immigration of Indians.

9 Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the delegation to UN, left for New York.

10 Indian Custodian force in Korea took over charge of the first batch of Communist prisoners.

14 Bill for the formation of Andhra State received President Prasad's assent.

— India protested to South Africa against the Immigrant Regulation Ammendment Bill banning the entry into South Africa of Indian women married to South African nationals of Indian origin.

15 Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit elected President of the eighth session of the U.N. General Assembly.

16 In accordance with the terms of 1947 Instrument of Accession to India, control and administration of the Kashmir Telephone ond telegraph services formally tranferred to the Indian Government.

17 Indian issue in South Africa was included in United Nations Agenda.

18 Two-day conference of States' Information Ministers begins in New Delhi.

21 Foundation-stone of Pilani Electronic Research Institute laid by Jawaharlal Nehru.

23 Confidence motion in Travancore-Cochin Assembly defeated. State Assembly dissolved. Caretaker Ministry of A.J. John to continue till next elections.

25 Baidyanath temple in Deogarh, Bihar, thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste.

— T. Prakasan resigned from Praja Socialist Party

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September 28 Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan meets in New Delhi to review the progress of the Plan.

29 In protest of Master Tara Singh's policy, 200 members of the Akali Party resigned.

October 1 State of Andhra—the first new State to be formed in India since 1949, and the first established on a purely linguistic basis—was formally inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru at Kurnool, the temporary State Capital. T. Prakasham elected first Chief Minister of the State.

2 Treaty of Extradition signed between India and Nepal in Kathmandu.

— C.M. Trivedi sworn in as Governor of Andhra.

3 Dr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, former Advocate-General of Madras, died at Madras.

4 India elected to the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

— S.N. Buragohain, Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, died in Calcutta.

7 India deciced not to withdraw from N.N.R.C. in spite of Korean threats.

— New city of Chandigarh, the most modern in the World was formally inaugurated by the President Dr. Prasad as the Capital of the Punjab.

8 The Deputy Chairman of Indian Planning Commission V.T. Krishnamachari announced that the scope of the Five-year Plan would be extended at a cost of 1,500,000,000 to 1,750,000,000 rupees so as to include various schemes to relieve unemployment.

10 Scheme for the development of the north-east tribal areas sanctioned by the Government of India.

13 Consultative Committee of Colombo Plan met in New Delhi.

14 Estate Duty Act came into force.

— World Bank offered a loan of £5 million to India for the DVC and steel projects.

15 Government of India agreed to give Rs. 3 crores as loan to the Mysore Government for the Lakkavalli Project.

17 Madras Governor laid the foundation-stone of the Gandhi Memorial at Raja Bhavan Estate.

22 Decided by the Government of India that the former Indian princes must pay taxes on incomes derived from sources other

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than privy purses and investments in Government securities.

October 22 India and Pakisian jointly announced that South Africa must suspend its segregation policy before a Round Table Conference can be held.

24 Indian Government issued Ordinance to aid Textile industry.

27 Dr. T.S.S. Rajan passed away at Trichy.

28 Special Committee of the U.N. General Assembly agreed to continue as the Good Offices Commission for assisting the Government of South Africa, India and Pakistan to resume negotiations on the status of the people of Indian origin in South Africa.

29 First 'Radar Training Centre' of India opened in Bombay.

— Setting up of an impartial tribunal to fix the responsibility for the breach of the Karachi Agreement on evacuee properties was suggested by India to Pakistan.

30 Gadgil Committee submitted its report on the special problems of Part B States.

November 1 Telegraphs Centenary Exhibition inaugurated by the President in New Delhi.

5 Scheme for interim compensation to displaced persons approved by the Government of India.

9 The 1000-ton *S.S. Jalputra* was launched by the Union Minister for Production at Vishakhapatnam.

— Setting up of an interim University Grants Commission with Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar as Chairman announced by the Union Minister for Education.

10 India-Iraq treaty of friendship signed in Baghdad.

11 Second All-India Tribal Welfare Conference inaugurated by the President at Lohardaga (Ranchi).

17 Two-day conference of Chief Justices concluded in New Delhi.

21 Twenty Indian locomotives detained by Pakistan released.

24 Report on the difficulties experienced by the N.N.R.C. Korea in carrying out its work was submitted by Gen. Thimayya to two Commands.

29 Benegal Narsing Rau, the eminent jurist, died in Switzerland.

30 Richard M. Nixon, Vice-President of the United States, arrived in New Delhi.

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November 30 Industrial Disputes (Amendent) Bill passed by the House of the People.

December 2 India signed a five-year trade pact with Soviet Russia.

8 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru informed the Parliament about the closure of the Indian Consulate-General in Kashgar as the Chinese had declared Sinkiang a "closed territory".

14 M.D. Dadabhai passed away at Nagpur.

15 Decision to hold general elections in Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU in March 1954 announced.

21 Agreement signed by the Government of India with the German combine of Krupps and Demag for the setting up of a steel plant, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 1000 crores.

22 Jawaharlal Nehru, announcen that a Commission had been set up to enquire and report on the re-organisation of States in India.

24 Ageeement between the U.S.A. and India providing for 20 millian dollars for the rehabilitation of Indian railways signed.

30 The Untouchability (Offences) Bill published in the Gazette of India.

1954

January 1 Government of India announced decision to decontrol coarse grains.

— Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

2 Conference between Indian and Chinese representatives began in Peking.

— International Conference in New Delhi urged a revision of the U.N. Charter.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the forty-first session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad.

3 B. Ram Krishna Rao re-elected leader of the Congress Party in Hyderabad.

— The third Congress of the Communist Party of India concluded its seven-day session.

4 Mehar Chand Mahajan, the Senior Judge of Supreme Court sworn-in as Chief Justice of India.

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January 5 Government of India announced the institution of various awards by the President.

— India and the U.S. signed pact for the purchase of 2 lakh tons of steel for India's industrial and economic development.

— Hundredth broad-gauge locomotive produced at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works put on the rails by the Union Minister of Railways.

7 Government of India decided in co-operation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up an All-India Academy of Music in Lucknow.

8 Advance party of the Soviet Cultural Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

9 Air Vice-Marshal S. Mookerjee appointed C-in-C of the Indian Air Force from April 1.

10 India in a letter to the President of the General Assembly requested the reconvening of the 8th Session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the Korean question.

12 Andhra Cabinet decided to take immediate steps to popularise the use of Telugu as the official language of the State.

13 President awarded Padma Vibushan Medal to Maharaja of Bhutan.

14 Bipin Behari Ganguly passed away.

15 Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, arrived in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

18 Indo-Ceylon agreement concerning the question of citizenship rights of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon signed in New Delhi.

— P.S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister of Madras from 1949-50 appointed Governor of Orissa.

20 President opened the Low Cost Housing Exhibition in New Delhi.

— India's role as the Custodian of the prisoners of war in Korea ended.

23 59th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Kalyani, West Bengal, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad declared that the State of Kashmir is a part of India.

24 Congress welcomed the setting up of the States Reorganisation Commission and expressed grave concern over U.S. military aid to Pakistan.

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January 25	M. N. Roy died at Dehra Dun at the age of 61.
29	President issued an Ordinance to extend the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act by two years, i. e., till January 31, 1956.
—	Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur appointed India's Ambassador to Egypt.
31	A symposium on the Gandhian Way to Peace held in Delhi.
February 1	Government of India issued Ordinance on transfer of deposits of evacuees.
2	Afghan Cultural Delegation arrived in New Delhi.
3	Major disaster occurred during the Hindu religious festival of Kumbh Mela, held at the confluence of the Ganges and Jamuna rivers, Allahabad in which at least 500 pilgrims ware killed and 2,000 injured after part of the great crowds had stampeded and got out of control.
—	India and the United States signed a third "Supplementary Agreement" as part of the programme of American aid to India under the technical co-operation administation.
7	International Monetary Fund Mission suggested increased foreign aid to India for financing the Five Year Plan.
9	Central Advisory Board of Education recommended the reorganisation of university education.
—	First batch of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea sailed for India from Inchon.
10	The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act of 1949 declared void by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.
13	India and Ceylon ratified the Delhi Pact.
16	Government of India announced decision to set up the new steel plant at Rourkela in Orissa.
—	India and West Germany signed a new trade agreement for the year 1954.
—	T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, a well-known scholar, died in Madras.
17	Rabindranath Tagore's paintings were declared open at Old Mill Road, (Rafi Marg) New Delhi, by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.
19	Union Minister of Railways presented a surplus railway budget for 1954-55 in Parliament.

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February 19	India decided to buy six lakh tons of rice from Burma during 1954 at £ 50 per ton.
23	Canadian Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent, addressed Members of Parliament in New Delhi.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Amending Bill of Part C States Act.
24	Polling ended in Travancore-Cochin State.
27	The Union Minister of Finance presented deficit budget for 1954-55 in the Lok Sabha.
March 1-2	Operational agreement on resumption of passenger traffic between Amritsar (East Punjab) and Lahore (West Punjab) reached between the Railway authorities of India and Pakistan in Lahore.
2	Indian National Congress got an absolute majority in PEPSU elections.
3	Travancore-Cochin Ministry resigned.
—	Government of India decided to award twenty prizes in order to promote the development of literature in the Indian languages.
4	Planning Commission sets up a Technical Committee to examine the projects suggested for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.
6	Col. Raghbir Singh elected leader of the Congress Party in the PEPSU Assembly.
7	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Bharat.
8	President's rule ended in PEPSU. A Congress Ministry headed by Colonel Raghbir Singh sworn-in.
9	The Governments of India and Burma signed an agreement for the purchase of 9 lakh tons of rice by the former.
12	Indian National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami) inaugurated in New Delhi, by Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan.
—	Government of India set up a Development Council for the sugar industry under the Industries' (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951.
13	Parliament passed a motion for the continuance of the Press Act.
—	Pattom Thanu Pillai sworn-in as Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin State.

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March 17 Union Home Minister announced in the Rajya Sabha the constitution of a new High Court for Andhra from July 5.

18 Indian Cotton and Textile Industry celebrated its centenary in Bombay.

19 French Indian Settlements demanded merger with the Indian Union without refrendum.

22 Indian Government accepted International Banks proposals for the Canal Water dispute with Pakistan.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru demanded the peaceful merger of French enclaves with the Indian Union.

23 Chandernagore Enquiry Commission recommended the integration of Chandernagore with West Bengal.

— Romania and India signed a trade agreement in New Delhi.

26 Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced that Goanese officials of Portuguese establishments in India would require a permit from the India Consul-General in Goa to enter India after 1 April, as the Portuguese authorities have refused to remove similar restrictions against Indians entering Goa.

— C. Rajagopalachari announced his decision to resign the offices of leader of the Congress Party and Chief Minister of Madras.

27 Indians launched mass satyagraha in Indian French territories for freedom.

— Reported in New Delhi that the Government had decided to merge the various cavalry units taken over from the former Indian State Forces into one cavalry regiment, which would be the only one in the Indian Army and Cavalry regiment.

29 Prime Minister Jawharlal Nehru inaugurated the Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

— R.S. Ruikar, labour leader of Madhya Pradesh, died at Bombay.

30 K. Kamraj Nadar elected leader of the Madras Legislature Congress Party.

31 President presented awards and fellowships to four artists.

April 1 Air Marshal S. Mookerjee took over as the first Indian Chief of the Air Staff.

2 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru urged the suspension of H-Bomb tests.

— Lok Sabha rejected a non-official motion to abolish the Rajya Sabha.

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April 3 T.T. Krishnamachari inaugurated the new Tea Board set up under the Tea Act, 1953.

5 Congress Committee reaffirms the Congress stand on prohibition.

— President appealed for the amelioration of Harijans at the inauguration of the Mahatma Gandhi Community Centre in New Delhi.

— 15-year programme for the development and propagation of Hindi as the National language of India, drawn up by the Union Ministry of Education was approved by the Working Committee of the Congress Party.

— Jawaharlal Nehru declared open Bhangi Community Centre in New Delhi.

6 Punjab team defeated the Services in the final of the National Hockey Championship.

7 French India Police arrested 350 persons following hoisting of Indian National Flag.

8 India agreed to scale down Burma's pre-separation debt to India.

10 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Central Salt Research Institute at Bhavanagar.

12 Government of India announced the issue of a new National Plan Loan.

13 New Cabinet of Madras State with K. Kamraj Nadar as Chief Minister sworn-in.

15 Referring to the Portuguese Prime Minister's contention that the NATO covers Goa, Prime Minister Nehru declared in Parliament that India is not bound by any international or regional arrangement to which she is not a party.

16 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the All-India Writers's Conference.

17 P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Co-operative Movement at Madras.

— Government of India appointed a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the plantation industry.

18 Dr. Satyapal, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, died of heart failure at Simla.

19 Rajya Sabha passed the Bill to merge Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh.

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April 22	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced that no foreign troops will be given passage through Indian territory.
24	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru put forward a six-point solution to the Indo-China problem.
—	In a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission the Communist Party urged the early formation of linguistic States.
25	Indo-Nepal agreement on Kosi River project signed.
26	Government of Kenya apologised to the Government of India for the raid on the Indian Envoy's office in Nairobi.
27	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for Colombo and came back to New Delhi on 3 May.
29	Eight-year trade and travel agreement signed by India and China, renewable after eight years.
—	Sino-India agreement on Tibet signed. This came to be known as the Pancha Shila Agreement, containing the five principles of peaceful co-existence.
May 2	Colombo conference of Asian Ministers concluded.
4	France agreed to negotiate about the future of French India settlements at Paris.
—	Recommendations of the Jute Enquiry Commission published.
8	Government of India decided to integrate Chandernagore with West Bengal.
—	Development (Production and Marketing) Act of 1947 referred to a Select Committee.
14	Lok Sabha fixed the monthly salary of M.P.'s at Rs. 400 and the daily allowance at Rs. 21.
—	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued an Order extending the application of the Indian Constitution to Kashmir with the concurrence of the State Government and the Kashmir Constituent Assembly.
15	Asoka Mehta, member Praja Socialist Party, elected to the Lok Sabha.
16	19 Member interim administration called French India Liberation Council formed.
17	Indo-Prench talks opened in Paris.
18	Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of Defence Organisation, introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha to provide for the constitution of an Auxiliary Territorial Force.

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May 19	Government of India constituted a National Film Board and decided to establish a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.
23	Congress Working Committee appointed a six-man committee to study the question of the extension of the panchayat system to the entire country.
—	V.K. Krishna Menon began series of talks with Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of China in Geneva.
June 1	Andhra Assembly passed the Sri Venkateswara University Bill.
2	India lodged protest against acts of violence and goondaism in French India.
3	Agreement on Tibet recently signed by India and the Chinese Peoples' Republic ratified by both Governments.
9	Prohibition Enquiry body set up by the Union Government of India.
11	Term of office of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, was extended by six months.
12	President of India gave his assent to the Bihar Land Reform (Amendment) Act, 1953.
14	Speakers' Conference met at Srinagar.
16	*Aidc memoire* delivered to the French Embassy in New Delhi asking for the immediate withdrawal of French troops stated to have been landed at Pondicherry.
17	India and Hungary signed a trade agreement in New Delhi.
25	India decided to close its High Commission in South Africa on 1 July.
27	Local Self-government Ministers' Conference concluded at Simla.
28	A communique was issued by the Prime Ministers of India and China, outlining Five Principles for the regulation of relations between nations.
July 1	Office of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa closed.
—	State of Bilaspur merged with the State of Himachal Pradesh.
5	Cultural relations agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.
—	Home Minister inaugurated the Andhra High Court.

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July 6 Ceylon House of Representatives passed a Bill to provide separate electorates for people of Indian origin.

— India refuted Pakistan's charge of the withdrawal of water from the river Sutlej for the Bhakra Canals.

8 Inaugurating the Bhakra Canals, the world's biggest canal network, the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru stated that he looks upon these works as "temples and places of worship".

9 Dr. Mohamed Abdul Rauf appointed High Commissioner in Canada.

— R. R. Saksena appointed Ambassador in Tokyo (Japan).

— Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress started satyagraha for the merger of Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore-Cochin with Madras.

13 Prime Minister urged the inclusion of China in the United Nations.

— Agricultural Ministers met at Srinagar.

14 Press Commission signed its Report in Delhi.

15 Government of India abolished all restriction on the movement of rice.

16 French rule came to an end in Mahe, de facto power transferred to the people and the Indian Flag hoisted.

18 Report of the Village *Panchayats* Committee, appointed by the Congress Working Committee, finalised,

19 India, Canada and Poland nominated to serve on the Armisticc Commission for Indo-China.

22 Goan volunteers liberated the Dadra village in the Portuguese enclave of Salvasa in Daman.

— India rejected Portuguese charge of aggression.

25 Press Commission urged the creation of an all-India Press Council.

26 India accepted the Chairmanship of the three Supervisory Commissions for Viet-Nam, Loas ahd Cambodia.

28 Government of India rejected the Portuguese request for the transit of troops through Indian territory.

29 Flooded rivers in Bihar submerged hundreds of villages.

— Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Refinery started production.

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July 30 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru urged the withdrawal of satyagraha by Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress.

31 Indo-China Truce Commission met in New Delhi.

— India asked Portugal to desist from the use of force against peaceful satyagrahis in Portuguese possessions.

August 1 Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme of the Government of India, more than 17000 teachers to be recruited for rural schools.

2 Government of India decided to create a separate Department of Atomic Energy under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.

— Indian Government rejected invitation to SEATO for talks.

— Satyagrahis entered Nagar Haveli and liberated it.

4 Governor of Portuguese possessions in India threatened to adopt a 'scorched earth' policy if the Portuguese were compelled to leave Diu.

5 India and France resumed negotiations for the merger of French territories in India.

9 Government of India protested against the U. K's assessment of Goa events.

— Indian Government protested against anti-Indian demonstrations in Portuguese Africa.

10 India agreed to the appointment of a Neutral Study Team for Goa.

11 Announced in New Delhi that A. P. Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation in the Central Government would henceforth be a member of the Indian Cabinet. Mr. Jain had been a Minister of Cabinet rank, but not a member of the Cabinet, since Nehru formed his administration in May.

12 Suresh Chandra Majumdar, M. P., Managing Director, 'Hindustan Standard', passed away after a heart attack.

13 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' conference in New Delhi.

14 A. K. Chanda sworn-in as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India,

15 Goa Satyagrahis marched into Goa for merger of Portuguese settlements.

17 Officially announced in New Delhi that Government had decided to set up an Industrial Develodment Corporation.

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August 20 The Government of India accepted the Bank Dispute Award with modifications.

21 Government of India protested to the Portugues Government against "the malicious anti-Indian propaganda in the Portuguese Press."

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Indian Standards Institution in Delhi.

23 Report of the Indian Press Commission, appointed in 1952, published.

25 Government of India reconstituted the Central Social Welfare Board with Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh as Chairman.

— Press Commission Report placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

— Indian Cultural Delegation to Moscow left India.

— Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and two thousand other satyagrahis released in Uttar Pradesh.

27 World Bank made fresh proposals for the settlement of the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.

29 A 50 km. medium-wave transmitter installed at Jullundur.

30 V. V. Giri, Union Minister for Labour, resigned from the Central Cabinet.

31 Government of India decided not to set up a Film Council for the time being.

— Soviet Government offered to provide equipment for a steel Works in India with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons.

September 2 Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated Sri Venkateswara University, the thirty-first university in India.

3 Union Minister of Irrigation and Power announced the Government of India's decision to constitute a Central Flood Control Board.

5 Praja Socialist Party Executive accepted Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's resignation from the office of the Secretary of the Party.

7 President Rajendra Prasad accepted resignation of V. V. Giri, the Indian Minister of Labour.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal announced the Government's decision to set up two major River Valley Commissions to undertake flood control measures in the Ganga and the Brahamputra Valleys.

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September 10 — Khandubhai K. Desai sworn-in as Minister of Labour in the Union Cabinet.

— — Revised All-India Services (Conduct) Rules published.

15 — Government set up a Central Committee for the selection of films for children.

16 — Lok Sabha adopted a clause in the Special Marriage Bill providing for divorce by consent.

17 — Government of India set up a five-man committee to recommend a sound policy for higher education in rural areas in collaboration with the Ford Foundation.

— — Government of India appointed Justice Rajadhyaksha to enquire into the sitution arising from the Government's modification of the Appellate Tribunal's award in the banks dispute.

— — Seven-member Parliamentary delegation from Japan met the Members of the Planning Commission.

18 — Indian Film Delegation left Bombay for Soviet Russia.

20 — Lok Sabha passed a bill for the merger of Chandernagore with West Bengal.

21 — Regional Committee of W H O met at Patiala House, New Delhi.

22 — Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, arrived in Delhi.

24 — Government of India announced the decision to reconstitute the Railway Board from October 1.

— — Recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee published.

25 — Prime Ministers of India and Indonesia decided to convene a conference of Asian and African countries.

— — Fourteen Members of the Lok Sabha formed a new Party, the "Union of Socialists and Progressives" with Acharya Kripalani as leader.

26 — Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, appointed Indian High Commissioner in London in succession to B. G. Kher. Mrs. Pandit was concurrently appointed Ambassador to the Irish Republic.

27 — Government of India decided to set up a locomotive workshop capable of turning out more locomotives than the one at Chittaranjan.

29 — Taxation Enquiry Committee submitted its report to the Government of India.

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October 1 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Stamps Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi.

— Supreme Court held the compulsory exhibition of the Films Division's news reels and documentaries void.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared a National Health Scheme for the entire country.

— Sir John Kotelawala arrived in India for talks with the Indian Prime Minister on the future of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

7 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Central Labour Institute at Kurla. 10 miles from Bombay.

10 India and Ceylon signed an agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

12 India-France Joint Communique on the French Settlement in India issued in New Delhi.

13 According to the Russian experts the Panna Diamond Mines, Madhya Pradesh, are capable of yielding Rs. 12 crore worth of diamonds annually. This is the only diamond producing area in the cuntry.

— Robert L, Garner, Vice President of the World Bank, made a statement that there had been no unilateral withdrawal of water by India from Pakistan canals.

14 A two year trade agreement signed between India and China. This incorporated a separate arrangement with Tibet at India's request. China was given facilities to move goods of Chinese origin through Calcutta port to Tibet.

16 India and East Germany signed a trade agreement for one year.

— India opened Embassy office in Mexico City.

17 Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee submitted its report.

18 Municipal Councillors and Members of the Representative Assembly of the French Indian settlements voted for a merger with the Indian Union.

19 The Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru met Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Republic in Peking.

— Under a trade agreement signed in Delhi, India will export 19 lakh pounds of Virginia tobacco to China and import 90 tons of raw silk from the latter annually.

20 Prime Minister of China, Chou En-Lai pledged his support to India's efforts for preserving peace in Asia.

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October 21 Government of India and France signed an agreement for the de facto transfer of the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to the Indian Union.

23 National Industrial Development Corporation holds its first meeting in New Delhi.

24 Death occured in New Delhi of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister of Food.

27 Rail link between Amritsar and Lahore restored.

28 United Nations asked India, Pakistan and South Africa to have direct talks on the issue of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

29 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of the Supreme Court building in New Delhi.

30 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left Canton after his 12-day tour of China.

November 1 A de facto merger of the former French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam with the Indian Union took place.

— India and China agreed on a scheme of exchange of students.

— Third Annual Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists concluded.

3 Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan led the Indian delegation to the 8th session of UNESCO at Monterideo, South America.

4 Prime Minister agreed to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London opening on January 31, 1955.

— Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

5 Prime Minister returned to New Delhi after his visit to China.

— Sri Ghulam Hassan, Judge of the Supreme Court, died in New Delhi.

6 No-confidence motion against the T. Prakasan ministry in Andhra was passed. The Ministry resigned.

8 Indian National Congress Working Committee decided to recommend U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, for the presidentship of the Congress.

9 Jai Narain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, submitted resignation of his Cabinet.

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November 9	World Bank decided to give India 25 million dollars as loan.
10	Chief Ministers of nine States to be associated with the Planning Commission to ensure constant consultations between the Centre and the States.
12	The Governments of India and China agreed on a scheme for the exchange of students.
13	Central Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army, in New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Pandit Nehru decided to abolish the Auxilliary Territorial Force created in 1953.
15	President's rule imposed in Andhra Pradesh. Assembly dissolved.
18	India and United States signed an agreement under which the U.S. will provide ten million dollars to assist in the development of India's railways.
19	Union Minister of Production opened the Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery at Trombay.
—	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, announced a loan of $16,200,000 for a Thermal Electric Plant in Bombay
24	Sri T. Prakasam joined the Congress.
26	Atomic Energy Conference started.
—	Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University inaugurated the 150 anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society.
27	Acharya J.B. Kripalani resigned from the Chairmanship of P.S.P. at a special convention held at Nagpur.
28	Chief Minister of Bihar opened Sindri's new 60-oven Coke Plant built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores.
—	Acharya Narendra Deva was elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.
December 1	Announced in New Delhi that the Indian and Rumanian Government had decided to exchange diplomatic representatives and to open Legations in Bucharest and New Delhi.
—	Government of India warned Portugal against the use of force in Goa.
—	G.B. Pant appointed Union Home Minister.
—	Planning Commission stated that more than half the total number of villages were covered by panchayats.

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December 1	Working journalists urged the Union Government to implement the Press Commission's recommendations early.
3	Government of India decided to set up a Law Commission to simplify and modernise the existing laws.
—	Sri B.P. Sinha joined the Supreme Court as judge.
4	Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, passed away.
5	'Kalki', R. Krishnamurthi, Tamil Novelist & Journalist, passed away.
6	Cultural delegation from China arrived in New Delhi.
—	Union Minister of Home Affairs reiterated the Government's intention to hold elections in Andhra some time in February 1955.
8	Bank employees decided not to go on strike on December 10.
10	U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra elected President of the Indian National Congress for the next two years.
11	President inaguarated the fourth World Forestry Congress at Dehra Dun.
—	Dr. Sampurnanand unanimously elected leader of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Legislature Party.
13	Appointment of Sri Niranjan Singh Gill as India's Ambassador to Ethiopia announced.
—	Indian Government announced its decision to establish a diplomatic mission in Cambodia.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Detention Bill.
14	President opened the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
—	Appointment of Sri Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri as Lt. Governor of Himachal Pradesh announced.
15	India and Iran signed a treaty of commerce and navigation in Tehran.
—	India announced that she would accord de facto recognition to Laos and would establish Consulate-General in Laos within the next few months.
—	J.P. Srivastava died in Lucknow.
—	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between India and Iran.

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December 16 Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslav People's Republic, arrived in New Delhi.

— Planning Commission appointed a Prohibition Inquiry Committee.

18 Govind Ballabh Pant tendered the resignation of the office of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

19 Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit appointed India's High Commissioner in London.

23 President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India reaffirm that the survival of civilisation in this atomic age depends upon the peaceful co-existence of nations.

— Sri B.K. Mukherjee took over as Chief Justice of India.

26 Dr. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, opened the Hindustan Cable Ltd. at Rupnarainpur.

28 Sampurananand Cabinet assumed office in Uttar Pradesh.

1955

January 1 All India Congress for Peace & Asian Solidarity passed a resolution in Madras calling on portugal to quit India.

— Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, eminent scientist and Chairman of the University Grants Commission, died of heart failure in Delhi.

— Second All-India Family Planning Conference held in Lucknow.

2 Dag Hammarskjoeld, United Nations Secretary General, arrived in New Delhi and met the President and Prime Minister.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated Ganguwal Power House.

3 G.B. Pant sworn-in as a Minister in the Central Cabinet.

— Marshal Tito sailed for Burma from Calcutta on the completion of the first part of his Indian tour.

4 42nd Session of Indian Science Congress held at Baroda.

— Union Food and Agriculture Minister, A.P. Jain announced about Government's decision of not importing rice.

5 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Gandhi Bhavan in which the Library of the Gujrat Vidyapith (established by Mahatma Gandhi in Ahmedabad) will be housed.

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January 6 A detailed programme for the development of small-scale industries adopted by the Small-Scale Industries Board at its meeting in New Delhi.

7 Col. Raghbir Singh, Chief Minister of PEPSU, died in Patiala.

8 All-India Forward Bloc decided to merge with the Congress.

10 Cabinet changes were made according to following order: G.B. Pant—Home Minister, Dr. K.N. Katju—Defence Minister.

— Land Customs Cordon around the former French establishments terminated.

— President of India issued an order according to which the Union Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

11 Canada agreed to help India in the construction of the Rs. 1,50,00,000 Umtru Hydro-Electric project in Assam.

— India's first newsprint factory at Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh started production.

— Maj. General Yadu Nath Singh took over as Military Secretary to the President from Maj. General B. Chatterjee.

— Mr. Justice O.H. Mootham sworn in as new Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.

12 New Cabinet with Brish Bhan as Chief Minister of PEPSU sworn-in at Patiala.

13 Government of India handed over a protest note to the Portuguese Legation in New Delhi, denying the allegation that preparations were going in India for violence against the Portuguese possessions.

— Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Sampurnanand opened the Ahraura Dam on the Garie river.

14 Government of India sent two notes to Portugal relating to the Portuguese possession in India.

— India terminated the air agreement with U.S.A.

— Rajeshwar Dayal appointed Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Rumanian People's Republic.

16 Rs. 7-crore National Defence Academy built at Khadakvasla opened by the Chief Minister of Bombay Morarji Desai.

17 Lal Bahadur Shastri announced in Madurai that the amount alloted to the development of Railways would be Rs. 700 crores.

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January 17 M.N. Chakravarti, Director of Efficiency, Bureau of the Railway Board, appointed General Manager of the Central Railway.

— Punjab High Court opened in Chandigarh.

19 P.R.S. Mani appointed Consul-General in Goa.

20 Harbilas Sarda, author, politician and social reformer died in Ajmer.

— Air link between India and Indonesia established.

21 60th Session of the Indian National Congress at Avadi decided upon a "socialistic pattern of society" for India as the goal of Congress policy.

— President of India issued an Ordinance providing for the continuance in force of the provisions of the Essential Supplies Act 1946. Act was due to expire on 26 January.

22 A.A. Hayles, Editor of *Mail* died in Madras.

24 C.C. Desai appointed High Commissioner in Pakistan.

25 First Asian Lawyers' Conference began in Calcutta.

— Ten-member delegation of Soviet writers arrived in New Delhi.

— On the conclusion of his visit to India, Marshal Tito left for Yugoslavia.

26 President awarded Bharat Ratna to Dr. Bhagwan Das of Banaras and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya of Mysore.

— Second phase of Goa liberation movement began.

28 Dr. Sampurnanand inaugurated Rs. 1 crore project for the renovation of the holy ghats in Banaras.

— Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

29 At Bombay, the Marxist parties of India, excluding the Communist Party, decide to merge into a single Mazdoor Kisan Party.

— Canal water dispute between Kashmir, Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan settled.

— First All India Child Education Conference began at Indore.

30 Burmah Shell Refinery, India's largest oil refinery at Trombay near Bombay started production.

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February 1 Following diplomatic appointments announced: A.C.N. Nambiar-Ambassador to West Germany; Bal Krishan Kapur-Charge d affairs at Hague; I.S. Chopra-Minister to Sweden; Maj. General B. Chatterjee-Commissioner in Mauritius; John A Thiry-Ambassador to Italy; B.N. Chakravarty-High Commissioner in Ceylon.

2 First session of the Regional Association for Asia of the World Meteorological Organisation met in New Delhi.

— Night service plane of the Indian Airlines Corporation crashed about 3½ miles from Nagpur killing 10 persons.

— Representatives of India and the U.S.S.R signed an agreement in New Delhi for the construction of a million-ton steel plant at Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh.

4 Official announcement made about the formation of Maintenance Command in the Indian Air Force.

7 Jamnadas Mehta died in Bombay.

9 Justice Rajadhyaksha' died in Bombay.

— Trade arrangements between India and West Germany extended by one year.

11 Andhra Pradesh went to the polls to elect 196 members to the State Legislative Assembly.

— K. Kamraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras, inaugurated work on the Periyar Hydel Project.

12 A new Cabinet of Delhi State, headed by Gurmukh Nihal Singh as Chief Minister sworn-in.

14 Five-men Cabinet headed by P.G. Menon as leader of the Congress party in the State Legislative Assembly sworn in Trivandrum.

15 Dr. Sampurnanand, Chief Minister of U.P. inaugurated the U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference at Mussoorie.

25 Governors and Rajpramukhs Conference took place at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi. It concluded on 26th February.

— Rajya Sabha passed a Bill to extend the life of Imports & Export (Control) Act, 1954 by 5 years upto 31st March, 1960.

26 Acharya Vinoba Bhave gave a new slogan-*Bhoomi Viplav Safal Ho.*

— Dr. Helen Keller, laid the foundation stone of the first sheltered Industrial Workshop for the Blind in Bombay.

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February 28 Union Finance Minister, Chintaman D. Deshmukh, presented the Government of India's Budget for 1955-56 in Parliament in New Delhi.

— Lok Sabha passed the Drug Bill.

— Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee released by the Central Government.

March 2 Central Communications Minister, Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated a direct radio-telephone service between India and China.

— Direct radio-photo service between Delhi and United Kingdom opened.

7 All-India Forward Bloc decided to merge with the Indian National Congress.

10 India signed an agreement with Hungary for exporting ground-nut oil to Hungary.

— Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

13 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the third Welfare conference at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

15 India Pakistan Joint Communique issued stating that the two Governments had reached full agreement on movable evacuee property & banking arrangement.

16 Cambodian delegation led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk Varman arrived in Delhi.

— Central Food Minister A. P. Jain announced that the Zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat would be abolished.

17 Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation, 1955, came into force.

— Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan opened the Burmah-Shell Oil Refinery, the largest in the country at Trombay (Bombay).

18 In a joint communique, the Government of India and Cambodia agreed that the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China should be fully implemented.

20 Indian and Pakistani Border Police exchanged fire for nearly 24 hours near the village of Gajjal, about 35 miles from Amritsar.

— B. Gopal Reddy unanimously elected Leader of the Congress party in the new Andhra Legislative Assembly.

21 Foundation-stone of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society Building was laid by Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

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March 22 Direct radio telephone link between India and Burma established.

— Foundation-stone of new Allahabad Railway Station building, laid by Jawaharlal Nehru.

23 U S Foreign Operation Administration announced a loan of 45 million to India under Mutual Security Act.

24 Operational agreement signed in New Delhi between India and U. S. A. providing for U. S. assistance for a project for augmenting fertilizer supply in India.

25 First Trade Agency of the People's Republic of China to be established in India formally opened at Kilimpong.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced in Lok Sabha that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force would henceforth be known as Chief of Staff.

27 PEPSU Government named Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir as the Poet of 1955.

28 President's rule ended in Andhra Pradesh. Congress Ministry under Gopala Reddy sworn-in.

April 1 Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force became Chiefs of Staff of their respective Forces.

— First Class accomodation in the present form completely eliminated from all trains on the Indian Railways.

— Indian Rupee became fully current in Hyderabad State, replacing the century old State Currency.

— Trade agreement signed between India and West Germany on 31st March came into effect.

2 Takhatmal Jain unanimously elected Leader of the Madhya Bharat Assembly Congress Party.

3 First National Farmers' Convention inaugurated in New Delhi by Jawaharlal Nehru.

5 The Government of India decided to send 10,000 tons of rice to the Government of Nepal for the relief of drought-stricken areas.

6 Conference of Asian Nations opened in New Delhi.

— Government of India and Egypt signed treaty of friendship at Cairo.

7 India beat Russia in the third International Volley Ball Test in New Delhi and thus won the rubber by two matches to one.

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April 7 Railway Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, declared open the new building of the Ghandidham Railway Station.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill.

8 Kandla a major modern port being developed in Kutch on the Western Coast of India, partly came into use when Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Transport & Railways, declared the port open.

9 Jaipur Station of All-India Radio went on air.

10 Joint declaration affirming faith in *Panch Shila* as being the best guarantee for peace in the world was issued after 3 days talks between Nehru and Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister of Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

11 Air-India International Constellation, Kashmir Princess carrying delegates to the Bandung Conference crashed into the sea North of Sarawak.

— B.N. Jha took over as Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University.

12 Col. Nasser, the Prime Minister of Egypt, arrived in New Delhi on his way to the Bandung Conference.

— General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation P.N. Rajbhoj, resigned from the Federation.

— Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

15 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for Indonesia to attend the Asian-African Conference.

17 First Indian Sociological Conference held in Dehra Dun.

— National Headquarters of the Youth Hostel Association of India inaugurated near Qutub Minar in Delhi.

18 New Cabinet of Madhya Bharat, headed by Takhtmal Jain sworn-in.

— Nine-member Ceylonese delegation arrived in Bombay to study the development projects in India.

— Sewagram Ashram, famous when Mahatma Gandhi lived in it, was closed.

19 Four operational agreements signed in New Delhi between India and U.S.A. involving total U.S. assistance to the extent of $ 720,000.

20 PEPSU Congress Assembly Party unanimously elected in Patiala, Brish Bhan as Leader of the party.

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April 20 Rajya Sabha unanimously passed the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

23 Political Committee of the Asian African Confernce at Bandung adopted an Indian resolution calling for a ban on atomic weapons.

26 Lok Sabha passed three Bills, the Insurance Amendment Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha, a bill seeking to amend the Railway Act, also as passed by the Rajya Sabha, and the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

27 Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955 received the assent of the President.

— Naval Electrical School opened in Jam Nagar.

28 Indo-Egyptian Friendship Society inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister of Sudan, Syed Ismail El Azhari, arrived in New Delhi.

— Lok Sabha passed the Untouchability (Offences) Bill prescribing punishment for the observance of untouchability.

— An Organization known as the Press Guild of India inaugurated in Bombay by the State Governor, Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab.

30 Lok Sabha passed the State Bank of India Bill.

May 2 Rajya Sabha passed the Hyderabad Export Duties (validation) Bill & the Untouchability (Offences) Bill.

4 Andhra Agriculture Minister, N.V. Rama Rao, died in Madras.

— Rajya Sahha passed the State Bank of India Bill.

5 Lok Sabha passed the Hindu Marriage Bill.

7 Hira Singh Chinoria, member, Lok Sabha from Mohindergarh died.

— John Matthai accepted Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of India.

— 12 army men killed when Pakistani border police opened fire at Nekowal, eight miles south-west of Ranbirsingpura in Jammu.

9 Conference of 13 Asian countries of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee opened in Simla to discuss the utilisation of foreign aid.

— Government of India sent a strong note of protest to the Pakistan Government concerning the border incident at Nekowal.

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May 11 Maj. Gen. P. S. Gyani took over as Commandant of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington.

12 Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the building of the National Museum in New Delhi.

15 General S.M. Shrinagesh took over as Chief of the Army Staff.

17 India-Pakistan Ministerial level talks held in New Delhi. Agreement reached on the prevention of border incidents and preservation of shrines and holy places in both countries.

18 Portuguese Police opened fire on a batch of 54 persons who crossed into Goa to offer Satyagraha for the liberation of the Colony.

— President gave assent to the Hindu Marriage Bill.

20 Serious fire broke out in a cotton spinning factory in Limbdi in Saurashtra killing 46 persons.

22 Indore Station of All-India Radio inaugurated.

27 Committee of Enquiry, appointed by the Indonesian Government reported that the crash of the Air India International Constellation, Kashmir Princess, on April 11, was the result of sabotage.

— India elected to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

29 Presidential-Order announced the setting up on a new Ministry of Iron and Steel.

30 N.M. Joshi, one of the founders of the trade union movement in India, died of a heart attack in Bombay.

31 215 - feet high up - stream Coffer dam at the Bhakra Dam site completed.

— Four operational agreements signed between India and USA covering US financial assistance for 4 projects.

— India and Sweden entered into fresh trade agreement.

— Portuguese authorities deported to India the last five volunteers of the batch of 70 who entered Goa on 27 May.

June 1 R.S. Mani appointed Ambassador to Iraq.

— United States Aid to India pact signed in New Delhi.

— Untouchability (Offences) Act came into force

4 India established a direct radio telephone link with the U.S.S.R.

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June 4 Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi on a goodwill visit to Russia and other European countries.

— Indian cultural delegation, led by A.K. Chanda, left for China.

5 Union Ministry of Education set up four regional committees to examine and survey the work done so far to propagate Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

7 Government banned the import into India of horror publications with immediate effect.

— Government of India accounced the personnel of the Hindi Commission.

8 Government announced final scheme of compensation for displaced persons having claims against immovable property left behind in West Pakistan.

— Radio-photo service inaugurated between India and Soviet Russia.

14 7,000 ton cargo-ship sailed on her maiden voyage from Visakhapatnam to Calcutta.

15 Central Committee of Communist Party passed a resolution, calling on the Government to lift the ban on mass entry of Indian Satyagrahis into Goa and take direct action for liberation.

— Ministry of Iron and Steel inaugurated.

— Two new in-shore mines weepers INS *Bassein* & *Bimlipatam* for the Indian Navy commissioned in U.K.

16 IAF Dakota crashed in flames at Kargil, north-east of Srinagar killing 2 Officers of the Indian Air Force and injuring six others.

— All-India Radio Station opened in Simla.

— Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Minister for Transport and Railways, announced the Government's decision to divide the Eastern Railway into two zones with headquarters of both at Calcutta.

17 Jawaharlal Nehru visited Soviet Russia's largest steel plant at Magnitogorsk, where no foreign visitor had previously been allowed.

18 V.G. Deshpande M.P. General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who led a batch of 47 Satyagrahis into Goa was arrested by the Portuguese police at Panaji

— President of India awarded 'Ashoka Chakra' to the surviving crew of the Kashmir Princess.

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June 21 Agreement on an ad-hoc basis between the Government of India and Pakistan in regard to the Canal waters for the *Kharif* 1955 (April - September) signed in Washington.

— Ordinance promulgated to amend the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.

— Radio - telegraph link between India and Poland opened.

23 President of India promulgated an Ordinance amending the State Bank of India Act.

— Jawaharlal Nehru arrives in Warsaw (Poland) from Moscow for a three day visit.

24 Fresh trade agreement concluded between the Government of India and Norway in New Delhi.

25 Two IAF Dakotas collided in mid air near Agra killing ninteen persons.

26 In a joint statement, the Prime Ministers of India and Poland reaffirmed the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

30 Direct radio-telegraph service opened between India and Yugoslavia.

— International Spiritual Parliament concluded its session in Srinagar.

— Six operational agreements signed between India and USA providing assistance from USA.

July 1 State Bank of India inaugurated.

2 A batch of 55 volunteers entered Goa to offer Satyagraha and 34 of them were arrested.

4 Maharana Bhopal Singh of Udaipur died.

5 IAF four engined Liberator crashed near the Poona aerodrome killing 5 IAF personnel.

6 Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito signed a joint declaration at Belgrade.

8 At a Press conference in Rome (Italy) Jawaharlal Nehru revealed that the Pope had agreed with him that the problem of Goa was political and not religious.

12 Indo-Pakistani Conference to discuss the opening of passenger traffic between India and West Pakistan began in New Delhi.

— Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India after a six-week visit to Russia and other European countries.

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July 13 Indian Trade delegation left Delhi for Karachi.

— B.P. Adarkar appointed High Commissioner in Hong Kong.

14 Patiram Roy, M.P. died in New Delhi.

15 V.G. Limaya, Deputy Chairman of Bombay Legislative Council, died at Alibag.

— President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, announced the conferment of the highest national award Bharat Ratna on Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

18 Indian National Congress won absolute majority in the election to the Pondicherry State Assembly.

— R.K. Nehru appointed Ambassador to China.

19 Indian and Pakistani represenatives signed a trade agreement in Karachi.

— Maharaja Paramjit Singh of Kapurthala died at Mussoorie.

20 All-Party Goa Liberation Committee decided to launch a mass satyagraha on August 15.

21 Praja Socialist Party National Executive suspended Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia from the party.

22 Vice-Admiral S.H. Carlill took over as Chief of the Staff of the Indian Navy.

25 Chairman of the Bank Award Commission, Justice P.B. Gajenderagadkar, submitted the report of Commission to Government.

— Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha that the Government of India has asked the Portuguese Government to close its legation in New Delhi.

26 Lok Sabha passed all amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill.

— Lok Sabha passed the India Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

27 Air pact between India and Iraq signed.

29 The Lok Sabha adopted an amended version of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill.

August 1 B.K. Kapur appointed Ambassador to Netherlands.

— Eastern Railway devided into two zones.

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August 1 Direct rail service between Calcutta and Lahore resumed after an interval of eight years.

— Lok Sabha passed the spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade & Commerce) Control Bill.

— N.C. Kapoor appointed General Manager of the newly-created South-Eastern Railways.

2 Emergency declared in Calcutta port to meet the serious situation caused by go-slow tactics of about 7,000 out of 10,000 stevedore labour.

5 Law Minister, C.C. Biswas, announced in the Lok Sabha the appointment of an eleven-member Law Commission with M.C. Setalvad as Chairman.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Department of African Studies and the Africa Society of Delhi University in Delhi.

8 Dr. H.J. Bhabha elected Chairman of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

— N. Raghavan appointed Ambassador to Argentina.

— Portuguese Legation in New Delhi closed down.

9 A batch of 52 Indian volunteers entered Goa to continue the Styagraha campaign in support of the Goan freedom movement.

— Rs. 23-crore Durgapur Barrage Project opened by the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishanan at Durgapur, about 80 miles west of Calcutta.

10 Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill received the President's assent and became law.

11 Mass demonstration held in Bombay in support of the Gao liberation movement.

14 In Hyderabad, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, formally took possession of Rashtrapati Nilayam the official residence to the President in South India.

15 Thirty-one peaceful Indian satyagrahis killed and 44 wounded by the Portuguese police.

— P.N. Rajbhoj, former General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation, and 153 of his followers joined the Congress.

16 Letter between India and Indonesia exchanged by which trade agreement of 1953 was further extended upto 31st Dec. 1955.

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August 18 Indian postal services to Goa suspended.

19 75—mile long Dadri Channel opened.

— Government of India announced its decision to close its Consulate General in Goa.

— Indian Army moved into North-East Frontier Agency to assist the civil authorities in quelling the sporadic outbreak of violence in that area.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated Rs. 23-crore Andhra-Orissa Machkund Hydro-Electric Power Scheme at Waltair.

21 In the Lok Sabha, Dr. B.V. Keskar announced the Government's decision to accept the Press Commission's recommendations regarding the service conditions of working journalists.

— Ram Narain Vishwanath Pathak, a well-known Gujarati writer, died in Bombay.

22 Labour Minister announced in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the Bank Award Commission.

23 Lok Sabha passed the Abducted Persons (Recovery & Restoration) Continuance Bill with a minor amendment.

25 Man Singh, the notorious docoit shot dead after a gun-battle between his gang and police force at Kakekapura, a village about three miles from Bhind in Madhya Pradesh.

26 Government of India and Pakistan ratified the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement signed in July 1955.

28 In Munich, the Grotius Foundation for the Renewal of International Law, announced the award of the International Grotius Foundation Medal to the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

— All-Party Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti decided to continue Satyagraha in its mass and individual forms in the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Daman and Diu.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation-stone of the main building of the Gandhi Vidhya Mandir, three miles from Bikaner.

September 1 B.N. Nanda appointed head of India's Legation in Philippines.

— General S.M. Srinagesh, Chief of Army Staff awarded the legion of Merit (Degree of Commander), the highest US decoration bestowed on a foreign military officer.

2 Dr. Amar Nath Jha passed away.

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September 7	All-India Council for Secondary Education set up by the Government of India.
8	U.P. Vidhan Sabha unanimously passed the Anti-Cow Slaughter Bill with four amendments.
10	Indian and Pakistani experts in flood control met in Karachi for discussion on joint action to bring the floods under control.
12	Lok Sabha passed the Companies Bill.
14	In the Rajya Sabha, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B.V. Keskar, announced the Government's decision to accept the recommendations of the Press Commission about a price-page schedule in principle.
—	Lok Sabha adopted the Displaced Person's Rehabilitation and Compensation Rules with some modifications.
15	Hindi Day observed throughout the country.
16	Government of India accepted a Canadian offer under the Colombo Plan to help in setting up an atomic reactor in India.
—	In the Lok Sabha, the Minister for Home Affairs, G.B. Pant, announced the Government's decision to provide greater facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for entry into the Central Secretarial Service.
18	Crown Prince Savangvattana of Laos and his Prime Minister, Dan Sasorith, arrived in Calcutta.
20	Air India International entered into an agrement with the Russian authorities for air transport between the two countries.
—	India agreed to give Burma a loan of Rs. 10 crores.
21	In a joint communique, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Crown Prince of Loas affirmed adherence to the Panch Sheel.
—	S. Dutt appointed Foreign Secretary in place of R.K. Nehru.
24	Lok Sabha passed the Industrial Dispute (Banking Companies) Decision Bill, to give effect to the Bank Award Commission's Recommendations.
26	Lok Sabha passed the Bill for Central Prize Competition.
28	N.G. Goray, who led the first batch of Indian Satyagrahis into Goa sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment by the Territorial Military Tribunal of Goa.
30	States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report to the Government.
October 1	Egypt agreed to take care of India's interest in Goa.

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October 2 Indian police stopped the entry of Indian satyagrahis into Goa.

— Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras.

4 S.P. Limya, Goa Satyagrahi, sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment by the Goa Tribunal.

5 UNESCO seminar on the Development of Public Libraries in Asia inaugurated in Delhi by the Union Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

— Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore.

12 International Seminar of Forest Research Workers in Asia and the Pacific Region held in Dehra Dun.

15 Indian Film Festival opened at Peking.

— Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Konar Dam, a D.V.C. project in Hazaribagh district.

16 Major-General R. E. Asserappa took over as Engineer-in-Chief Army Headquarters.

— President of India gave his assent to the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955.

17 Burma to get Rs. 20 crore loan from India, repayable in half yearly instalments of 25 million rupees beginning in 1959. Agreement signed in New Delhi.

19 Meeting of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations held in New Delhi.

21 Agreement signed in New Delhi between Intourist, the Soviet Travel Agency and Mercury Travel, an Indian Tourist Travel Organization.

23 In New Delhi, a Conference of States Chief Ministers unanimously decided that the scheme for the reorganisation of States should be implemented by October 1956.

— Sri Krishnadas Jaju, an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi, died in Jaipur.

24 Prohibition Enquiry Committee recommended nation-wide prohibition in India by April 1958.

25 Indo-Indonesia Society formed in Bombay to strengthen cultural and economic ties between two countries.

26 Dattatraya Vishnu Paluskar, a noted musician, died in Poona.

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October 29 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian Industries Fair in New Delhi.

31 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid foundation-stone of the Gandhi Sarovar Dam near Jalia, 47 miles from Ajmer.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru opened Rs. 40 lakh dairy factory of the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producer's Union at Anand (in Bombay).

November 1 First auxiliary unit, to be known as No. 51 Delhi Auxiliary Air Force Squadron, formed in New Delhi.

— Massanjore Dam in Bihar (renamed Canada Dam) formally opened.

— Brij Mohan Dattatriya 'Kaifi', veteran Urdu poet, died in Ghaziabad, U.P.

— President promulgated an Ordinance called the Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance.

2 British High Commissioner in India, presented X-Ray equipment, technical books and instruments for medical research worth about Rs. 300,000 to the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi University.

— New Station of All-India Radio, at Bangalore, replacing the Mysore Station with a 50-kw medium - wave transmitter went on air.

3 An ad-hoc transitional agreement concluded between the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.

6 King Mahendra of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on a month's State visit to India.

11 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the Sanskrit Vishv Parishad at Tirupati.

13 Indian Government memorandum sent to the United Nations on the South African racial policy.

14 Employment State Insurance Scheme inaugurated by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

17 Agreement signed between Government of India and Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd of U K for the establishment of a factory to manufacture heavy electrical equipment in India.

18 Bulganin, the Russian Prime Minister and Khrushchev, Secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, received warm welcome on their arrival in New Delhi on a goodwill visit.

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November 22 Lok Sabha passed the Press & Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.

25 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Water Resources Development Training Centre for Asia and African Countries in the Roorkee University at Roorkee.

26 Agreement between India and Japan signed for air services (took effect from 13 April, 1956).

30 Lok Sabha passed the Hindu Succession Bill. providing for intestate succession.

— Speaking in Calcutta, Khrushchev condemned Portuguese colonialism in Goa.

December 1 India's proposal in the UN General Assembly to suspend all experimental explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

— Prince of Wales Military College, Dehru Dun, renamed as Sainik School.

— Working Journalists' Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha.

5 Rajya Sabha passed the Press and Registration of Books Bill.

6 Lok Sabha passed the Citizenship Bill.

7 Lok Sabha passed the Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

— Rajya Sabha passed the University Grants Commission Bill.

9 Maharaja of Manipur passed away.

— Speaking in Srinagar, Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, referred to Kashmir as the "Northern part of India".

10 In a speech in Srinagar, Khrushchev observed that Kashmir is a part of India and the people of Kashmir have themselves decided to be so.

— Lok Sabha passed supplementary demands for grants for the Iron & Steel Ministry for 1955-56.

— V.S. Hejmadi took over as Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of South India's biggest river valley project, the Nagarjunasagar Project.

11 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and King Saudi Arabia issued a joint statement affirming the principles of peaceful co-existence.

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December 12 President of India promulgated an ordinance under Article 343 (2) providing for the use of Hindi (in addition to English) for official purposes of the Indian Union.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill with some changes.

13 It was officially annouuced that China had offered to sell 60,000 tons of steel to India.

— Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Bill.

— In a joint declaration in New Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Soviet leaders affirmed their faith in the principles of the *Panch Sheel.*

— Lok Sabha unanimously passed the Working Journalists (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill.

— Kautav Kanti Karan, and underground hero of 1942 movement, died.

14 Rajya Sabha passed the Citizenship Bill.

15 Railway Board announced the clossing of the through rail route between Goa and Castle Rock.

— The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announced the State awards for the best films produced in 1954.

16 Letters exchanged between India and Soviet Union for extending trade agreement of December 1953 by one year.

18 Arjun Dam in Hamirpur district opened.

22 Agreement to ensure close co-operation and mutual assistance between the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority and the Indian Department of Energy in the promotion and development of peaceful use of atomic energy, concluded.

23 Agreement for the purchasc of 20 sets of drilling rigs at an estimated cost of Rs. 21½ lakhs signed between India and USSR.

— Governmet of India and Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange diplomatic representatives of Ambassadors rank.

24 India retained the Asian Quadrangular Football Championship for the fourth year in succession beating Pakistan in Dacca.

29 Cultural agreement between Indonesia and India signed in New Delhi.

30 M. Thirumala Rao succeeded K. Santhanan, as Lt. Governor of Vindhya Pradesh.

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1956

January 1 Brigadier C.N. Das appointed Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia with the rank of Major-General.

— Acharya Narendra Deva unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party at Gaya.

— Draft Memorandum on the second Five Year Plan proposed deficit financing of about Rs. 1,200 crores.

— Indo-Iraqi Trade agreement further extended by one year.

— K.P. Bhatnagar took over as Vice-Chancellor of Agra University.

3 Maj. Gen. B.M. Rao took over as Director of Medical Services, Army Headquarters.

— Planning Commission accepted the recommendation of the Karve Committee that a separate Ministry be established at the Centre for Village and Small-scale Industries.

5 Government of India signed an agreement with the United States Government for the import of one lakh tons of steel for the rehabilitation of Indian railroads.

6 Bank employees throughout India went on strike.

7 11 persons killed and 11 more injured in a collision between a goods train and a passenger train between Katihar and Semapur station in Bihar.

— Government of India extended the Bombay Prohibition Act of 1949 to Kutch.

— Government of India recognised the Republic of Sudan.

9 An International Geography Seminar, organized by the Aligarh Muslim University, inaugurated.

10 Dr. Franz Bluecher, Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and a ten-member goodwill mission arrived in Bombay.

— United States of America announced 53 million dollar aid to India.

11 Dr. B.V. Keskar inaugurated a 20 kw. medium-wave transmitter at Madras.

— India won the 'Rubber' against New Zealand (Cricket).

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January 12	Radio-telephone service between India and North Vietnam inaugurated.
14	India and Pakistan reached an agreement regarding transfer of evacuee's bank account.
15	Governor of the Punjab accepted the resignation of Bhimsen Sachar, the Chief Minister of East Punjab and his cabinet.
16	Report of the States Reorganization Commission published.
—	M. Thirumal Rao sworn-in as Lieut-Governor of Vindhya Pradesh.
—	Government of India annouced its decision on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.
18	Companies Act, 1956, for the first time in India, restricted contribution by companies for charitable and other purposes, including political, to Rs. 25,000 or 5 percent of the net profits of the company during the three preceding financial years.
—	Air link with Kulu Vally established.
—	On the publication of States Reorganization Commission report, there were serious riots in Bombay. Police opened fire, 860 persons were killed.
19	Delhi-Bonn Pact on technical aid signed in New Delhi.
—	President promulgated an ordinance bringing all life insurance companies under Government management.
—	Dr. Probodh Chandra Bagchi, Vice-Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharathi University, died at Shantiniketan.
23	Assam Oil Company announced in Digboi (Assam) that oil had been struck at a depth of nearly 10,000 feet in new well at Nahorkatiya.
—	New Cabinet headed by Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon sworn-in by the Punjab Governor.
—	Railways and Transport Minister Lal Bahadur Shahstri laid the foundation-stone of Rs. 41.30 lakh bridge across the Chambal river near Dholpur.
25	Direct radio-photo service between India and Japan inaugurated.
—	Ninth Congress of the Ieternational Society of Sugarcane Technologists began in New Delhi.
26	Padma Vibhushan awarded to Syed Fazl Ali, and C.M. Trivedi.

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January 27 Gandhi *mandapam* at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, inaugurated by C. Rajagopalachari.

— India and Laos agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Legation level.

— President approved the appointment of K. Santhanam as Chairman of Finance Commission.

29 Delegates of All Parties Conference met at Madras, where they advocated English as the official language of India.

February 1 President promulgated the Sales Tax Law Validation Ordinance, 1956.

— Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das sworn in as the Chief-Justice of India.

2 Air Transport agreement between India and United States signed.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the "Bhoodan Pada Yatra" led by Dr. Sushila Nayar.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the twelfth session of the Economic Commision for Asia and the Far East at Bangalore.

— D.P. Karmarkar, leader of the Indian delegation, elected Chairman of the ECAFE.

3 Governments of India and USA signed a Civil Air Transport agreement in New Delhi.

— M. Gopala Menon appointed as Consul-General of India in New York with the rank of Minister.

— V.K. Krishna Menon appointed Uuion Cabinet Minister.

5 Rajpramukh of Hyderabad promulgated an Ordinance to amend the Hyderabad Abolition Inam Act (1254).

6 Rs. 4,800 crores as outlay of India's Second Five Year plan announced.

10 Draft outline of the second Five-Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission.

14 President administered the oaths of office and secrecy to V.K. Krishna Menon as Union Cabinet Minister and to Raj Bahadur and B.N. Datar as Ministers in the Ministries of Communication and Home Affairs respectively.

15 Dr. Meghnad Saha, an eminent Scientist and a member of Lok Sabha, died at New Delhi.

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February 15 C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer resigned from the office of the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.

16 Direct radio-telegraph service between India and Iran opened.

— The Shah and Queen of Iran arrived in Delhi.

— Navajivan Trust, which had been running the *Harijan* weekly in English, Hindi and Gujarati, founded by Mahatma Gandhi, decided to close down all the three weeklies from March.

18 Lok Sabha passed the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill.

19 Acharya Narendra Deva, Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, member of the Rajya Sabha and a noted educationist, passed away.

— Title of 'Saint' was confered upon Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India by Sadhu Sevak Samaj.

— A strong contingent of Pakistani Army trespassed into Indian territory and attacked an Indian military patrol in Chhad 'Bet', a 35 mile pasture island in the Rann of Kutch.

22 Bijan Kumar Mukherjee, a former Chief Justice of India, died in Calcutta.

23 Indian Government protested to Pakistan for violation of Indian territory.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru informed the Lok Sabha that the Government of India is prepared to refer to any eminent authority, agreeable both to India and Ceylon, the Indo-Ceylonese agreement for interpretation.

24 Agreement reached between Government of India and Indian Steel Works Construction Company, a British Steel consortium, regarding the setting up of a 1,000,000 ton steel plant at Durgapur.

26 Foundation-stone of the Asaiyya Dam on the Koncha river in Guna district in Madhya Bharat was laid.

— Indian Army units forced Pakistani troops to withdraw from the Chhad Bet area in the Rann of Kutch.

— Indo-Indonesian trade agreement further extended upto 30 June by an exchange of letter in New Delhi.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation-stone of the first bridge on the Ganga in Bihar State at Mokameh Ghat.

27 G.V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, died at Ahmadabad.

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February 28 C.D. Deshmukh presented the annual Budget in Parliament.

March 1 Five new agreements signed between the Governments of India and USA under the Indo-US Technical co-operation Programme.

— Lok Sabha unanimously passed the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1956.

4 India expressed its gravest concern to Pakistan at the increasing demand for migration certificates by non-Muslims of East Pakistan.

5 Third Bench of the Supreme Court commenced functioning.

6 Government of India accepted in principle the recommendation of the Shiva Rao Committee that all recruitment to Government posts not filled through the Union Public Service Commission or by competitive examinations should be made through the Employment Exchanges.

7 Chief Minister of Bihar formally opened in Jamshedpur a gigantic tube plant for the manufacture of steel tubes, the first of its kind in India.

— Primary education throughout Uttar Pradesh to be made free from 1957-58 financial year.

8 M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar unanimously elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

9 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, met in New Delhi.

10 Government of India protested to the powers participating in the Karachi meeting of the SEATO Council against their consideration of the Kashmir problem at the instance of Pakistan.

11 All India Kalidas Memorial Conference at Samastipur, Bihar inaugurated by K.M. Munshi.

— Congress Ministry resigned in Travancore-Cochin.

— French Foreign Minister, M. Pineau, arrived in New Delhi and confered with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

13 Indira Devi Choudhurani elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Vishva-Bharti in Shantiniketan.

14 Lord Louis Mountbatten and Countess Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi on a week's visit to India.

18 Draft States Reorganisation Bill published.

19 Agreement for the purchase of drilling rig and for the training

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of Indian Technicians to operate it at a cost of Rs. 45½ lakh signed between the Government of India and Rumania in New Delhi.

March 19 Maulana Adul Kalam Azad announced the opening of an Oil Directorate for the prospecting and drilling of oil by the Government.

— Pakistan invaded the Indian border and protest note from India sent to Karachi.

20 Maj. General Mahinder Singh Chopra appointed India's Minister in the Philippines.

— Sardar Hukum Singh unamimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

21 One person was killed and 6 were injured, when an Indian Airlines Corporation Dakota crashed on the runway and caught fire at Tezpur (Assam).

— Justice R.L. Narsimhan sworn-in as Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court.

23 First 12 Project agreements against the technical assistance allocation of $10 million for the fiscal year 1956 (1 July 1955—30 June, 1956) were signed between India and USA in New Delhi.

— Government of India accepted the technical consultants' recommendation to establish a heavy electrical plant in Bhopal.

— President Dr. Rājendra Prasad, issued a proclamation fixing the limit of the territorial water of India as six nautical miles into the sea 'from the appropriate base line'.

— President's rule proclaimed in Tranvancore-Cochin.

24 Heads of Indian diplomatic missions in Asia and Africa met in New Delhi for a 10-day review of the world situation.

26 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Soviet First Deputy Premier, A.I. Mikoyan, confered in New Delhi.

April 1 Dr. R.P. Paranjpe appointed Vice-Chancellor of Poona University.

— Auxiliary Air Force or 'Citizens' Air Force formally inaugurated by the Defence Minister Dr. K.N. Katju.

— Companies Act, 1956, came into force.

— An Express goods train service for quick transit of goods within guaranteed period introduced on important trunk routes of the Indian Railways.

— Government agreed to a further five percent increase in the coastal freight rates.

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April 3 — Agreement between the Governments of India and UK for the avoidance of double taxation on Estate Duty signed in New Delhi.

— Trade agreement between India and Poland signed.

— Treaty of friendship between India and Egypt signed in New Delhi.

4 — Col. Sheikh Mohiuddin, Provast Marshal, Indian Army, killed in jeep accident in Jammu.

— Government of India took over from the UK Government the Minicoy Island Lighthouse at a simple ceremony on the Island.

5 — Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi died in Phoenix (Natal).

6 — Agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi providing for the establishment of a regular shipping service between Indian and Russian ports.

— Punjab Vidhan Sabha passed the Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Bill.

7 — Government issued an order prohibiting any aircraft from flying into or over Indian territory (including territorial waters) within 10 miles of the border of any of the Portuguese possession in India except under certain conditions,

8 — All India Vaidy and Hakims Congress met at Bombay.

9 — Government decided to take over Panna diamond mines.

11 — Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and Poland, according to which India will buy from Poland 300,000 tons of iron and steel products.

— Talks between Survey of India officials of the Governments of India and Pakistan on the demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan began in New Delhi.

12 — G.B. Pant announced in the Lok Sabha an increase of Rs. 5 in the starting basic salary of Class III employees of the Government of India

14 — President of India appointed Justice S.K. Das as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

15 — Combined army and police forces swung into action against well-armed Naga hostiles who had been terrorizing loyal elements.

16 — India charged Pakistan with concentrating its armed personnel heavily at Gandasingwala near the Hussainiwala headworks on the Punjab border.

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April 16 B.N. Nanda appointed Consul-General at San Francisco.

17 Indian Ambassador to France, Sardar H.S. Malik awarded the decoration of Grand Officer de la Legion d'Honneur by the President of the French Republic, M. Rene Coty, in Paris.

18 Representatives of the five sponsoring powers of the Bandung Conference—India, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—meeting in New Delhi reaffirmed their faith in the principles of the Bandung Conference and appealed for a re-dedication to the 'Spirit of Bandung'.

— Trade and Payments agreement between India and Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

21 Agreement signed in New Delhi, between Governments of India and Norway and UN for the provision of certain additional facilities under the Fisheries Community Development Projects in Travancore-Cochin.

— Lok Sabha passed the Finance Bill embodying the Union Government's tax proposals for 1956-57.

23 In a joint statement issued in New Delhi, 28 Muslim members of the Indian Parliament, urged the Government and the people of Pakistan to take immediate steps to stop the large-scale exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal and to create conditions which will enable them to live in security and with honour

25 S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

26 Jawaharlal Nehru opened India's first newsprint factory in Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh.

28 India and Canada sign an agreement for Canadian assistance in setting up the Canada-India Reactor.

29 Government of India approved draft of second Five Year Plan alloting an outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores.

30 Manoharlal Mansukhlal Shah appointed as a Minister of the Central Government.

May 1 Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, the Ambassador of India to Egypt concurrently accredited as India's first Ambassador to the Sudan.

— Shipping service between India and USSR inaugurated.

2 S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, declared that he definitely looks upon Goa as a colony and not as a province of Portugal.

4 Lok Sabha passed the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill.

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May 5 Indo-Pakistan ministerial conference on minority exodus met in Dacca.

6 Indo-Pakistan Ministerial Conference at Dacca decided that positive steps are necessary to eliminate factors that have encouraged the minority exodus from East Pakistan to India.

8 Important change in the Hindu Succession Bill was made by the Lok Sabha by including 'the mother' of the deceased in the category of preferential heirs to intestate property,

9 Government of India and Greece decided to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange representatives at embassy level.

— Rajya Sabha passed All India Institute of Medical Science Bill.

10 Rajya Sabha passed the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.

11 Rajya Sabha passed unanimously the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill.

13 Acharya Vinoba Bhave started the Bhoodan campaign in Tiruvellore.

14 Government notification announced that decimal coinage is to be introduced in India from April 1, 1957.

15 14 persons killed & 8 injured when an Indian Airlines Corporations' passenger aircraft crashed on the runway at Khatmandu.

— Second Five Year Plan document presented to the two Houses of Parliament by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Saiyid Fazl Ali sworn-in as Governor of Assam.

16 Indo-Polish agreement for the organisation of a regular cargo shipping service between India and Polish ports signed in New Délhi

18 Government of India decided to join the new International Wheat Agreement for a period of three years commencing from August 1956

— Government of India announced the setting up of a State Trading Corporation.

— Agreement on the purchase of two oil drilling rigs, complete with spares, tools and accessories, for one year's working at a cost of Rs. 74 lakh, signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and the USSR.

23 David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, arrived in New Delhi from London and confered with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

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May 23 All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board submitted to the Union Government a comprehensive programme for decentralised production of hand spun yarn qualitatively acceptable and quantitatively adequate for the additional clothe requirements of the country during the second Five Year Plan.

— Five-year arrangement, beginning from 1 June, 1956, was signed in New Delhi between Governments of India and Burma for the supply of two million tons of rice from Burma to India.

— Life Insurance Corporation Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

24 Holy City of Banaras, became known by another name "Varanasi".

— Kurukshetra University Act, 1956, came into force.

25 Government of India decided to establish diplomatic relation with the Government of Spain.

— Lok Sabha passed a non-official resolution recommending that the Government take appropriate measures to reduce the disparity in incomes between different sections of the people.

27 8th All India Sarvodaya Sammelan met at Sarvodayapuram (Kancheepuram).

28 A treaty of secession signed by representatives of the Government of India and France in New Delhi provided for the de' jure transfer of the former French Indian settlements to India.

29 Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishanan, left India on a two-month goodwill tour of European and African countries.

— Rajya Sabha approved the Life Insurance Corporation Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.

31 Supplementary Indo-Soviet agreement for the purchase of an additional oil drilling rig at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs signed in New Delhi.

June 3 Fifteen top Naga leaders, former lieutenants of Phizo, appealed to their kinsmen to end violent activities and help create a peaceful atmosphere.

4 Prof. Satyen Bose appointed Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati University.

5 Government of India proposed to help Travancore-Cochin bridge the large uncovered gap in the State's budget as implementation of development schemes proceeds.

9 Home Minister G.B. Pant opened the second power house on the Nangal Hydel Canal in Kotla, marking the completion of the first stage of the Bhakra-Nangal project.

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June 12 — M.C. Khanna announced the Government's decison to pay Rs. 56 crores to displaced persons as compensation during the current year.

14 — Government of India affirmed that it will not negotiate with Portugal unless the latter agreed in principle to quit its Indian possessions.

18 — Dr. Rajendra Prasad the President of India, gave assent to the Hindu Succession Bill.

— — Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh agreed to share the waters of the Tungabhadra high-level canal.

19 — Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Ambar Charkha Committee.

20 — Government of India recognised Tunisia and Morocco as sovereign states.

22 — Dr. John Matthai resigned his office of Chairman of the State Bank of India.

26 — Government of India announced the introduction of State trading in cement.

29 — Finance Minister C.D. Deshmukh inaugurated Rs. 25-crore Kundah hydro-elctric project in the Nilgiris.

— — Sixteen technical assistance agreements under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme signed between the Government of India and the US Technical Co-operation Mission in New Delhi.

— — At Mussoorie, the State Agriculture Ministers' Conference recommended the appointment of an expert committee to examine the question of fixing minimum prices for agricultural commodities.

30 — Agreement between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to estate duty came into force.

— — In the last week of June, Indian Air Force took over complete control and responsibility for maintaining the air field facilities on Car-Nicobar Island, located between the Andamans and Nicobar group of islands in the Bay of Bengal.

July 1 — Life Insurance Corporation Act received the assent of the President and came into force.

— — Press & Registration of Books (Amendment) Act 1955 enforced.

— — State Trading in Cement introduced.

5 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali, the

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Prime Minister of Pakistan, confered in London on many aspects of Indo-Pakistan relations.

July 7 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Dublin from London for a five-day visit to Ireland.

— T. T. Krishnamachari announced the Government's decision to control all steel imports by September.

8 Appointment of C.V. Narasimhan as Executive Secretaty of ECAFE announced by the UN Secretary General.

12 Speaking before the UN Disarmament Commission at New York, V.K. Krishna Menon pleaded for a ban on all further nuclear and atomic weapon tests.

13 Government of India decided to constitute a Central Harijan Welfare Board.

14 Government of India and Burma signed an agreement at Rangoon for the supply of Indian cotton textiles worth Rs. 3.95 million to Burma.

16 Joint communique was issude in Bonn at the end of Prime Minister Nehru's three-day talks with the West German Chancellor and it revealed identity of view on various issues.

17 Lok Sabha passed the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill with few formal amendments.

18 B.R. Bhagat informed Lok Sabha that the USA, the UK and the USSR have offered loans and export credits to India for the second Five Year Plan.

— Dr. Radhakrishnan returned to New Delhi from foreign tour.

19 Direct radio-telephone service between India and Australia inaugurated.

— Prime Minister Nehru, Marshal Tito and Col. Nasser concluded their discussions and signed a joint declaration at Brioni.

20 Lok Sabha passed the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

— Prime Minister Nehru and Col. Nasser held prolonged talks in Cairo.

— M.C. Shah announced in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to appoint a high-power committee to codify the income tax law.

22 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India after a four-week tour abroad.

23 India celebrated Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's birth centenary.

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July 24 Five-nations conference on the development of Atomic Energy opened in Bombay.

— Lok Sabha passed the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

— At the instance of the Nepal Government, the Government of India agreed to revise the Indo-Nepalese Treaty.

— President accepted the resignation of C.D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister took charge of the Union Ministry of Finance.

25 India moved a resolution in the UN Trusteeship Council to end Britain's administration of Togoland and unite the territory with the Gold Coast.

26 Governments of Bihar and UP reached an agreement on the sharing of the cost of the Gandak Project.

— Following diplomatic appointments were announced: Lalji Malhotra, Ambassador, (Burma); M.P. Mathur, Consul-General, (Viet Nam); B.F.H.B. Tyabji, Ambassador, (Iran); Anand Mohan Sahay Ambassador, (Thailand).

27 Government has set up a separate Department of Revenue in the Minisry of Finance under a full-fledged Secretary.

August 1 Bhimsen Sachar appointed Governor of Orissa.

3 Dr. Zakir Husain re-elected President of the World University Service.

— 'Most Noble Order of the Crown' of Siam confered upon Dr. Loknathan.

4 India's first atomic reactor, the first also in the East, started operation at Trombay near Bombay.

— Government of India decided to set up a three-man Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

— Dr. H.C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal died.

— President appointed P.B. Chakravarti as acting Governor of West Bengal.

6 Union Cabinet decided on bilingual Bombay State.

8 Communal riots broke out in Ahmedabad to protest against the announcement of a bilingual state of Bombay.

— India accepted Britain's invitation to a 24-Nation Conference on the Suez in London but deplored the military measures taken by the UK and France.

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August 11 Lok Sabha unanimously passed the States Re-organization Bill.

13 Lok Sabha passed the National Highways Bill.

15 New lighthouse at Port Okha in Saurashtra switched on.

16 An expert delegation from Ethiopia, led by the Minister for Commerce, Ato Abdie Retta, arrived in New Delhi for studying the development projects in India,

18 K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, tendered resignation of his Cabinet to the Rajpramukh at Bangalore.

19 New six-member Mysore Ministry, headed by Shri Kadidal Manjappa sworn-in at Bangalore.

20 Agreement reached between Swedish Government and the Government of India to raise their respective Legations to the rank of Embassies.

— India submitted proposals for the solution of the Suez Canal problem at the Suez Conference in London.

— Lok Sabha passed a Bill to provide for an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, excluding the Chief Justice, from seven to ten.

— V.K. Krishna Menon pressed a five-point plan to settle the Suez Canal Question.

24 C.D. Deshmukh appointed Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

— Indo-Pakistan conference on measures to control floods started in New Delhi.

25 H.V.R. Iengar appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of India.

— Rajya Sabha passed the States Reorganisation Bill, as received from the Lok Sabha.

26 Justice P. Govinda Menon appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

28 Rajya Sabha passed the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill.

— Maj. Gen. Kanwar Bahadur Singh took over as Adjutant General, Army Headquarters.

29 Agreement signed at New Delhi between the Government of India and the USA for purchase by the former of American farm surplus.

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August 30 Re-allocation of portfolios in the Central Cabinet announced: T.T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel; G.B. Pant, Heavy Industries in addition to the existing portfolio of Home; Swaran Singh, Commerce and Consumer Industries besides the existing portfolio of Works, Housing and Supply.

31 President gave his assent to the States Reorganization Bill as passed by Parliament.

September 1 121 persons were killed and several injured when a 20-ft bridge over a swollen rivulet near Annampalli, 60 miles from Hyderabad, collapsed throwing into the stream two bogies of the Secunderabad-Dronachalam Passenger.

— Life Insurance Corporation of India inaugurated.

— Lok Sabha passed a Bill for the establishment of a commission for the development of Khadi and Village Industries.

— T.T. Krishnamachari took charge as the Finance Minister.

— National Coal Development Corporation set up.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, laying down postal charges in terms of the 'Naya paisa'.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Public Debt (Amendment) Bill.

2 Direct radio-telegraph service between India and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam opened.

3 Government of India appointed a Delimitation Commission.

— Recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission and the action taken by the Govt. of India on them placed before the Lok Sabha by the Home Minister.

— T.T. Krishnamachari and V.K. Krishna Menon appointed members of the Planning Commission.

4 An outline of the Administrative machinery for the four main Union Territories given by G.B. Pant in the Lok Sabha.

— Union Government accepted most of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission in respect of safeguards for linguistic minorities.

5 Central Health Ministry set up a high level Family Planning Board, with the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, as Chairman.

— India and Burma signed a five-year trade agreement in New Delhi.

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September 6 Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

8 Government of India decided to implement the Rs. 63-crore lignite project at Neyveli.

9 Approaching ends of the two pilot headings of the new Bannihal Tunnel on way to Kashmir, were linked into a through passage as the last rock barrier separating them was dynamited.

10 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presented to the Lok Sabha by B.N. Datar.

11 Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha.

— Prime Mintster Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha the main conclusion of the Netaji Enquiry Committee that Netaji did die in an aircrash.

12 Indians in South Africa presented memorandum to the United Nations regarding the status of Indians.

— Bhimsen Sachar sworn-in as Governor of Orissa.

13 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement on the Suez crisis in Parliament.

14 Twenty countries, including Russia and India, agreed to Egypt's proposal for a new conference on the Suez Canal dispute.

16 V.K. Krishna Menon left for Cairo on a mission of reconciling Egyptian and Western points of view on the Suez Canal issue.

17 Oil & Natural Gas Commission set up.

— Presiding Officers of Legislative bodies met in a Conference in Madras.

18 New Ministry for Community Development with S.K. Dey as Minister created.

20 B R. Sen, Indian Ambassador to Japan, elected Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) at Rome.

22 Government of India appointed a 14-member All-India Committee to mobilise small savings.

— Following diplomatic appointments were announced : G.L. Mehta, Ambassador to the United States of America concurrently appointed Minister of Cuba; Sardar K.M. Panikkar appointed Ambassador in France

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September 24	9th session of the South-East Asia Regional Committee of the World Health Organization met in New Delhi.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left on a goodwill mission to Saudi Arabia. He returned on 28 September.
26	Governments of India and Pakistan reached an agreement for the use of the waters of the Indus river system.
27	King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Nehru issued a joint statement at Riyadh.
—	26-member Indian Parliamentary delegation left Calcutta for China.
October 1	Following appointments announced : Dr. A.C. Joshi appointed Vice-Chancellor of Kurukshetra Sanskrit University; N.V. Rajkumar appointed Commissioner in the British West Indies, including British Guiana, with the rank of Counsellor.
—	Government of India set up a 'Man-power Directorate' to tackle the important question of manpower potential in relation to the second Five Year Plan.
2	Rear-Admiral Ram Dass Katari took over as the Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet, from Rear-Admiral Sir St. J.R. Tywhitt.
—	G.M. Trivedi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the Rs. 20-crore Tungabhadra High Level Canal.
5	Col. B.H. Zaidi appointed Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
—	Government of India appointed Sanskrit Commission to consider the question of the present state of Sanskrit education in all its aspects.
8	Three-year Trade Agreement between India and East Germany signed in New Delhi.
11	Earl and Countess Attlee arrived in India for a three-week visit.
14	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and about two lakh Scheduled Caste men and women embraced Buddism in Nagpur.
15	Oil and Natural Gas Commission became a statutory body.
16	India signed a trade agreement with Chile.
17	Central Government announced splitting up of the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture into two separate Ministries.
—	Union Minister for Railways, Lal Bahadur Shastri, inaugurated the Ernakulam-Quilon Railway link.

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October 18 Miss Padmaja Naidu appointed Governor of West Bengal.

19 New Ministry in Orissa headed by Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab sworn-in.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave assent to the Bill implementing recommendations of States Reorganization Commission.

21 Nizam of Hyderabad retired from public life.

— S. Nihalangappa elected leader of the New Mysore Congress Legislature Party.

— President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, left Delhi for Kathmandu, Nepal, on a four-day visit.

23 Government of India decided to recognise the Saka Era in addition to the Gregorian Calendar for certain official purposes. The uniform National Calendar will be used in conjunction with the Gregorian Calendar from March 22, 1957, corresponding to Ist Chitra 1879, Saka Era.

25 Direct radio-telephone and radio-telegraph service between France and India opened.

— Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie arrived in Bombay on a three-week visit to India.

27 Government of India placed a 30-million mark (£2,000,000) order with German firms for machinery for Indian lignite industry.

29 Cultural agreement between India and Japan signed in Tokyo.

30 Kashmir constituent Assembly unanimously passed the clause defining the state of Jammu & Kashmir as an integral part of Indian Union.

November 1 President's rule in Kerala imposed.

2 Reorganised States of the Indian Republic came into being.

3 Miss Padmaja Naidu sworn-in as Governor of West Bengal.

4 Second Congress of the Asian Socialist Conference met in Bombay.

5 University Grants Commission Act setting up the University Grants Commission came into force.

6 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad unanimously elected President of the Ninth Session of the UNESCO in New Delhi.

7 Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani a member of the Praja-Socialist Party National Executive resigned from the party.

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November 8 His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, and Prime Minister Nehru issued a joint statement in New Delhi.

12 A new overseas exchange with direct radio links with 15 major capitals of the world declared open in Poona.

— Prime Ministers of India, Indonesia, Burma and Ceylon, the Colombo Powers, met in Delhi to discuss the grave and alarming developments in the international situation.

— 5th session of the International Rice Commission opened in Calcutta,

14 Colombo Power's Prime Ministers issued a joint statement in New Delhi agreeing in principle to the holding of a second Asian-African Conference in the second half of next year.

— Morarji Desai sworn-in by the President as a Minister of the Union Government.

15 Long-term loan of about 500 million roubles (roughly Rs. 60 crores), offered by the Government of the USSR accepted by the Government of India for the purchase of machinery in the second Five Year Plan.

16 Lok Sabha passed the Industries (Development & Regulation) Amendment Bill.

17 Kashmir Constituent Assembly passed the 158-clause constitution which will come into force from January 26, 1957.

19 A.J. John appointed Governor of Madras.

— Chandra Shekhar Jha appointed Ambassador to Japan,

23 152 passengers killed and several injured when the Madras-Tuticorin Express plunged into a swollen river near Ariyalur, 174 miles from Madras.

— Lok Sabha passed the Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill.

25 Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned because of his moral responsibility for Ariyapur Railway disaster.

— The Dalai Lama, the Panchen Lama and the Maharaja of Sikkim arrived in Delhi to participate in the 2,500th Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

28 Chou En-Lai, Prime Minister of China, and party arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day visit.

— Following diplomatic appointemnts were announced: Y.D. Gundevia, High Commissioner, Ceylon; G. Parthasarthi, Ambassador, Indonesia.

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November 29	Lok Sabha passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill.
December 1	Agreement signed in New Delhi by the representatives of the Governments of India and Iran to further strengthen the friendship and cultural relations between the two countries.
—	New lighthouse at Puri started operating.
2	Government of India decided to bring the Rourkela Steel Works into the public sector.
—	Indian troops moved into Suez Buffer zone.
3	Prime Minister of Nepal, Tanka Prasad Acharya, arrived in Delhi on a goodwill visit to India.
4	A unilateral declaration that India will never go to war against Pakistan except in self-defence was made by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the Rajya Sabha.
5	Lok Sabha passed the Inter-State Sales-Tax Bill.
6	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar passed away in Delhi.
7	Jagjivan Ram appointed Minister for Transport & Railways.
—	India retained the Olympic Hockey title by beating Pakistan in the final at Melbourne.
—	India pleaded in the United Nations General Assembly's Legal Committee that thermo-nuclear experiments on high seas "would be clear violation of international law on the subject of high seas".
8	Lok Sabha passed the Standards of Weights & Measures Bill.
10	A.J. John sworn in as Governor of Madras.
13	Announcement made about free primary education in the whole of U.P. from July, 1957.
15	Sardar Vallabha Vidyapith, the first rural University in India, formally opened in Vallabha Vidyanager, Gujarat.
—	50,000 kilowatt Rs. 10-crore thermal power station, one of the most up-to-date electric stations in Asia, started operation at Trombay.
—	Maj. Gen. P.N. Thapar & Lt-Gen. S.P.P. Thorat were promoted as General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.
18	New coal-bearing area discovered near the Palana Lignite field in Bikaner.
—	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally opened the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in New Delhi

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December 19 — World Bank signed an agreement with the Indian Iron & Steel Company to give it a loan of $20 million.

20 — Lok Sabha passed a Bill for setting up territorial Councils in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

— — India re-elected member of the Trusteeship Council by the UN General Assembly.

22 — Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan opened the Banihal Tunnel, one of the longest tunnels in the world.

23 — Conference of Asian writers held in New Delhi.

29 — Governments of India and Canada signed an agreement in New Delhi for economic assistance by Canada for the Kundh hydro-electric project in Madras.

31 — R.S. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh died

1957

January 5 — 62nd session of the Indian National Congress opened in Laxmibai Nagar (Indore) under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.

— — Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, with the exception of Section 15, came into force.

7 — India objected to the American plan for supervision of the Elections in Korea.

— — President inaugurated the 14th International Tuberculosis Conference at New Delhi.

8 — Dr. K.N. Katju Union Defence Minister unanimously elected leader of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Legislature Party after the death of R.S. Shukla.

— — Number of Supreme Court judges increased to ten with the appointment of Justice Jiwan Lal Kapur and Justice Prahlad Balacharya Gajendragadkar.

9 — Maj. Gen. P.N. Thapar appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

— — B.R. Mandloi sworn-in as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. (Till Dr. K.N. Katju was in a position to take up Chief Ministership).

10 — K.G. Ambegaokar appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank.

11 — 5th Session of the Sanskrit Vishva Parisad inaugurated by the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

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January	**11**	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of Kurukshetra Sanskrit University.
	12	Dr. John Matthai appointed Chairman of the National Book Trust.
	13	Hirakud Dam inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
	16	Brig. Sardar Harnarain Singh appointed Maj. General in Charge of Administration, Head Quarters, Western Command.
	17	President Shukri al-Kuwatly of Syria arrived in New Delhi.
	—	Merghani Hamza, Deputy Prime Minister of the Sudan, arrived in New Delhi.
	19	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad issued a notification calling upon all Parliamentary constituencies in the country to elect their representatives.
	20	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the atomic reactor in Bombay.
	—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru took charge of the Defence Ministry.
	21	3rd session of the Commonwealth Standards Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
	—	Brig. Harkirat Singh assumed the Office of Director of Mechanical Engineering, Army Head Quarters.
	22	Trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi, valid from Feb. 1, 1957 for three years.
	—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal and President Kuwatly of Syria issued joint statement.
	24	10-member Danish trade-cum-goodwill delegation arrived in New Delhi.
	—	Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister, arrived in New Delhi.
	—	Third round of talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China concluded in New Delhi.
	26	Central Home Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant received the 'Bharat Ratna' award.
	—	'Padma Vibhushan' awarded to the Governor of Bombay, Sri Prakash, the Attorney-General of India, M.C. Setalvad and the industrialist G.D. Birla.
	29	Addressing a press conference at Kathmandu, Chou En-Lai, Chinese Premier, supported India on the Kashmir issue.

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January 29 An Ordinance promulgated by the President of India enabling the Government to have some control over the movements of Commonwealth nations in the country.

30 Validity of trade agreement between India and USSR of 1953 extended for another year.

31 Foundation-stone of Madras University Centenary Buildings laid by Jawaharlal Nehru.

February 1 H.V.R. Iengar appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

— Plantation Enquiry Commission submitted report on the rubber plantation industry to the Government of India.

2 Students protested in New Delhi against the anti-Indian demonstration in Pakistan.

12 British aircraft carrier 'Hercules' purchased for the Indian Navy.

— Governments of India and USA signed an agreement in New Delhi providing assistance of 6.5 million dollars for India's Malaria Control Programme.

13 Union Home Minister G.B. Pant appointed Chairman of Southern Zonal Council covering Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

14 Four-power (Britain, Australia, Cuba and USA) resolution on Kashmir sponsored in the UN Security Council.

17 Four-member Japanese Steel and Shipping delegation arrived in India.

19 Justice Amal Kumar Sarkar of the Calcutta High Court appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

21 His Highness Sheikh Ali bin Adhullah bin Quasim, the ruler of Qatar, arrived in India.

22 Heavy Engineering Mission from the United Kingdom submitted its report to the Goverment of India.

23 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru switched on the Rs. 85-lakh high tension insulator factory at Bangalore.

— United Nations adopted India's formula on Cyprus issue.

24 Polling for India's Second General Elections begin. It came to an end on 15th March.

26 Soviet team for development of heavy machinery manufacture in India submitted its report to the Government.

28 Elections for the Kerala Assembly held. Communist Party of India won majority seats in Assembly.

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March 1 Government issued a Notification bringing into force the Industries (Development & Regulation) Amendment Act, 1956.

— H.V.R. Iengar took over as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

— P.C. Bhattacharya took over as Chairman of the State Bank of India.

6 Announcement made that Air-India International borrowed $16,800,000 from the World Bank of five New York banking concerns to finance the purchase of three long-range jet transports.

7 Prime Minister of Denmark, H.C. Hausen, arrived in New Delhi.

8 Lt. Gen. K.S. Thimayya assumed charge as officiating Chief of the Army Staff as Gen. S.M. Shrinegesh relinauished his post.

— B.G. Kher died in Poona.

12 Financial agreement between India and Burma signed in New Delhi.

14 Agreement reached between Government of India, Ford Foundation and the US Iron and Steel industry under which between 900 & 1000 engineering graduates from India would receive training in Iron & Steel technology in USA.

15 INS Brahmaputra, a new anti-aircraft frigate acquired by the Indian Navy over a year ago, was launched in London.

16 P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja, former Governor of Orissa, died.

18 N.C. Chatterjee resigned the presidentship of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

19 Finance Minister presented the Central Budget for 1957-58.

21 India's National Calender came into force at midnight on March 21-22 & Chaitral is the Indian New Year Day under this calendar.

— Dr. D.N. Wadia of Indian Atomic Energy Department elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society.

— Indo-Finnish trade agreement extended for one year through letters exchanged between the two countries.

22 Lok Sabha passed the Foreigner's Laws (Amendment) Bill.

24 Aneurin Bevan, British Labour Party leader, arrived in New Delhi.

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March 24	Josef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Premier, arrived in New Delhi on a 10-day visit.
—	Marinal Kanti Bose, well-known Calcuita journalist, died.
25	General Elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir began.
—	Rajya Sabha passed the Foreigner's Laws (Ammendment) Bill.
27	Cultural agreement between India and Poland signed in New Delhi.
—	Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Foreign Minister of West Germany arrived in New Delhi.
—	Indo-Polish Cultural Agreement signed in New Delhi.
—	Prime Ministers of India and Poland issued a joint statement.
29	Jawaharlal Nehru unanimously re-elected leader of the Indian National Congress Parliamentary Party.
30	Cultural pact between India and Rumania signed in New Delhi.
—	Five-day meeting of the third Asian Regional Conference of the ICFTU declared open.
—	Letters exchanged between India and Japan to extend upto 30 Sept., 1957 the privileges granted to the nationals, trade, shipping, navigation & air traffic of one country by the other on a reciprocal basis.
31	N. Chandrasekhara Iyer, former Chairman of the Delimitation Commission and former Judge of the Supreme Court, died in Madras.
—	The Prime Minister of India and the Foreign Minister of West Germany issued a joint statement.
April 1	Following diplomatic appointments were announced : V. M. Madhavan Nair appointed Commissoner, Malaya and Singapore. and Mustafa Kamal Kidwai, appointed Ambassador, Saudi Arabia.
—	Congress Party re-nominated Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Presidentship of India for second term.
—	Decimal system of coinage introduced in India.
—	Khadi & Village Industries Commission appointed with Vaikunth Lal Mehta as its Chairman.
2	The Union Government appointed a seven-member Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry.

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Arpil 5 President's rule in Kerala ended with the swearing-in of the Communist Ministry headed by E.M.S. Namboodripad.

— Mr. Jarring, U.N. Security Council representative, arrived for the second round of talks on Kashmir.

6 New Orrisa Ministry headed by Harekrishna Mehtab sworn-in.

9 New Punjab Ministry headed by Pratap Singh Kairon sworn-in.

10 About 200 pilgrims were drowned when two boats capsized in the river Godavari near Bhadrachelam.

— New U.P. Ministry headed by Dr. Sampurnanand sworn-in.

11 Trade delegation from Sudan arrived in New Delhi.

— New Rajasthan Ministry headed by Mohan Lal Sukhadia sworn-in.

12 Anthony Nutting, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

13 Osvaldo Sainte Marie, Foreign Minister of Chile arrived in New Delhi.

— Seven-member Cabinet led by K. Kamaraja Nadar sworn-in at Madras.

14 New Madhya Pradesh Ministry headed by Dr. Katju sworn-in.

15 Government of India set up a Committee headed by A.C. Mitra, Chief Engineer (Irrigation) U.P., to assess the flood problem in the country and give authoritative advice on measures to tackle it.

— Indian Ambassador to Netherlands, B.K. Kapur, acting as agent of India filed with the International Court of Justice at the Hague India's written pleading in the Portuguese claim for right of passage to Portuguese enclaves in India.

— Minister for Commerce and Industy, Morarji Desai, switched on in Dalmianagar two special paper-production machines, the biggest of their kind to be installed in Asia,

16 Trade agreement between West Germany and India signed in New Delhi.

17 N. Sanjiva Reddy sworn-in as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

— New Central Cabinet, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru sworn-in. This was the third Government, Mr. Nehru had formed in succession since independence. Jawaharlal Nehru (Foreign Minister & in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy); Maulana Abul

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Kalam Azad (Education & Scientific Research); Govind Ballabh Pant (Home Affairs); Jagjivan Ram (Railways); Gulzari Lal Nanda (Labour, Employment, Planning); T.T. Krishnamachari (Finance); Lal Bahadur Shastri (Transport & Communications); Sardar Swaran Singh (Steel, Mines & Fuel); K.C. Reddy (Works, Housing & Supply); Ajit Prasad Jain (Food & Agriculture); S.K. Patil (Irrigation & Power); V. K. Krishna Menon (Defence).

April 17 Agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Assam Oil Company regarding the formation of a Rupee Company for the exploration of oil in Assam.

18 Prime Minister inaugurated the first session of the Asian Legal Consultative Committee at New Delhi.

19 C.P.N. Singh, Governor of Punjab, inaugurated the project for oil exploration in the Siwalik range in the Kangra district of Punjab.

— The New Mysore Ministry headed by S. Nijalingappa sworn-in.

20 Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, promulgated an Ordinance amending Life Insurance Act, 1956.

22 New Assam Cabinet headed by Bishnuram Medhi assumed office.

23 Dr. Radhakrishnan declared elected unopposed as Vice-President of India.

25 Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commision submitted its fourth report to the Government of India.

26 The Minister for Information and Broadcasting inaugurated *Jaldeep* (Lighthouse), the first original film produced by the Children's Film Society.

— New Bengal Ministry led by Dr. B.C. Roy sworn-in.

27 Governments of India and USA signed in New Delhi two supplementary Project Agreements providing for $10,500,000 in the development assistance funds for the Indian railways & $2,000,000 for the Community Development programme.

— Ordinance providing that retrenchment compensation would be payable on bonafide closure or transfer of an undertaking, was promulgated by the Government.

29 Central Emergency Relief Institute opened by Y.B. Chavan in Nagpur.

30 Cultural agreement between India and Rumania signed in New Delhi.

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April 30	Jarring report on Kashmir released in New York.
May 3	Agreement for the purchase of some accessory oil drilling equipment signed by the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. in New Delhi.
—	India and Canada signed agreement at New Delhi modifying the Indo-Canadian Agreement of 1951 on the immigration of Indian citizens into Canada.
5	Himachal Pradesh Secretariat Building in Simla with Government records destroyed by fire.
6	A joint announcement was made that India and Pakistan will continue negotiations with the World Bank regarding the canal waters dispute.
—	Bihar Ministry headed by Sri Krishna Sinha sworn-in.
—	C.D. Deshmukh appointed Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Book Trust.
—	Government of India appointed a Telegraph Enquiry Committee.
7	Government of India appointed as Committee to investigate the price of coal.
8	Maj-Gen. D. Som Dutt, GOC, Madras Area, took over charge as Director of Military Training Army Head Quarter.
9	9th All-India Sarvodya Sammelan met at Kaladi in Kerala.
—	Finance Minister announced pay rise for Life Insurance Staff.
—	J.B. Kripalani elected Leader of the Praja Socialist Group in the Lok Sabha.
—	Agreement for expert consultancy services in respect of the minor scheme of the integrated Neyveli Lignite Project was executed with British firm.
—	P.V.G. Raju elected Leader of the Socialist Group in Parliament.
—	Government of India and Pakistan agreed to implement the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 1955 regarding University certificates.
10	Dr. Rajendra Prasad re-elected President of the Republic of India.
11	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
—	Decisions of the Wage Board for Working Journalists released in New Delhi.

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May 12 Government of India appointed the Shastri Committee for recommending amendments to the Companies Act.

13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan sworn-in as President and Vice-President respectively.

— S.A. Dange elected Leader of the Communist group in the Lok Sabha.

14 Railway budget for 1957-58, presented in the Lok Sabha.

15 Finance Minister presented the Union budget for 1957-58, in the Lok Sabha.

— Government of India promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.

— India's Permanent Representative at the United Nations, Arthur Lall signed the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women in the office of the UN Legal counsel. India became the 15th country to sign the U.N. Convention on the nationality of married women.

— Lt. Gen. K.S. Thimayya took over as Chief of Army Staff.

— Reserve Bank of India raised the bank rate from 3½% to 4%.

17 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Colombo to participate in the Buddha Jayanti celebrations.

— Sardar Hukam Singh unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

19 The Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon issued a joint statement from Colombo.

— The Prime Minister inaugurated the Neyveli Lignite Project.

20 T. Prakasam, valiant freedom fighter and ex-Chief Minister of Andhra, died at Hyderabad.

22 V.V. Giri, Dr. Zakir Husain and H.V. Pataskar appointed Governors of Uttar Pardesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

23 Japanese Prime Minister, Nobusuke Kishi, arrived in New Delhi.

24 Prime Ministers of India and Japan issued a joint statement calling for the suspension of nuclear tests.

— 10-year cultural agreement between India and Japan ratified.

25 Two-year Sino-Indian trade agreement renewed for another two years.

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May 25	Union Ministry of Finance announced the composition of a tribunal set up to adjudicate on various matters concerning insurance employees.
26	Janta Insurance Scheme launched in Bombay.
27	Lok Sabha passed the Copy-right Bill.
—	Lok Sabha passed two Bill to amend the Reserve Bank Act and the State Bank of India Act.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Bill to amend the Central Sales-Tax Act of 1956.
—	Report of the Canadian aeromagnetic survey of areas of Rajasthan and the Indo-Gangetic basin (under the Colombo Plan) presented to the Union Government.
28	G. Rajgopalan, Sadath Ali Khan, J.N Hazarika, P.S. Naskar and L.N. Mishra appointed Parliamentry Secretaries in the Central Govrnment.
29	Government of India announced the taking over of iron ore export.
—	World Bank sanctioned a loan for the installation of a third unit at the Thermal Electric Power plant at Trombay near Bombay.
June 1	Maximum age limit increased from 25 to 27 for serving soldiers to apply for commissions in the army through the Military Colleges.
—	Government issued a new series of 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates.
—	A.A.A. Fyzee assumed office of Vice-Chancellor of Jammu and Kashmir University.
2	Indian delegation presented report on Agrarian Co-operatives in China and Japan to the Planning Commission.
—	22 persons died in a suburban electric train collision at Wadala, Bombay.
3	India co-sponsored a resolution in the 81-member Committee of the U.N. General Assembly proposing 1959 as the deadline for recommendations on review of the U.N. Charter.
—	Letters extending trade agreements between India and Czechoslovakia exchanged in New Delhi.
5	Minister for Commerce and Industry held talks with the North Korean trade delegation in New Delhi.

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June 5 — W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank, arrived in Delhi for talks on the Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute.

— Establishment of a Foreign Trade Board and appointment of Director of Export Promotion announced.

6 — Government issued an Order under the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act extending the provisions of the new Act to 12 States and three Union Territories with respect to the purchase of rice and paddy.

10 — V.V. Giri sworn-in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

— India reaffirmed acceptance of the main World Bank proposals for canal waters problem.

— India elected Chairman of the five-member Sub-committee for the Freedom of Information set up by the Human Rights Commission at Geneva session.

— Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti launched the 'Save Hindi agitation.'

11 — Bhimsen Sachar appointed Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Y.N. Sukthankar appointed Governor of Orissa.

13 — Government of India announced the formation of three wheat zones in the country.

14 — Prime Minister left Delhi for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference and a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

— H.V. Pataskar sworn in as Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

— Prime Minister confered with top Syrian leaders on West Asian problems.

— Technical Assistance Agreement between India and Finland signed in New Delhi.

15 — 'Dolphin's Nose Lighthouse' on the 'Dolphin's Nose' hill projection of the Eastern Ghats at Vishakapatnam inaugurated.

17 — Bridge over the Saryu river on the Bareilly-Tanakpur-Pithoragarh road in Northern Uttar Pradesh opened.

— Supreme Court ordered stay of operation of the Journalists Wage Board Award.

18 — Many Goans pledged themselves in Bombay to wage a relentless fight to overthrow Portuguese imperialism in Goa, Daman & Diu.

— Prime Minister arrived in Helsinki on a three-day visit to Ethiopia.

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June 19 Indo-Yugoslav trade agreement extended.

20 W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank returned to New Delhi for a second round of talks on the canal waters dispute between India and Pakistan.

22 47 people were injured when the Pathankot Express collided with a goods train at Chata near Mathura.

24 W.A.B. Illif, Vice-President of the World Bank presented a proposals on the canal waters dispute.

— Foodgrains Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Asoka Mehta appointed.

25 Prime Minister arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

— Bharatan Kumarappa, Gandhian scholar, died in New Delhi.

26 Labour Appellate Tribunal approved higher wages for colliery workers.

28 India signed in Washington two 40-year loan agreements totalling $281,600,000 for US surplus commodities and economic assistance.

29 Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme Agreement extended.

— 72-miles long highway, Tribhuvan Rajpath, linking Kathmandu with the Indian border, formally handed over to the Nepalese Government.

— State Health Ministers met in New Delhi.

July 1 Government of India announced rejection of most of the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission's report.

— Government set up a high-power Committee of the Cabinet and a Directorate of Manpower in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

— India and the U.S.A. signed agreement for the construction of a thermal power plant for Delhi.

— Dr. A.C. Joshi took over a Vice Chancellor of Punjab University.

— Maj-Gen. Harnarain Singh took over as Military Secretary to the President.

— C. Mathew appointed first Ambassador to Sudan.

4 A.N. Sinha, who has been Finance Minister to Bihar, died.

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July 5 Government released note by S.V. Diratia, Chairman of the Wage Board for Working Journalists.

6 Rajasthan Government decided to provide free education upto the eighth class in all schools of the State from the current academic year.

8 Government set up a five-man Foreign Trade Board to promote India's exports.

9 Rs. 2-crore Umtru Hydro-Electric Project, 17 miles south of Gauhati, inaugurated.

— World Bank agreed to advance a loan of 90 million dollars to India during the year.

10 Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

— Three-man advance party of the British Mission to advise the Government of India on the site and layout of a new shipyard arrived in New Delhi.

11 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Nassar discussed West Asian problems at Cairo.

— 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference met at New Delhi.

12 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived Khartoum on a one-day visit to Sudan.

— Prof. A.A.S. Iyer assumed office as Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University.

— World Bank agreed to advance four loans to India in various currencies to assist programme of modernising and developing the railways.

— Eighth meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in New Delhi.

14 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru returned to New Delhi from his one-month tour of the Scandinavian countries, United Kingdom and West Asia.

16 India and German Democratic Republic signed an agreement in New Delhi, providing for imports to India on a deffered payment basis.

18 Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Labour Party leader, arrived in New Delhi.

20 Four-member U.S. machine tool industry team submitted its report to Government.

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July 20 India' biggest sheet-glass manufacturing factory was formally opened in Bhurkunda near Hazaribagh in Bihar.

22 Minister for Information and Broadcasting placed on the table of the Lok Sabha the first annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers of India.

24 59 people injured in a train accident on the South-Eastern Railway near Calcutta.

— Agreement between the State Trading Corporation of India and the East German Machinery Exporting Organisation signed in New Delhi.

26 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed sworn-in as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

28 687-ft. bridge over the river Tapti in Basti district in Uttar Pradesh opened.

30 Government announced the formation of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

— Three-day conference on University administration inaugurated by C.D. Deshmukh in New Delhi.

August 1 Vice-President inaugurated the National Book Trust in New Delhi.

— Bhimsen Sachar sworn-in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad.

2 Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Editor, Hindustan Times, passed away in New Delhi.

3 Prime Minister of Nepal, Dr. K. I. Singh, supported India's stand on Kashmir.

— Justice B.Jagannathadas appointed Chairman of the Pay Commission.

6 Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq, G.L. Dogra, Mir Qasim, D.P. Dhar, Rampiara Saraf and Motiram Baigra resigned form the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference Working Committee. Their resignations were later accepted.

7 Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq said at a news conference in Srinagar that he along with five of his colleagues, had resigned from the Working Committee of the National Conference as a protest against "authoritarianism and corruption" within the organisation and the Government, as such tendencies both within the National Conference and the State Government had made it impossible for "functional democracy" to flourish in the State.

8 P & T workers withdrew strike notice.

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August 12	Report of the Official Language Commission published.
—	Appendices to the decision of the Wage Board for Working Journalists released.
14	Cabinet approved the Dandakaranya scheme.
—	Rajya Sabha passed the Newspaper (Price & Page) Bill.
19	Letters exchanged in New Delhi between India and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (North) setting up the arrangements for the promotion of trade between the S.T.C. of India and State Trading Organization of North Korea.
21	Personnel of the Central Pay Commission announced.
—	Ahmed Balafrej, Foreign Minister of Morocco, arrived in New Delhi.
—	India protested to the U.N. Security Council over the Mangla Dam Project of the Pakistan Government.
25	India won the World Polo title.
26	Naga convention at Kohima decided to give up demand for independent Nagaland.
27	Devastating floods hit Kashmir Valley crippling communications.
29	Jayaprakash Narayan resigned from Praja Socialist Party.
—	British cruiser 'Nigeria' was formally handed over to the Indian Navy at a ceremony at Birkenhead.
30	Lok Sabha passed the Newspaper (Price & Page) Bill.
31	Lok Sabha passed the Railway Passenger Fares Bill.
September 4	Canadian Minister without Portfolio, J.M. Macdonnel, and Ghana's Minister for Education, C.T. Nylander, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Expenditure Tax Bill.
5	Rajya Sabha passed the Wealth Tax Bill.
6	Lok Sabha passed with some amendments, the Legislative Council Bill.
—	New political party formed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir to be known as the Democratic National Conference.
8	R.R. Diwakar, former Governor of Bihar, elected Chairman of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

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September 8 Vice President left Dr. S. Radhakrishnan New Delhi on a tour of China and South-East Asian countries.

9 G.J.M. Alport, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Delhi on a five-day State visit.

18 First State Law Ministers' Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

19 Sarangadhar Dass, PSP leader, died in Cuttack.

— India and USA signed an agreement designed to attract more private U.S. investment capital to India.

20 Jute Enquiry Committee with Dr. S.R. Sen as Chairman submitted its report to the Government.

— State Education Ministers' Conference opened in New Delhi.

— All-party conference on Gramdan Movement began in Mysore.

23 9-man Naga delegation arrived in New Delhi to negotiate a settlement of the Naga problem on the basis of the resolution adopted in the Kohima convention.

— Four-year border dispute between Madras and Andhra Pradesh was finally resolved with the acceptance of the recommendations of H.V. Pataskar by both the State Governments.

— India's Attorney-General, M.C. Setalvad, presented India's case before the International Court of Justice on the Portuguese application for right of passage across Indian territory.

24 Finance Minister addressed the joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington.

25 Government of India accepted the Naga demand for the constitution of the Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Agency into a separate Centrally-administered unit,

27 Prime Minister formally opened Damodar Valley Corporation's third dam at Maithon and dedicated it to the welfare of the people.

30 Second Finance Commission signed its report in New Delhi and submitted it to the President of India.

— Governments of India and Czechoslovakia signed a trade agreement enabling payment by India in rupees.

October 1 A.J. John, Governor of Madras, died in Madras and P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court appointed Acting Governor.

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October 1 Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan returned to New Delhi after his three-week tour of China and South-East Asia.

— Svetozar Vukmanovic, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.

2 Home Minister G.B. Pant inaugurated the Jabalpur University.

— India informed the World Bank of her willingness to extend discussion on the canal waters dispute with Pakistan.

3 The Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi for Japan.

— All-India Scheduled Castes Federation was formally dissolved and a new political party called the Republican Party of India was formed.

4 Rs. 225-lakh Peechi dam, one of the major irrigation projects of the Kerala State inaugurated.

— Export Risks Insurance Corporation inaugurated.

— Indo-Japanese accord on atom tests ban was announced by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Fujiyama, in Tokyo.

6 Complete accord over all outstanding problems in regard to the sharing of the Tungabhadra waters and power between Andhra and Mysore was reached during talks between Chief Ministers of both the States.

9 V.K. Krishna Menon asked the U. N. Security Council to face the question of the changed conditions in Kashmir.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru becomes the first recipient of the Key of Hiroshima Peace City.

— Prime Ministers of India and Japan agreed on close co-operation between the two countries in the U.N.

10 *Jaldeep* won the first prize for entertainment films for children at the 9th International Exhibition of Films for Children at Venice.

11 State Ministers of Agriculture met in Srinagar.

13 Ford Foundation announced grant to India totalling approximately $ 2.4 million including a grant of $685,000 to the Indian Government to assist in the establishment of an English Language Training Institute.

— Prime Ministers of India and Japan in a joint statemment called for all-round disarmament.

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October 14 Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East opened in New Delhi.

— Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India met in Jaipur under the presidentship of N. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

— Indo-Japanese agreement on atomic tests ban announced by the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo.

— W H O Rural Health Conference of the South-East Asia Region inaugurated in New Delhi.

16 Justice P. Govinda Menon, Judge of the Supreme Court, died in New Delhi.

— United States Agriculture Department authorized India to buy $ 20,945,000 worth of US wheat & flour with payment to be made in Indian currency.

17 Prime Minister returned to New Delhi from his tour of Japan.

19 Agreement arrived at between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association for the import of textile machinery from Japan on a deferred payment basis.

— Last rock barrier between the two heads of the second tube of the low-level Banihal tunnel known as Jawahar Tunnel was removed.

20 The team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission to investigate the possibilities of decentralisation of district administration, under the chairmanship of Balwantrai G. Mehta, submitted its report.

26 South-East Asia Regional Conference of the World Health Organisation ended in Delhi.

27 Assam Government issued a communique granting amnesty to Naga tribesmen who have committed offences against the State during the period of hostilities in the past.

29 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad conferred upon G. B. Pant, the title of Bharat Ratna.

30 Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the 19th International Red Cross Conference presented with the Cross of Honour on behalf of the Norwegian Red Cross in New Delhi.

31 Conference of State Housing Ministers met in Mysore.

— An Ordinance issued by the President of India, by which the Reserve Bank of India Act was amended to reduce the Bank's minimum currency reserve in foreign securities.

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November 2 Canada's Minister without Portfolio, W.J. Browne, announced on arrival in New Delhi that arrangements have been made between the Governments of India and Canada for the immediate supply of Canadian wheat worth $ 7 million under the Colombo Plan.

4 President Diem of South Viet Nam arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.

— ECAFE Geologist's Conference on the preparation of regional geological and mineral maps for Asia and the Far East met in Calcutta.

5 Longest span of a transmission line in the country, U.P.'s Rs. 1 crore Ramganga crossing which connects the Shards and Ganga grids, inaugurated.

— V. K. Krishna Menon told the U.N. Security Council that under no circumstances would India compound the felony that Pakistan had committed in Kashmir nor would India acquiesce in the commission of aggression.

— V.K. Krishna Menon's statement, in UN Security Council on Kashmir.

— Yuvaraj Karan Singh elected *Sadar-i-Riyasat* of Jammu & Kashmir State.

6 India and Japan reached a broad agreement on the expansion of iron ore export to Japan.

7 Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi awarded prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to authors of outstanding books in Bengali, Hindi, Malyalam and Telugu.

8 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Diem of South Viet Nam issued a joint statement in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister inaugurated the 13th annual session of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in New Delhi.

9 President inaugurated the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Bombay.

— India and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the utilization of the Soviet credit of 500 million roubles for establishing industrial enterprises in India.

10 U.S.S.R. and India signed an agreement on setting up of Heavy Industries in India.

12 10 million gallon capacity rapid mechanical Filter Plant at Madras inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

13 Prime Minister inaugurated the fourth Asian Regional Conference of the ILO in New Delhi.

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November 13 V.K. Krishna Menon concluded his statement before the U.N. Security Council with a plea that Pakistan should first vacate her agression before any progress could be made in the Kashmir question.

14 Second Finance Commission's report published and the Union Government accepted the Commission's recommendations.

17 President inaugurated the World Conference of Religions in Delhi.

18 Conference of State Finance Ministers began in New Delhi.

— India criticised the five-power resolution on Kashmir.

19 Foodgrains Enquiry Committee published its report recommending progressive and planned socialisation of trade in foodgrains.

— Three-member World Bank delegation arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Government of India on the Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute.

20 World Bank, jointly with nine U.S. and Canadian commercial banks, granted a loan of $ 32.5 million to the Tata Iron and Steel Company for its expansion programme.

22 National Council of Action of the All India Railwaymen's Federation adopted a resolution in New Delhi expressing its decision to unite with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

23 Calcutta Mail derailed near Igatpuri resulting in about fifty deaths.

25 Law Commission in its fifth report suggested that the vast majority of British statutes still in force in India should be repealed.

26 International Court of Justice rejected four of the six preliminary objections raised by India, contesting the Court's jurisdiction to hear the 'right of passage' case brought by Portugal.

— Four-man Pakistani delegation led by Maula Bux Soomro, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, arrived in Delhi for talks with the Government of India on recovery of abducted persons.

— Printed copies of Tamil version of the Indian Constitution were burnt at a number of places in Madras by members of the Dravida Kazhagam.

27 Government of India decided not to extend the agreement with Pakistan on the recovery of abducted persons.

28 Lok Sabha passed the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill.

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November 30 Prime Minister unveiled a statue of Shivaji at Pratapgarh.

— Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Delhi.

— India's third Oil Refinery at Vishakhapatnam inaugurated.

— Ceylon Prime Minister, S.W.R.D. Bandarnaike, arrived in Bombay on his way to New Delhi for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

December 1 Dr. Madan Atal, who led the Congress Medical Mission to China during the Sino-Japanese War, died in Peking.

— Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam, took over the administration of the new Naga Hills-Tuensang Unit on behalf of the President.

— Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition in the British Parliament, arrived in Delhi to participate in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

2 President inaugurated the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi.

— U.N. Security Council approved the five-power resolution on Kashmir, reviving the Graham mission as amended by the Sweden delegate.

3 Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, released its recommendations.

4 Cultural delegation from Rumania arrived in New Delhi.

6 Governments of India and U.S.A. signed an agreement under which the U.S.A. will provide India assistance amounting to $8.7 million in connection with the programme for the eradication of malaria.

— Agreement was reached between the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company on the formation of a rupee company for the exploitation of oil reserves in Assam.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a seminar on Parliamentary Democracy.

7 Prime Minister opened in Madras the first children's theatre in the country.

8 Central Government announced its decision to grant recognition to the Delhi Stock Exchange.

11 President inaugurated the annual Conference of Governors in New Delhi.

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December 14 Indo-Yugoslav agreement on trade announced in New Delhi.

— Indian Tariff Act further amended by the Lok Sabha.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally opened the electric traction service on 24 route miles of the Howrah Bandel Section.

15 A group of 60 Harijans entered the Vishwanath Temple at Varanasi.

17 Finance Minister announced in the Lok Sabha the Union Government's acceptance of the recommendation of the Pay Commission for an increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government employees with a basic pay of Rs. 250 per month or less.

— Inter-University Board of India, Burma and Ceylon met at Kandy, Ceylon.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill.

18 Report of the ad hoc Committee set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of A.V. Visvanatha Sastri, to recommend amendments to the Companies Act placed before the Lok Sabha.

— Failure of the World Bank's efforts for an *ad hoc* agreement between India and Pakistan on the distribution of the Indus canal waters announced.

20 Indian film *Pather Panchali* judged the best picture at San Francisco International Film Festival.

— Kalinga Prize for 1957 was awarded to the British philosopher and writer, Lord Bertrand Russell.

— U.N. Dhebar declared re-elected as President of the Congress for the next term of two years.

21 Lok Sabha passed the Bill to extend reciprocal citizenship rights to the nationals of Ghana, Malaya and Singapore.

22 Union Language Convention of South India, met in Madras and adopted a resolution moved by C. Rajagopalachari, urging the Government of India to countinue English as the official language of the Union and to amend the Constitution accordingly.

— University Grants Commission accepted the report of the English Committee headed by Dr. H.N. Kunzru.

23 India was re-elected to the F.A.O. Council for a period of three years.

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December 24 Composition and the terms of reference of the Wage Board for Sugar industry announced.

— Krishna Barrage road bridge at Vijayawada opened for traffic by N. Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

25 Prime Minister inaugurated the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

27 G.S. Gupta, President of the Sarvadeshik Bhasha Swatantrya Samiti, announced the suspension of the 'Save Hindi' agitation in the Punjab.

— Silver-Jubilee Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) inaugurated in Ernakulam.

28 R.K. Sidhwa, a former Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, died in Bombay.

— New Ministry in Assam headed by Bimala Prasad Chaliha sworn-in at Shillong.

29 8,000-ton cruiser *INS Mysore* became the flagship of the Indian Navy at a ceremony on the high seas, 200 miles off Bombay.

— All India Educational Conference met at Madras.

31 Amaravathi Project Canal was opened by T.T. Krishnamachari.

1958

January 1 About 30 persons were killed and 91 injured in a collision between the Pathankot-bound Delhi Janta Express and the Ambala-Delhi passenger train at Mohri.

— Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore issued a joint statement on the issue of the official language of India.

— Hyderabad City Police won the Durand Cup Football Tournament in New Delhi.

— Separate Research and Development Department came into being in the Ministry of Defence.

2 Bishnuram Mehdi appointed Governor of Madras.

3 Villiam Siroky, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, arrived in New Delhi.

— Manimuthar irrigation project in the Tirunelveli district of Madras inaugurated.

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January 5	Twenty-second session of the Indian Roads Congress met in New Delhi.
—	Prime Minister of India and Czechoslovakia issued a joint statement in New Delhi.
—	Central Council of Health met in Mangalore (Mysore).
6	Forty-fifth session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated in Madras.
—	Nepal-India-U.S.A. agreement providing for the construction of 900 miles of roads in Nepal signed in New Delhi.
—	First All-India Labour Economic Conference inaugurated in Lucknow.
—	New railway link between Quilon and Kottayam inaugurated.
7	President Sokarno of Indonesia arrived in New Delhi.
—	M.C. Chagla appointed to enquire into the purchase of shares in the Mundhra group of concerns by the Life Insurance Corporation.
—	Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the salt industry in India.
8	British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Sheikh Abdullah released from detention.
9	Prime Ministers of India and the United Kingdom and the President of Indonesia met in New Delhi.
—	Government of India constituted All-India Council of Elementary Education.
10	Iraqi Planning Delegation arrived in Bombay.
—	Seminar on Low Cost Roads and Soil Stabilisation organised by ECAFE inaugurated in New Delhi.
11	2 lakh Indians in East Pakistan were rounded up and lodged in the Concentration Camps.
—	Exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the cultural agreement between India and Indonesia took place in New Delhi.
13	Four-member Cultural Delegation from the U.S.S.R. arrived in Madras.
—	Indo-Ceylon trade agreement signed in New Delhi.

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January 14 Government of India and Burmah Oil and Assam Oil Companies signed an agreement for the formation of a Rupee Company with an authorized capital of Rs. 50 crores to explore & exploit the oil resources in the Nakorkatiya, Hirgrigan and Moran area of Upper Assam.

— Tamil became official language of Madras.

15 Announcement made in New Delhi that Hungary had agreed to accept payment in rupees for commercial and other transactions with India.

16 U.S. Government's offer of a loan of 225 million dollars to India announced.

— Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Chief of Staff (Army), arrived in Agra.

17 Katampally multi-purpose project in Kerala inaugurated.

18 Sixty-third session of the Indian National Congress met at Pragjyotishpur.

20 Asian Theatre Institute inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for 1957-58 announced.

— India lodged a protest with the Security Council against the construction of the Mangla Dam by Pakistan.

21 Indian Copyright Act came into force.

22 State of emergency declared at the strike-bound Calcutta port.

23 Government of India and France signed an agreement in New Delhi for economic and technical co-operation.

— Chinese armed forces delegation arrived in New Delhi.

24 Bishnuram Medhi sworn in as Governor of Madras.

— The Swiss Minister for Posts, Telegraphs and Broadcasting, Giuseppe Lepori, arrived in New Delhi.

26 D.K. Karve awarded Bharat Ratna.

— Japan-India Society, dedicated to the work of fostering deeper cultural relations between the two countries inaugurated in Tokyo.

29 Fourteenth session of the All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference met in Madras.

30 Delegation of Soviet radio experts arrived in Bangalore.

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January 31 Shripatrao M. Palnitkar, former Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, died in Bombay.

February 1 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly's Regional Committee for Telangana constituted.

— Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation met in New Delhi.

2 B. Sambamurthi, former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, died in Madras.

— M.N. Krishna Rao, a former Dewan of Mysore died in Bangalore.

3 Commader D. Shankar of the Indian Navy appointed Director General of Ordinance Factories.

— Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Merchants Chamber inaugurated in Bombay.

4 Indo-Japanese trade agreement signed in Tokyo.

5 An IAF 'Liberator' crashed into the high hills, about 35 miles west of Sular airfield, near Coimbatore, killing all the ten Service personnel on board.

— President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Ho Chi Minh, arrived in New Delhi.

— Sharavathi hydro-electric project near the Jog Falls in Mysore State inaugurated.

6 18th National Games inaugurated in Cuttack (Orrisa).

— Radio Telegraph service with Italy inaugurated.

— Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, arrived in New Delhi.

8 Instruments of ratification of the Cultural Agreement between India and Indonesia exchanged.

— All-India Primary Teachers' Conference met in Jadavpur.

11 King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi.

— New opposition party known as 'Socialist Front' headed by Shri Ram Sharma formed in Punjab.

12 Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the US delegation to the UN, arrived in New Delhi.

— Union Finance Minister T..T. Krishnamachari resigned.

13 India signed a trade agreement with Greece.

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February 13 Prime Minister of India and the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam issued a joint statement.

— Report of the Chagla Commission on Mundhra group of concerns placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

— Resignation of the Union Finance Minister, T.T. Krishnamachari accepted.

14 Prime Minister took over the Finance portfolio.

— Prime Minister of India and King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan issued a joint communique.

— Trade agreement with Greece signed in New Delhi.

15 All-India Urdu Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— All-India Nutrition Conference inaugurated in Ambala,

16 Malcolm Darling, Colombo Plan consultant to the Planning Commission, submitted his report on certain aspects of the Co-operative Movement in India.

— Gen. Francis Festing, Commander-in-Chief, British Far East Land Forces, arrived in New Delhi.

17 Railway Budget for 1958-59 presented to Parliament.

18 Hyderabad retained the National Footbal Championship of the Santosh Trophy.

19 Government of India's acceptance of the Chagla Commission's findings announced.

— Explosion occured in the Chinakuri Coal mine, near Asansol.

20 Chagla Report on Life Insurance Corporation's investment accepted by Lok Sabha.

— Sanskrit Commission's Report placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha.

— Radio-telephone service between India and West Germany inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Agreement providing for a loan of 25 million dollars by Canada to India signed in Ottawa.

21 Decision of the Government of India to set up two separate

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All-India Cadres, the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistic Service, announced.

February 21 V.M. Obeidullah, Member of the Rajya Sabha died in Vellore.

22 India accorded recognition to U.A.R.

— Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, died in New Delhi

23 Annual conference of the Indian Mine Workers' Federation opened at Bhaga, near Jharia.

— Bhuvananda Das, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.

— S.K. Banerji, Member of the Lok Sabha, died at Calcutta.

26 India and West Germany signed a pact deferring for 3 years India's payment regarding Rourkela plant.

28 Government of India budget for 1958-59 presented to the Lok Sabha.

March 2 Mongolian Cultural Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— Trade and Industrial Delegation from Belgium arrived in New Delhi.

3 First report of the University Grants Commission presented to the Lok Sabha.

4 Foreign Minister of Austria, Leopold Figl, arrived in New Delhi.

— Inquiry into the Central Bhowrah Colliery instituted.

5 Trade Delegation from Saudi Arabia arrived in New Delhi.

— All-India Shia conference met in Hyderabad.

6 Instrument of ratification of a Rs. 20 crore Indo-Burma Loan Agreement was exchanged between the representatives of the two Governments in Rangoon.

7 Rumanian Prime Minister, Chivu Stoica, arrived in New Delhi.

— Government of India decided to establish a Tourist Development Cauncil.

8 A Mission from U.S. Export-Import Bank arrived in New Delhi.

— Inter-State Transport Commission set up.

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March 8 — Governments of East Pakistan and West Bengal agreed to a joint scheme of seasonal demarcation of the rivers in areas on the Indo-Pakistan border.

— Prime Ministers of India and Rumania issued a joint communique.

11 — Aga Khan, Prince Karim, installed as Head of the Indian Ismaili community in Bombay.

— Siddartha Sankar Ray resigned from the West Bengal Ministry.

12 — India and Poland entered into a new trade development agreement.

13 — A re-shuffle in the Union Cabinet announced as given below:

Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister & Minister of External Affairs & also incharge of the Department of Atomic Energy); Morarji Desai (Finance); Jagjivan Ram (Railways); Gulzarilal Nanda (Labour & Employment & Planning); Lal Bahadur Shastri (Commerce & Industry); Swaran Singh (Steel Mines & Fuels); K.C. Reddy (Works, Housing & Supply); A.P. Jain (Food & Agriculture); V.K. Krishna Menon (Defence); S.K. Patel (Transport & Communications); Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim (Irrigation & Power).

— Setting up of a Board of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of officials in connection with certain LIC investments announced.

— Vailathol Narayana Menon, eminent poet of Kerala, died at Ernakulam.

14 — Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a four-week tour of the United States.

— Union Government's conclusions on the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission placed before Parliament.

— Government of India accounced that it had decided to establish an Atomic Energy Commission.

15 — 6th session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists held in Jaipur.

16 — All-India Shia Convention met in New Delhi.

— Baroda won the Ranji Trophy beating the Services in the final.

17 — Prime Minister of New Zealand, Walter Nash, arrived in New Delhi.

18 — India and USSR concluded Air Transport Agreement.

19 — Supreme Court rejected Journalist Wage Board decision.

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March 21 An All-Party convention of Muslim Legislators in India opened in Lucknow.

— FAO seminar on policy to support and stabilise agricultural prices and incomes in Asia and the Far East inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Agreement reached between India and Pakistan for the enforcement of a cease-fire along the Surma Valley frontier of Cachar in Assam.

22 Following appointments announced in Railways; B.B. Mathur, General Manager, Northern Railway; Kripal Singh, General Manager, Eastern Railway; A.C. Mukerji, General Manager, Southern Railway; S.S. Ramasubban, General Manager, North-Eastern Railway; G.P. Shahani, General Manager, South-Eastern Railway; Y.P. Kulkarni, Additional member of Railway Board.

— Morarji Desai took over as Union Finance Minister.

23 Indian Historical Records Commission met in Bhubaneshwar.

— Central Advisory Board of Archaeology met in Calcutta.

— Family Planning Board met in Bombay.

24 All-India Council for Technical Education met in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha that the Atomic Energy Commission would consist of three members with Dr. H.J. Bhabha as ex-officio Chairman.

— Results of the elections to vacant seats in the Rajya Sabha announced.

25 Morarji Desai appointed Member of the Planning Commission.

— National Tribunal's award on the dispute between the Indian Airlines Corporation and its employees announced.

26 Conference convened by the University Grants Commission to consider problems in regard to the teaching of English held in New Delhi.

— S.R. Tendolkar, judge of the Bombay High Court, died in Bombay.

27 Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission about the coffee and rubber industries announced.

28 Jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

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March 28	Lal Bahadur Shastri took over as Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.
29	Rajasthan Canal work inaugurated by G.B. Pant.
—	S.K. Patil took over as Union Minister for Transport and Communications.
30	Excavation work on the Rajasthan canal inaugurated.
31	The Japanese Government decided to extend to India *Yen* credit of eight million US dollars to help India develop iron ore deposits in the Rourkela area.
—	India warned Pakistan for firing Indian troops across Sylhet Cachar border.
—	Tripartite Wage Board for the cement industry appointed.
April 1	First modern frigate built in Britain for the Indian Navy since India achieved Independence INS '*Brahampuyra*' was commissioned.
2	Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim and B. Gopala sworn-in as Cabinet Ministers.
—	Government of India submitted an *aide memoire* to the Ceylon Government urging the clarification of policy on the future of Indians in Ceylon.
3	Third Defence Science Conference opened in Delhi.
—	Frank Graham's report about Kashmir to the Security Council, released.
—	S.S. Mirajkar elected Mayor of Bombay.
4	B.S. Murthy, Anand Chandra Joshi and Gajendra Prasad Sinha appointed Parliamentary Secretaries.
6	Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of India met in Amritsar.
7	Joint statement on trade and economic relations between India and Saudi Arabia signed in New Delhi.
10	Recommendations of the Committee on qualifications for recruitment to Public Services released.
12	Corporation set up to organise handicrafts production on a commercial basis.
—	All-India Panchayat Conference met in Jasidih, Bihar.
—	Announced that B. Gopala Reddy would be Minister for

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Revenue & Civil Expenditure and not Minister for Economic Affairs as originally designated.

April 14 Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali elected the first Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation

15 Party of the Canadian National Defence College arrived in New Delhi.

16 G. Parthasarthy appointed Ambassador to China.

— World Bank's approval of two loans totalling 43 million dollars for the improvement of the ports of Calcutta and Madras announced.

17 Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Limited set up.

— Awadhesh Kumar Singh, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Patna.

— India-Pakistan ad hoc agreement on canal waters dispute signed.

— Chandra Sekhar Jha appointed India's Permanent Representative to UN.

18 D.K. Karve, eminent social reformer and educationist honoured in Bombay on the occasion of his 101st birthday.

— Trade agreement between India and Ethiopia signed.

19 Chief Minister of Orissa opened Rs. 17.5 million ferro-manganese plant at Joda near Keonjhar in Orissa.

— National Congress of Goa announced the ending of the state of Satyagraha.

21 India and Pakistan agreed to ensure the immediate restoration of movable property in respect of which lists had already been exchanged.

22 Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari became the first Indian Chief of the Naval Staff.

23 Government of India accepted the Rumanian Government's offer to collaborate in the setting up of an oil refinery in Assam.

— Lok Sabha passed the Finance Bill.

27 University Grants Commission accepted the Report of the Conference on problems of Teaching English.

28 Union Government's decision to locate India's second shipyard on the West Coast announced.

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April 28	Radha Binode Pal elected Chairman of tenth session of the International Law Commission in Geneva.
30	Sheikh Abdullah taken into custody.
—	Delegation of fifteen eminent Indian scientists left New Delhi for Moscow.
May 1	Prime Minister of Turkey, Adnan Menderes, arrived in New Delhi.
—	G.B. Pant elected Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
2	India protested to the UN against Pakistan's attempts of subversion and sabotage in Kashmir.
—	Decision that the Pataskar Award in regard to Madras-Andhra Pradesh border be implemented without modification was reached at a conference in Madras between the two State's Ministers.
4	Foundation-stone of the Neera Dam in Bombay was laid.
5	Committee to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the transport administrative set up appointed.
7	Acharya Kripalani elected leader of a new opposition group in the Lok Sabha.
—	An I.A.F. Vampire jet fighter crashed at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.
—	Mohun Bagan won the Beighton Cup-Tournament in Calcutta.
9	S. Nijalingappa tendered resignation of his cabinet in Mysore State and B.D. Jatti asked to form a new cabinet.
—	Representatives of India and Burma reached provisional agreement on measures to promote trade.
—	Harekrushna Mahtab, Chief Minister of Orissa, tendered resignation of his Ministry to the Governor of Orissa.
10	New railway link between Kandla Port and the States of Rajasthan and Punjab opened.
—	All-India Congress Committee met in New Delhi.
12	A.K. Sen, Minister of State for Law, appointed a Cabinet Minister in the Union Government.
—	An expedition led by S.P. Agarwal succeeded in reaching the 'Valley of Death' in the Himalayas.
—	Revised radio tele-communications agreement signed between India and Afghanistan.

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May 13 Nepalese military delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— Discovery of natural gas at Jwalamukhi announced.

15 15th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference met in Nainital.

— Gift Tax Act received the assent of the President.

16 Full Bench of Allahabad High Court declared in a judgement that section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code (Sedition) was unconstitutional and void.

— B.D. Jatti sworn-in as Chief Minister of Mysore.

18 Members of the Indian Expedition to Cho Oyu reported to have reached the summit.

— Export Promotion Council for chemical and allied products set up.

19 New 49.23 mile Ujjain Dewas-Indore broad gauge line of the Western Railway opened in Ujjain.

— Provisional agreement reached between India and Burma regarding measures to be taken to promote trade between two countries.

— Jadunath Sircar, a great historian of India, died.

20 National Conference on Community Development began in Mount Abu.

— Tripartite Indian Labour Conference met in Nainital.

21 U.K. Shipyard Mission recommended a site near Ernakulam as the best suited for the location of the second shipyard.

22 Supreme Court gave its opinion on the constitutional validity of centain provisions of the Kerala State Education Bill.

— Central Board of Fisheries set up.

23 Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry passed order dissolving the Government with immediate effect.

— Indian Airlines Corporation admitted as an active member of the International Air Transport Association.

— Naga Peoples' Convention concluded its session at Ungma.

— Negotiations with the Oil Companies operating in the country announced.

24 Harekrushna Mahtab withdrew the resignation of his Ministry.

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May 25 — New 20 kwt. transmitter of All India Radio inaugurated at Cuttack.

27 — Eight Indo-American technical programme agreements signed in New Delhi.

28 — Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee presented its report to the Union Government.

29 — Indian delegation to the forty-second session of the ILO to be held at Geneva announced.

30 — 10th All India Sarvodaya Sammelan began at Pandharpur.

— — National Committee on Women's Education met in New Delhi.

— — High-level Committee on Floods appointed by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power submitted an interim report.

31 — Allahabad Express derailed near Dulahpur Station on the North-Eastern Railway.

June 2 — King and Queen of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on their way to the Soviet Union.

— — Indo-Soviet Agreement for the operation of a weekly air-service between New Delhi and Moscow signed.

— — Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act came into force.

— — Non-Hindus entered the Pandharpur temple along with Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

3 — Indian policemen killed near Fazilka in an unprovoked firing by the Pakistan police.

— — Siddiqa Kidwai, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in Lucknow.

4 — Three-man Indian mountaineering team climbed Mount *Trisul* (23,000 feet) in Garhwal range.

5 — Re-Finance Corporation formed to help medium-sized industries in the private sector.

— — Government of India set up a Committee to inquire into the administration and procedure of the Income-Tax Department.

7 — Acharya J.P. Bhansali broke his fast after 66 days.

— — Decision to set up a Central Advisory Board of Biology announced.

8 — India reiterated to the World Bank that her Rajasthan and Upper Sirhind Canal systems would be ready for operation by

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1962 and that Pakistan must make her own arrangements by then.

June 8 All-India Mayors' Conference concluded at Hyderabad.

9 Technical collaboration agreement signed in Banglore between West German manufacturers and the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory.

10 Norwegian Storting (Parliament) voted a five million Kroner (£250,000 sterling) grant for 1958-59 for the Kerala fishing industry project.

— Executive Council of the Children's Film Society reconstituted.

12 India signed an agreement with the US Export-Import Bank in Washington for the utilization of $ 150 million credit made available by the Bank for India's development plans.

— Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to close down their respective diplomatic missions in Bombay and Lahore.

14 Dr. C.V. Raman received the Lenin Peace Prize at Kremlin.

— India and West Germany agreed on the draft of a convention to avoid double taxation of income.

— Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 promulgated.

— Working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958 promulgated.

— V. Chakkarai Chettiar, well-known labour leader, died in Madras.

15 Nation-wide port and dock workers' strike began.

16 India became 25th country to ratify the convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

— State of emergency declared in the Bombay port area.

18 Dock workers strike called off in Cochin.

— Tripartite committee set up at the Centre to evaluate the implementation of awards, agreements and settlements.

— India Navy frigate *Trishul* launched at a shipyard in Belfast.

19 India and the United States signed ten project agreements under which India will get technical assistance funds for development.

— Indian Military observers left New Delhi for Beirut to join the U.N. Group in Lebanon.

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June 19 Indian Airlines Corporation admitted to membership of the International Air Transport Association.

20 Representatives of India and Pakistan, who held a joint enquiry into the border incident at Fazilka, submitted reports to their respective Governments.

21 An official delegation left New Delhi for Rumania to negotiate the establishment of an oil refinery in Assam, the first in the public sector.

— Seven-member newspaper publishers' delegation from West Germany arrived in Calcutta.

23 India and United States signed an agreement for US loan of 29 million dollars for developing iron-ore mines in Orissa.

— Two agreements covering a loan of 75 million dollars by the United States to India signed.

— India and Switzerland signed an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of air enterprises of one country operating in the other.

24 Geological Society of India formed.

25 All-India strike of port and dock workers called off.

— Agreement signed between India and the United States under which India to get loan of 20 million dollars from the U.S. for developing iron-ore mines in Orissa.

— Conference of Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Pakistan held in Dacca to discuss matters relating to disturbances on the Indo-Pakistan border near Sylhet.

— First stage of the work on the Bhakra dam completed.

26 Government of India issued three notifications by which Government explained the arrangements being made in respect of the introduction of the metric system of weight.

— Introduction of the Metric System of weights from July 1 for the Jute industry announced.

27 Employees' Provident Fund Scheme extended to establishments owned by Government of local authorities.

— Dr. M.R.H. Mudaliar of Madras died.

— Government promulgated an ordinance for promoting the export of sugar.

28 Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai expelled from Indian National Congress.

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June 29 — The foundation-stone of the Bangalore Industrial Estate laid.

30 — Three-man World Bank team investigating canal water supplies to Pakistan arrived in New Delhi.

— — Joint Management Council of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore, inaugurated.

July 1 — Sirhind Feeder Canal opened.

4 — Southern Regional Conference on Minor Irrigation met in Hyderabad.

7 — Agreement reached between India and Sweden for avoidance of double taxation.

8 — The Chief Ministers of Bombay and Mysore agreed to refer the question of border readjustments between the two States to tho Western Zonal Council.

— — Indian film *Do Ankhen Barah Haath*, awarded a prize by the International Catholic Film Bureau.

— — First direct shipping link between Calcutta and New York inaugurated by S.K. Patil.

10 — Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan in Bombay closed.

11 — Hindi Shiksha Samiti met in New Delhi.

12 — Gandhi Smarak Nidhi decided to establish an international centre to promote study and research in Gandhian ideology and teachings.

— — Shriman Narayan appointed member of the Planning Commissian.

13 — Avadh-Tirhut Mail derailed near Samastipur resulting in three deaths.

14 — Statement clarifying Government of India's policy on Urdu issued.

15 — Development Council for Food Processing Industries inaugurated in New Delhi.

18 — An Anti-submarine frigate for the Indian Navy launched at a Birkenhead shipyard.

— — Conference of scientists, vice-chancellors and educationists to consider the Scientific Policy Resolution of the Government of India began in New Delhi.

19 — Two-day Union Language convention held in Hyderabad.

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July 20	Pay scales recommended in the Chaudhuri report for port and dock workers accepted by Government.
22	India's first milk sterilisation plant inaugurated at the Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay.
23	India accorded recognition to the Republic of Iraq.
24	Government of India decided to set up the Dandakaranya Development Authority.
25	Indian Institute of Technology inaugurated in Bombay.
26	Report of the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee released.
—	Bira Kishore Ray, first Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court died in Cuttack.
29	India and the United States signed an agreement in New Delhi for the expansion of medium-sized industries in India.
30	All-India Conference of Newspaper Publishers met in New Delhi.
August 1	National Committee on Women's Education met in Madras.
2	India and Italy signed Civil Air Transport Agreement in New Delhi.
—	India lodged a protest to Pakistan on the border incidents at the Hussainiwala Headworks.
3	Third general conference of the World Assembly of Youth inaugurated in New Delhi.
4	Fourth International Convention of Pen Friends inaugurated in New Delhi.
6	Sangita Kalanidhi Sambasiva Aiyar, the well-known Veena player and Principal of Kalakshetra, Madras, died.
7	Japan and India signed an agreement for export of iron ore to Japan in Tokyo.
—	'Ramon Magsaysay Award' for community leadership awarded to Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
8	Eastern Regional Conference on Minor Irrigation inaugurated in Culcutta.
9	Committee to inquire into the question of introduction of Basic Education in Indian Public Schools appointed.
—	Indian Security force drove the Pakistani intruders from Tukergram (on Suma River).

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August 10	Southern Regional Post-graduate Institute of Agricultural Research inaugurated in Coimbatore.
11	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Committee to evaluate and assess the work done in the field of Ayurvedic system of medicine was appointed.
12	Anasuyabai Kale, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Bangalore.
—	Lok Sabha passed a Bill extending the Indian Administrative Services and Indian Police Service Cadres to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
—	Disturbances broke out in Ahmedabad over the removal of 'Martyrs' memorials.
—	Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare reconstituted.
14	Air Marshal S. Mukerjee given a second tenure for a period of four years.
—	Direct air service between Delhi and Moscow inaugurated.
15	For eminent scholars in Sanskrit and one in Arabic awarded Certificates of Honour.
—	First issue of the Indian National Bibliography released.
—	Arthur Lall, Permanent Representative at UN, submitted a letter on Kashmir question to President of the Security Council.
—	Satyendranath Bose and K. S. Krishnan appointed National Professors.
16	Kerala Official Language Committee recommended the adoption of Malayalam as the official language at all levels of administration by 1965.
—	Indian film *Pather Panchali* won the top prize for feature-length motion pictures as well as an honorary mention at the Vancouver International Film Festival.
17	Pakistan reopened East Pakistan's Tripura border.
18	Government of India's decision on the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee announced.
—	Maithon Hyel power station of D. V. C. inaugurated.
19	An anti-submarine frigate INS *Kirpan* (1500 tons), launched at Glasgow (Scotland).

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Augst 19	First meeting of the Indology Committee inaugurated in New Delhi.
20	B. P. Wadia, pioneer labour leader, died in Bangalore.
21	India asked China not to delay correction of Chinese maps any furthur (these showed parts of India as included in China).
—	Setting up of a factory for the manufacture of cinematographic and x-ray films in India in collaboration with an East German firm approved.
22	Indian Refineries (Private) Limited registered in New Delhi.
23	Marathawada University inaugurated in Aurangabad.
24	Tenth session of the International Agricultural Economists' Conference inaugurated in Mysore.
25	New investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation announced in the Lok Sabha.
—	Two-week UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Reforms for South and South East Asia opened in New Delhi.
26	Union Finance Minitter left New Delhi by air on his way to the UK, the USA and Canada.
27	N. V. Gadgil appointed Governor of Punjab.
—	Paramatma Nand Singh, Deputy Minister for Revenue in U.P., died in Lucknow.
28	Tribhuvan Narayan Singh Member of the Lok Sabha appointed a Member of the Planning Commission.
—	Indo-Swiss Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation was signed in New Delhi.
—	United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the World Bank jointly decided in Washington to underwrite India's foreign currency deficit for the successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.
29	Dr. Jagan Nath Khosla appointed Ambassador to Indonesia.
—	Pakistan Government abolished the basic travel quota for India.
30	Indo-Pakistan Conference on border disputes began in Karachi.
—	Kerala University at Trivandrum came into existence.
September 1	Kaddam Project in Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh breached owing to unprecedented floods in the Kaddam river.

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September 4	U.K. Government announced a 40 milllon loan to India.
5	Wilber M. Brucker, U.S. Secretary of Army, arrived in New Delhi.
6	Defence Production Exhibition inaugurated in New Delhi.
7	Report of the Expert Committee on Coal Consumption by Indian Railways released.
8	UNESCO Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development inaugurated in New Delhi.
9	Feroze Khan Noon, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, arrived in New Delhi.
11	Joint communique by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan released in New Delhi.
—	Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly headed by V. K. Krishna Menon left New Delhi.
12	Discovery of oil in the Cambay region announced.
—	N.G. Ranga, Member of the Lok Sabha, appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
—	World Bank announced a loan of $ 85,000,000 to India to meet foreign exchange costs of the Indian Railway development plan.
13	Constitution of a Copyright Board under the Copyright Act, 1957 announced.
—	M. C. Chagla appointed Ambassador to the United States of America.
15	N. V. Gadgil sworn-in as Governor of the Punjab.
—	Union Finance Minister addressed the Commonwealth Economic and Trade Conference in Montreal.
16	Prime Minister left for Bhutan.
—	Government of India ratified the I. L. O. convention on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.
17	85 million dollar loan agreement signed by India with the World Bank for development of Indian Railways.
18	Bhagwan Das, eminent philosopher and scholar, died in Banaras.

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September 20	International Students Hostel opened in Delhi.
22	Signing of a contract with the Soviet Union for the import of Steel on rupee account announced.
23	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi on an official visit to Japan.
24	Eleventh session of the World Health Organisation's Regional Committee for South East Asia inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	Lok Sabha passed the International Finance Corporation (States, Immunities and Privileges) Bill.
25	India signed a cultural agreement with the United Arab Republic in Cairo.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill.
26	Eugene Black, the World Bank President, arrived in New Delhi.
—	India acceded to the Brussels text of the convention of the International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known as the Berne Convention.
—	Agreement to finance the sale of India of $238,800,000 worth of US reserve agricultural commodities signed.
—	Under an agreement signed in Washington between India and U. S. A., India was to purchase from USA more than 3 million tons of foodgrains.
28	Mr. Tapan Mohan Chatterjee appointed Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University.
30	Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, arrived in New Delhi.
October 1	Institute of Tibetology was inaugurated in Gangtok, Sikkim.
—	Annual conference of the Housing Ministers of the States meet in Darjeeling.
—	Metric System of weights introduced.
—	Inder Jeet Bahadur Singh appointed Commissioner in British East Africa.
2	First Lord of the Admiralty of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Selkirk, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Cotton Textiles Consultative Board set up.
3	Committee to ensure maximum co-ordination between road and inland water transport appointed.

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October 5	Sripad Balwant Tambes a former Acting Governor of C.P. and Berar in 1929, died in Nagpur.
6	Thirteenth annual session of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation inaugurated in New Delhi.
8	Annual conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India met in Darjeeling.
9	Canadian loan of 8.8 million dollars for the purchase of wheat announced.
10	Tata Iron and Steel Company's new blast furnace commissioned.
12	Periyar hydro-electric project inaugurated.
13	West German Government's offer of a 60 million dollar loan to India announced.
14	Direct radio-telegraph and radio-photo services opened between India and West Germany.
17	Arthur Lall, India's permanent representative at the U.N. was appointed Chairman of the UN Mission to Western Samoa administered by New Zealand.
20	Agreement signed between India and Rumania in Bucharest for the building of an oil refinery in Assam.
21	Bombay won the All-India Women's Hockey Championship.
—	First stage in the operation of the new iron-ore mine in Joda (in Orissa) completed.
22	Constitution of a ministerial committee for the purpose of working out various safeguards for linguistic minorities living in the Southern Zone was announced.
—	Financial agreement between India and Canada signed in Ottawa.
—	R. Venkataraman re-elected to seventh United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
23	Official trade delegation left New Delhi for Moscow for trade discussions with representatives of the Government of U.S.S.R.
—	Earl and Countess of Harewood arrived in New Delhi.
24	All-India Congress Committee met in Hyderabad.
25	Vepa Ramesam, former judge of the Madras High Court, died in Madras.

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October 26	Trade Delegation from the United States arrived in India.
27	Fourteenth annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association met in New Delhi.
29	Five-member Good-will Mission from Uganda arrived in Bombay.
30	Government of India's acceptance, in principle, of the World Bank's recommendation that a second major port be established in the Calcutta region announced.
November 1	Union Government announced decision on the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee.
2	Report of the Agricultural Administration Committee released.
3	WHO regional conference of the auxilliary nursing services met in Delhi.
—	Mahi right bank canal in Bombay inaugurated.
4	The US Trade Development Mission arrived in Madras to study the possibilities of importing Indian handicrafts.
5	Indian Explosives Factory at Gomia in Bihar inagurated.
—	Delegation of Indian lawyers left for Moscow.
—	Trade agreement signed in New Delhi with East Germany.
6	First All-India Convention of Hoteliers met in New Delhi.
—	Thirteenth All-India Veterinary Conference inaugurated in Bangalore.
8	Main recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Commitee accepted by Government of India.
10	Oil struck at one of the experimental drilling sites at Vadser, near Baroda.
—	Afghan Minister of Trade and Commerce arrived in New Delhi.
—	Agreement arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Kerala on the sharing of waters of the Chalakudy basin.
11	All-India Conference of Indian Christians met in Bombay.
—	Foundation-stone of Azad Bhavan in New Delhi laid by the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
12	Satyajit Ray won the award for direction for his picture, ***Aparajito*** at the San Francisco International Film Festival.

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November 13	Existence of additional gold reserves in the Kolar area of Mysore State announced.
14	Announcement made that Britain had arranged to pay $ 10,000,000 to India in advance on instalments due in 1962-64 under the provisions of Pensions Act of 1955.
—	System of licensing dealers in foodgrains instituted.
15	Government of India announced setting up of a Thermal Plant at Neyveli with the co-operation of U.S.S.R.
—	National Mineral Development Corporation (Private) Limited set up.
—	Trade protocol with Poland signed in Warsaw.
16	Central Board for Workers' Education set up.
—	India and Soviet Union concluded a five-year trade agreement in Moscow.
18	Rohin bridge opened on the river Rohin about eight miles from Gorakhpur. The bridge provides an all-weather road between Gorakhpur and Eastern Nepal.
—	Prime Minister of Canada, John G. Diefenbaker, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Caltex Sports Club of Bombay won the Rovers Football cup Tournament in Bombay.
20	Agreement signed between Nepal and India on the execution of a hydro-electric project near Trisuli Bazar.
21	Asian Regional Conference of Rotary International inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	Kalidasa Jayanti celebrated in Ujjain.
25	India elected a member of the UN 18-member Preparatory Group to study international co-operation in outer space.
27	Prime Minister of Norway, Einar Gerhardsen, arrived in New Delhi.
28	Andre-Maltrau, French Minister without portfolio and personal envoy of General De Gaulle, arrived in New Delhi.
29	Ceylon's Minister for Commerce and Trade, R.G. Senanayake, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Madras Regimental Centre won the Durand Football Trophy in New Delhi.

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November 30	Mahatma Gandhi's statue was unveiled by Jawaharlal Nehru in Calcutta.
December 1	C.V. Narasimhan appointed Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs at the U.N.O.
2	Harekrishna Das, a noted physician and social worker of Assam, died in Gauhati.
3	UNESCO seminar on arid zone ecology inaugurated in Jaipur,
—	President left New Delhi on a two-week tour of Malaya and Indonesia.
—	Rajya Sabha passed High Court Judges Bill.
—	Symposium on the development of petroleum resources of Asia and Far East inaugurated in New Delhi.
4	Agreement signed with Indonesia for closer cooperation between Indonesian Navy and Indian Navy.
5	Ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan on the Sylhet border reached.
8	Lieut. Gen. M.S. Wadalia appointed Deputy Chief of Army Staff.
10	India re-elected as member of the Committee on information from self-governing territories of the U.N. Trusteeship Council.
11	Wilson Jones won the World Amateur Billiards title for India in Calcutta.
13	300 revolutionaries from different parts of the country met in Delhi for a two-day Conference.
14	All-India Kisan Convention met in New Delhi.
17	V.K. John, Member and formerly Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council, died in Madras.
20	All-India Conference of Planning Forums met in New Delhi.
21	Report of the Chief Election Commissioner on the Second General Elections released.
—	Under the ausipices of the Astronautical Society of India, experimental rocket, said to be the sixth of its kind, launched near Mysore.
—	Widened western tube of the Banihal Tunnel was thrown open to traffic.
22	Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, arrived in Bombay.

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December 22 Indian film *Pather Panchali* was named as the best foreign film of 1958 by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York.

24 Agreement signed in Washington for a 100 million dollar loan to India.

27 C.P.N. Singh appointed Ambassador to Japan.

28 All-India Women's Conference met in Kanpur.

— Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Calcutta Mathematical Society began.

29 Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad.

— Proposals of the Working Journalists Wage Committee released.

— 20-mile Rohtak-Gohana railway line opened for traffic.

30 Setting up of the Gandhi Peace Foundation was announced.

31 Indian Mathematical Conference Golden Jubilee session began in Poona.

— Government established a new company, the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

1959

January 1 All-India writers' conference met at Bhubaneshwar.

— India and Britain signed an agreement for a £ 28,500,000 loan to India in the form of a credit under the Export Guarantees Act of 1949.

2 Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Steamship Owner's Association commenced in Bombay.

— Thakurdas Malhotra, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Kathua, Jammu.

3 Prime Ministers of India and Ghana issued a press commuique in New Delhi.

— All-India Obstetric and Gynacological Congress inaugurated in Hyderabad.

5 Mirza Ismail, an ex-Diwan of Mysore, died in Bangalore.

— Second International Congress of Jurists met in New Delhi.

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January 5 Somnath Dave, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in Ahmedabad.

— National Committee on Women's Education submitted its report to the Union Government.

6 Agreement with East Germany signed in Bonn for a 40 million dollar credit to help out Second Five Year Plan of India.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled statue of Shivaji at Nagpur.

7 Indian Roads Congress met in Hyderabad.

9 64th session of the Indian National Congress began in Abhyankarnagar, Nagpur on January 9, 10 and 11 under the Presidentship of U.N. Dhebar.

— Rajab Ali Khan, a famous musician, died.

— Six-member official US Trade Mission, which studied India's plans for small and medium-scale industries, submitted its report to the Union Government of India.

10 Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Haffkine Institute commenced in Bombay.

— India and Indonesia extended the existing trade agreement between the two countries.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally opened the Mani Bhawan Gandhi Memorial in Bombay.

11 Vivian Bose, former Judge of the Sopreme Court of India, elected President of the International Commission of Jurists.

— K.S. Narayana Iyengar, noted south Indian musician, died in Bangalore.

12 All-India Tribal Welfare Conference started at Bordi, Bombay.

— East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl, arrived in New Delhi.

13 Instruments of rasification of the cultural agreement between India and U.A.R. exchanged.

— Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, arrived in Madras.

14 Trade agreement signed between India and Mongolia,

15 India and Pakistan exchanged certain territories on the West Bengal and East Pakistan border in accordance with the Bagga Award.

— Justice C.B. Badkar was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University.

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January 15 M.O. Mathai, special assistant to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, resigned.

— Prime Minister of India and President of Yugoslavia re-affirmed their stand on a non-alignment policy.

17 Indian Pharmaceutical Congress met in Lucknow.

— President promulgated an Ordinance amending the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922.

18 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally opened the 37-mile Barhan-Etah rail-line in Western Uttar Pradesh

— Sahitya Akademi's annual awards for outstanding books for 1958 announced.

19 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the resignation of his Special Assistant, M.O. Mathai.

21 46th session of the Indian Science Congress commenced in New Delhi.

— Valgai Reservoir Project inaugurated near Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

— Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi.

— J.C. Ghosh, Member of Planning Commission, died in Calcutta.

22 Rs. 10-crore capital equipment project,-a-tie up of ACC-Vickers-Babcock announced.

23 Indian Government recognized the New Government of Cuba.

— V.N. Chandavarkar, well-known educationist and industrialist died in Bombay.

24 First blast furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant commissioned.

— Bejoy Krishna Acharya appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

26 Padma Vibhushan awarded to Dr. John Matthai, Dr. Radha Binode Pal, and Gagan Vihari Lallubhai Mehta.

27 Bihar Government super-phosphate factory opened.

— Cease-fire agreement reached between the Deputy Commissioners of Khasi-Jaintia Hills (India) & Sylhet (East Pakistan).

— Foundation-stone of the first College of Engineering and Technology laid in New Delhi.

28 Government announced setting up of a 'Committee for Exploration Geophysics'.

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January 31	30-member Central Committee on Employment constituted for creating additional employment opportunities.
February 1	First of three batteries of 65 coke ovens, each attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant started production
—	Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared elected as Congress President in succession to U.N. Dhebar.
2	Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Institute of Science commenced in Bangalore.
3	First of three blast furnaces of the Rourkela Steel Plant inaugurated by President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
—	British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Home, arrived in New Delhi.
3	Prof. Ram Singh elected President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.
4	First blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel project started projection.
5	15-ton-per-day low shaft furnace pilot plant of the National Metallurgical Laboratory commissioned.
—	Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Sardar Mohammed Daud, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Justice Naqi Imam of the Patna High Court died in Calcutta.
6	Announcement made that Canada agreed to provide India with $17,000,000 worth of essential commodities and equipment.
—	First woman, Mrs. Anna Chandy was appointed a Judge of Kerala High Court.
—	Road Transport operator's All India Conference statrted in Bangalore.
7	Government announced its decision to split the Western food Zone.
—	Indian Railwaymen's National Federation Convention began in Patna.
8	Lalit Kala Akademi awards for the National Exhibition of Art announced.
9	Draft agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income between India and Norway signed.
—	Neyyar Irrigation Project inaugurated in Kerala.
10	Martin Luther King, the US negro leader, arrived in New Delhi.

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February 12 Dunlop Rubber Tyre Factory inaugurated by Lal Bahadur Shastri at Ambatur, Madras.

— 24th National Athletics Championship of India inaugurated in Trivandrum,

13 Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Medical Council of India commenced in New Delhi.

— Master Tara Singh re-elected President of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

14 6th International Conference on Planned Parenthood inaugurated in New Delhi.

15 Pakistan forces fired heavily the Indian border villages near Karimganj.

18 Oil India Private Ltd, a partnership company of Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company incorporated in Shillong.

— Chang Han-Fu, Vice-Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, arrived in New Delhi.

— Railway budget for 1959-60 presented to the Lok Sabha.

21 Press Club of India founded in New Delhi.

24 Soviet good-will delegation arrived in New Delhi.

25 Law Commission's report on the reform of judicial administration presented to Parliament.

27 Hindi film *Do Ankhen Bara Hath* won award of Hollywood Foreign Press Association for the best foreign film.

28 Union budget for 1959-60 presented to the Lok Sabha.

March 1 Government set up a National Shipping Board.

2 Following diplomatic appointments announced : N. Raghavan Ambassador (France) S.N. Maitra Ambassador (Philippines).

— Mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, arrived in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji, arrived in New Delhi.

— All India Council of Sport reconstituted.

3 Barter agreement between India and United States signed in Washington.

5 Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for the year 1958-59 announced.

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March 5 — P.C. Bhanj Deo, Member of Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.

7 — Agreement reached between Governments of India, West Bengal and Bhutan on the proposed power project on the Jaldhaka river.

— — Trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia concluded.

8 — All-India Convention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj met in Bhilwara, Rajasthan.

— — Announced that the India Film *Do Ankhen Barah Hath* awarded a top prize, the Samuel Goldwyn International Award.

10 — M.R. Jayakar, Liberal leader and former Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, died in Bombay.

— — P. Ratnam appointed Ambassador to Laos.

— — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Indian Institute of Technology at Powai, Bombay.

11 — First Aero-engine produced at HAL in India, started in Bangalore by Defence Minister, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon.

— — Bengal won the Santosh Football Trophy.

— — Bombay won the Ranji Cricket Trophy.

12 — Agreement between Madras and Kerala on the utilisation of benefits of the Parambikulam Project reached.

13 — Kashinath Rao Vaidya, former Speaker of the Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly, died in Hyderabad.

14 — Conference of Chairman of Public Accounts Committee inaugurated in New Delhi.

— — Durgapur Coke Oven plant commissioned.

15 — President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Calcutta on an official visit to the Indo-China States.

16 — Asian Malaria Conference began in New Delhi.

17 — Study Team left New Delhi to study the working of the steel industry in China and Japan.

18 — Agreements between India and USA covering more than Rs. 100 crores laying in the account of the US Government, representing the sale proceeds of agricultural commodities imported under LP 480 & 666 signed in New Delhi.

— — Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany signed in New Delhi.

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March 18 UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjoed, arrived in New Delhi.

19 28-member Trade Mission from Sweden arrived in Bombay.

— National film awards for 1958 were announced.

21 India's first grain silo-elevator commissioned formally in Hapur.

— Prakat Achutha Menon appointed Ambassador to Argentina.

22 U.K. Minister of Supply, Anbray Jones, arrived in New Delhi.

26 Kalinga prize awarded to Prof. Karl Von Frisch.

— All-India Law Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

28 Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh, died in Hyderabad.

31 Dalai Lama crossed the frontier of India and Govt. of India gave political asylum.

April 1 All-India Council for Secondary Education reconstituted.

— Permit system regulating entry into and exit from J & K State abolished.

2 Scheme of state trading in foodgrains on a 'no profit no loss' basis announced in the Lok Sabha.

— R.T. Borale was elected Mayor of Bombay Muni. Corp.

3 New 2 Kw. short wave transmitter started functioning at Ranchi.

— National Development Council met in New Delhi.

4 All-India Printer's Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

6 An ad hoc transitional agreement reached between India and Pakistan on supply of canal water.

— International Dolls Exhibition began in Madras.

7 Ferhat Abbas, leader of the nationalist movement in Algeria, arrived in Bombay.

8 Central Public Health Research Engineering Institute opened in Nagpur.

— Bejoy Kumar Bannerji elected Mayor of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

9 Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali re-elected Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

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April 9	U. Nu, former Burmese Prime Minister, arrived in New Delhi.
10	Indian National Shipping Board inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru.
—	Pakistan Army shot down an Indian Air Force Canbera which was on a routine flight.
12	Company Law Advisory Commission reconstituted.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Master Tara Singh, Akali leader, arrived at an agreement on the management of Gurdwaras.
13	All-India Council for Technical Education inaugurated in New Delhi.
15	Gandhi Memorial Museum organized by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi opened in Madura.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Marina Beach, Madras.
—	Coal washery of the National Coal Development Corporation opened at Kargali in the colliery area of Bokaro in Bihar.
—	Mangaldas Pakvasa sworn-in as acting Governor of Mysore.
16	First of four open earth furnaces at the Rourkela steel plant commissioned.
17	India joined the New International Wheat Agreement.
18	Air Commondore Rajan Dutt appointed Air Officer Commanding Training Command.
—	World Bank announced an agreement between India and Pakistan on canal waters.
19	Board for the Promotion of Small Inventions set up.
—	Pakistan & India signed one year ad hoc pact on canal waters.
20	Usha Nath Sen, an ex-Managing Editor of the Associated Press of India, died in New Delhi.
21	Dinkerao N. Desai, a former Minister of the Bombay Government, died in Bombay.
22	Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language presented to the Lok Sabha.
25	All-India Basic Education Conference inaugurated in Rajpura, (Punjab).
—	Arthur S. Lall appointed Ambassador to Australia.

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April 26	Indian Institute of Astronomical and Sanskrit Research inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	Delegates from South-East Asian countries attended a Conference on Agricultural Marketing in New Delhi.
28	A high level committee of experts and economists appointed to advise the Government on the formulation of National Transport Policy.
29	A Dakota aircraft crashed, shortly after taking off from Agartala, near Hailakandi, 25 miles from Silchar in Assam, killing all 24 persons aboard.
—	Lt. Gen. P.N. Thapar appointed Army Commander, Western Command, and Lt. Gen. J.N. Chaudhary appointed Army Commander, Southern Command.
—	A.P. Arasu elected Mayor of the Madras Municipal Corporation.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.
30	Foundation stone of Kosi Bridge laid at Bhim Nagar.
—	Israel's Minister for Development, M. Bentov, arrived in New Delhi.
May 1	Rail-cum-road bridge over the river Ganges at Mokamah inaugurated by the Prime Minister.
—	H.C. Dasappa appointed Chairman of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha.
2	Birla Industrial and Technological Museum opened at Calcutta.
—	National Convention of the Bharat Krishak Samaj met in Mysore.
—	Polythene plant of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd., at Rishra (Hoogly) opened.
3	All Party seminer on co-operative farming inaugurated in New Delhi.
4	India rejected the joint defence proposal of Pakistani President General Ayub Khan Announcement made by Prime Minister Nehru in Rajya Sabha.
6	Agreement for supply of machinery, equipment and technical services connected with the erection and commissioning of the Neiyeli thermal Power Station signed in New Delhi between India and Soviet Union.

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May 6	Discovery of a new coal seam in Madhya Pradesh announced in the Lok Sabha.
7	P. Subbarayan appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
8	Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities presented to Parliament.
9	Bhaurao Paigonda Patil, well-known educationist and social worker of Maharashtra, died in Poona.
10	All-India Literary Seminar and Cultural Festival inaugurated at Madras.
11	Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis was presented with the Diploma of a Foreign Member of the Academy of Science of U.S.S.R
12	Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, arrived in New Delhi.
14	Indian economic mission arrived in Moscow.
—	Long term trade agreement concluded between India and Rumania in Bucharest.
15	Air Commander Harjinder Singh up-graded to the rank of Vice-Marshal.
—	Maj. Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam promoted to the rank of Lt. Gen. and appointed Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters.
16	Defence Science Laboratory opened in Jodhpur.
18	Government's decision to set up a Sanskrit Advisory Board announced.
19	Indian National Steamship Owners' Association met in Bombay.
—	New coalition ministry under Chief Minister Dr. H.K. Mehtab announced in Orissa.
—	Trade agreement between India and Bulgaria signed in Sofia.
21	Indian Government set up a Basic Education Literature Committee.
—	President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated Kharif Campaign in New Delhi.
—	Two more agreements signed in New Delhi for the utilization of counterpart funds of the US wheat loan, bringing the total of such US assistance to India to Rs. 154 crores.
22	Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry for Orissa headed by Harekrushna Mahtab was sworn-in at Cuttack.

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May 24	All-India Textile Conference met in Bangalore.
25	First Indian Navy Expedition to Nanda Kot (22,150 feet) successfully climbed the summit.
—	Trade agreement between India and China furthur renewed for two years.
29	Agreement on co-operation between the Soviet Union and India reached on the building of state establishments for the manufacture of medicine, medicinal preparations and surgical instruments in India.
—	Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Wage Committee for Working Journalists.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru opened the Golden Jubilee Building of the Agricultural & Research Institute of Coimbatore.
30	Trade protocol signed between India and Czechoslovakia in Prague
—	All-India Tibet Convention held in Calcutta.
—	President approved a new crest of the Indian Air Force.
June 1	Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation, resigned from the office.
—	Central Government Health Service Sheme came into operation.
3	Air Vice-Marshal A.M. Engineer promoted to the rank of Air-Marshal.
—	Indian Ambassador to the Hague, John A. Thivy, died.
4	Decision to form the Swatantra Party announced in Madras by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.
6	Maharaj Singh, former Governor of Bombay, died in Lucknow.
8	Gaon nationalist leader, late Dr. T.B. Cunha posthumously awarded a gold medal by the World Peace Council for his selfless service for the freedom of Goa.
11	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Kathmandu on a visit to Nepal.
—	Prof. N.G. Ranga resigned from Indian National Congress and took up the leadership of the newly formed Swatantra Party.
12	India accepted a loan of £13 million (Rs. 17.5 crores) from the British Government for meeting part of the proposed oil pipe-line from Assam Oil-fields to Barauni in Bihar.

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May 12 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi on a visit to Ceylon.

14 Prime Ministers of India and Nepal issued a joint communique at Kathmandu.

15 Trade agreement signed in Budapest by India and Hungary, revising the earlier agreements of 1954.

16 Special conference of the All-India Sanskrit Sammelan met at Hardwar.

18 US Development Loan Fund announced a 20 million dollar loan to India.

19 All-India Mayors' Conference opened at Otacamund.

20 All-India Handloom Board met in Bombay.

— Announced in Washington that United States would lend India a minimum of $200,000,000 for development projects during the final two years of her Second Five Year Plan.

— R. Krishnan won the men's singles title in the London Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments.

21 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru rolled off the first military vehicle at Jabalpur.

22 Kasturi Srinivasan, editor of the *Hindu*, died in Madras.

— Indian Language Newspapers' Association held its annual meeting in Bombay,

23 An official delegation left for Berlin to participate in the Ninth International Film Festival.

24 Trilok Chand was elected Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

25 National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board met in New Delhi.

29 Conference of State Rehabilitation Ministers began in Srinagar.

30 Government framed a set of rules governing Inter-State Water Disputes.

— Indian Oil Company, a state Organization for the distribution of petroleum products in India registered.

July 1 Indian naval frigate *Kirpan* formally commissioned into the Indian Navy.

— Arthur Trevor Harris, former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court died in Calcutta.

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July 3 — Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, arrived in New Delhi.

4 — Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on a tour of the Philippines and U.S.A.

7 — India and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement for cultural co-operation in New Delhi.

— — *Silver Bear* awarded to an Indian documentary film entitled *Radhakrishnan* at the International film festival held at Berlin

8 — India signed an agreement with Hawker Sidney Aviation Ltd. for the manufacture of Avro 745 in the country.

9 — Soviet delegation arrived in New Delhi to finalise the agreement with the Government of India for setting up the second Oil Refinery in the public sector at Barauni in Bihar.

10 — Government of India and the U S. Atomic Energy Commission signed in Washington a contract for the lease of 15 tons of heavy water for use in India's atomic energy research programme.

— — Memorandum of charges against the Kerala Government presented to the President of India by the President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee.

— — Report of the Team for Study of Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes released in New Delhi.

11 — R. Krishnan beat the Wimbledon champion Alex Olmedo, in the men's singles semi-finals of the Swedish Hardcourt Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament at Boastad.

12 — Acharya Vinoba Bhave began his trek across the 13,350 ft high pass to enter the Kashmir Valley.

— — Finance Minister of Nigeria, F. S. Okotie Eboh, arrived in New Delhi.

14 — Eight more Ministers sworn-in as members of the Congress Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Cabinet in Orissa.

15 — Anti-submarine frigate INS *Kuthar* commissioned for service with the Indian Navy.

— — World Bank announced a loan of 10 million dollar to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

16 — Bilateral air transport agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Italy signed at Rome.

— — Central Sanskrit Board set up by the Government of India.

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July 20	Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income between India and Norway signed.
—	Second meeting of the Export Promotion Committee for Films began in New Delhi.
—	Report of the Inland Water Transport Commission released.
22	Indian Government appointed a high-level committee with K. C. Neogy as Chairman to inquire into the question of railroad coordination and transport development.
—	Indo-Pakistan trade review conference began in New Delhi.
25	P. C. Bose, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Jharia.
—	P. N. Kaul, appointed Consul-General at Lhasa.
27	Assistance of $20 million (Rs. 9.5 crores) given to India by US Development Loan Fund (DLF).
—	Session of the Indian Labour Conference began in Bombay.
28	Two-day conference of State Ministers of Co-operation began in Mysore.
29	International Scouts Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	Russia's offer of 1500 million roubles aid for India's Third Five Year Plan accepted by India.
31	Indian Institute of Technology at Guindy, Madras, inaugurated
—	Finance Minister of Pakistan, M. Shoaib, arrived in New Delhi.
—	President's rule in Kerala imposed. Communist Ministry headed by EMS Namboodripad dismissed. Assembly dissolved.
August 1	First convention of newly formed 'Swatantra Party' inaugurated by its leader C. Rajagopalachrsi.
—	Government set up a nine-member Central Sanskrit Board under the Chairmanship of Patanjali Sastri.
—	India and UAR reached an agreement on payment arrangements between the two countries.
—	Regional seminar on Food Technology for Asia and Far East inaugurated in Msore.
—	All-India Council of Sports met in New Delhi.
3	Progress of the negotiations with the World Bank and Pakistan for settlement of the canal waters question stated in the Lok-Sabha.

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August 4	Four-man committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Prakasa appointed to make a detailed study of the question of religious and moral instruction in educational institutions.
5	Indian delegation to the International Film Festival to be held at Moscow left New Delhi.
6	Prime Minister Jawaharlal made a statement on Tibet in the Lok Sabha.
—	School for imparting instruction in Archaeology opened in New Delhi.
7	India lodged a protest (3rd) with the UN Security Council over the construction of the Mangla Dam in the Pakistan-occupied Kathmir.
8	Recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee accepted by the Government.
9	State Education Ministers met in a Conference in New Delhi.
10	New Chancer building of the Indian High Commission opened in Karachi.
11	General elections to the Pondicherry Representative Assembly commenced.
—	India and Afghanistan signed a new trade agreement in New Delhi.
—	New trade agreement concluded in New Delhi between India and Afghanistan.
—	Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced the erection of the first Atomic Power Station on the sea cost between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
14	Certificates of honour to four eminent scholars in Sanskrit and one in Persian awarded.
—	Radha Binode Pal and P. V. Kane appointed National Professors of Jurisprudence and Indology respectively.
17	Congress Party won an absolute majority in the Pondicherry Representative Assembly.
20	Lok Sabha approved the President's proclamation taking over the administration of Kerala.
—	Advertising Council of India formed in Bombay.
21	Damage occured in the hoist chamber of the right diversion tunnel of Bhakra Dam.

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August 21	Oil experts from India and U.S.S.R. met in a conference at Dehra Dun to examine the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
22	Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam, died in Shillong.
23	Resignation of A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, accepted.
—	Puran Chandra Mitra, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.
24	England won the fifth cricket test match against India at the Oval thus winning the series.
—	Report of the Pay Commission signed and submitted to the Government of India.
25	S. K. Patil assumed the charge of Union Minister of Food and Agriculture.
27	Second Defence Production Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
28	India became a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal reported to the Lok Sabha on violation of Indian territory in NEFA and Ladakh by Chinese forces.
29	Indian Army assumed responsibility to protect NEFA border.
—	International Conference of Philosophers met in Mysore.
—	Indian Society of International Law met in New Delhi.
31	C. D. Deshmukh awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for the outstanding Government services in India and Asia.
September 1	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan issued a joint statement in New Delhi.
2	P. Subbarayan sworn-in as Union Minister for Transport and Communications to succeed S. K. Patil.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the resignation, subsequently withdrawn, of General Thimayya, Chief of Army Staff.
3	First group of Parliamentarians from West Germany arrived in New Delhi.
—	A welfare school for the Air and Land forces opened in Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

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September 5 Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha appointed Chief Justice of India with effect from 1 October.

— U.S. Department of Agriculture announced an amendment of the wheat and flour authorization issued to India, providing a $17,897,000 wheat purchase increase from US suppliers.

6 Seven-member Iraqi trade delegation arrived in Bombay.

— Reconstitution of the Central Social Welfare Board announced.

7 Prime Minister of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji, arrived in New Delhi.

— A white paper dealing with exchange of notes with China on the border issue from 1954 to 1959 presented in the Lok Sabha.

8 Khamphan Panya, Foreign Minister of Laos, arrived in New Delhi.

9 Chinese Premier, Chou-in Lai, replied to the letter written by the Prime Minister of India on Sino-Indian border disputes.

10 Dr. Bimal Chandra of Calcutta successfully swam the English Channel, from Cap Gris Nez, France, to Shakespeare Chiff Dover.

— India re-affirmed her stand on Mac Mohan Line as representing the boundary between India and Tibet regime of China.

— Yumjagin Tsedenbal, Prime Minister of Mongolia, arrived in New Delhi.

— Indian delegation to the United Nations headed by V. K. Krishna Menon left New Delhi for New York.

— Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, left New Delhi for a six-week tour abroad.

11 Constitution of a Posts and Telegraphs Board announced.

12 Agreement signed in Moscow under which Soviet Union would grant the Indian Government a credit of 1,500 million roubles (Rs. 180 croses, for the third five year plan for expanding trade between USSR and India.

14 Government of India denied the charge of invasion and occupation of Bara Hoti by Indian troops.

— India filed with UN in New York, a fresh declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Kabul on a four-day visit.

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September 15 Indian Navy's anti-aircraft frigate INS *Batwa* launched at Newcastleon-Tyne in Northeast England.

— Television introduced in India with the setting up of a pilot TV centre.

17 India and Pakistan signed an agreement in London on major issues of canal waters division.

— Prime Ministers of India and Afghanistan issued a joint statement in Kabul.

18 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Teheran for a four-day official visit.

— Heavy loss of life and extensive damage to property occured in Surat as a result of floods in the river Tapti.

19 Indian delegation to the third session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency Commission left Bombay.

21 Children's International Art Exhibition opened in New Delhi.

— Coal Council of India met in New Delhi.

22 Indian army took over defence of India-China border of the Ladakh region.

— Joint Indo-Iranian statement issued in Teheran on the conclusion of discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Iran.

23 Portugal began pleading her case for right of passage to Dadra, Daman and Nagar Haveli before Ihe International Court of Justice at the Hague.

25 Government of India declared to hand over the management of Rs. 10-crore Hirakud Project to the State Government of Orissa in April, 1960.

— R.K. Tandon appointed Ambassador to Netherlands.

26 All-India Congress Committee began its session in Chandigarh.

27 Burmese Trade Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— Indian Trade Delegation left New Delhi for Italy, Switzerland, France and West Germany.

— National Council for Women's Education set up.

28 Agreement for the establishment of an oil refinery at Barauni in Bihar between the Governments of India and the Soviet Union, signed in New Delhi.

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September 29 Agreement for the purchase of 1,50,000 tons of Burmese rice by India and payment for it in Rupees which would be utilized by Burma for the purchase of goods in India reached between the two countries in Delhi.

30 Miss Arati Saha successfully swam the English Channel.

October 1 Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha took the oath of office of Chief Justice of India.

— Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly adopted the official Bill amending the State Constitution to extend jurisdiction of the Union Election Commission to Jammu and Kashmir and bring the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir at par with other High Courts in India.

— Major Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam took over as Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

— Military College at Dehra Dun re-named Indian Military Academy.

2 Conference of the Goan Political Convention inaugurated in Bombay.

— All-India Oriental Conference began in Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

3 Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Janmabhoomi group of newspapers commenced in Bombay.

4 General S.M. Shrinagesh appointed Governor of Assam.

— Prime Minister Nehru's reply to the Chinese Prime Minister's letter of September 8, explaining India's stand on the Sino-Indian border question released.

5 All-India Small Scale Industries Board met in Puri.

— Polish Trade Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— A.N. Khosla, a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha, resigned his seat.

6 India and Italy signed a new trade agreement in Rome.

— Samarendranath appointed High Commissioner in Australia.

8 General Ne Win, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in New Delhi.

— President Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation-stone of Prem Chand Memorial at Lamahi, about 5 miles from Banaras.

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October 9 India began her reply in the International Court at the Hague to the Portugese arguments claiming the right of passage through Indian territory to the former Portuguese possessions of Nagar Haveli and Dadra.

— Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, M.A. Mukhtidinov, arrived in New Delhi.

12 Bhilai Steel Plant's first open hearth furnace commenced the production of steel.

13 Osmania University team won the Ashutosh Mukherjee Shield of the Inter-University Footbal Championship in Srinagar.

14 India beat the Netherlands by three goals to nil in the International Hockey Festival at Munich.

— S.M. Srinagesh was sworn in as Governor of Assam in Shillong.

15 Central School of Archaeology inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Talks on the Indo-Pakistan eastern border question began in New Delhi.

— Financial talks between officials of India and Pakistan began in Karachi.

16 Oil and Natural Gas Commission became a statutory organisation.

— National Council for Women's Education inaugurated in New Delhi.

17 Central Council of Ayurvedic Research set up.

— Four members of the Indian Air Force mountaineering expedition to the Gangotri region reached the summit of the 23,420 feet high Chowkhamba Peak.

19 Agreement concluded between India and French Government on increasing trade between the two countries.

— Indo-Pakistan conference on eastern border issues accepted agreement on ground rules.

— Mendi Ben Barka, former President of the National Consultative Assembly of Morocco, arrived in New Delhi.

20 Agrement was signed in New Delhi between the United Nations Special Fund and the Government of India on UN aid to India.

21 Chinese soldiers made a forceful intrusion in Eastern Ladakh, killing 9 Indian patrol policemen and captured 12.

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October 22 Disputes relating to India's eastern border with Pakistan settled between the two countries in New Delhi.

23 Chinese attacked on Indian patrol in South Ladakh and killed 7 Indian policemen.

— Communique on the agreement between India Pakistan on the eastern border was issued.

24 ECAFE study week on Traffic Engineering and Highway safety began in Bombay.

— First All-India Congress of Zoology met in Jabalpur.

25 Mayors of several US cities arrived in New Delhi.

— Pakistan agreed to quit Tukergram in East Pakistan.

26 Agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union for the operation of a round-the-clock-radio-teleprinter service between New Delhi and Moscow.

— India and other Colombo Plan members began conference in Djakarta, Indonesia.

27 Agreement was signed in Madras between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and representatives of Italian and German firms for starting of a Rs. 25 crore fertilizer plant at Neyveli.

— 16-point draft constitution adopted for a separate Naga State at a session of the Naga People's Convention.

— Annual Conference of State Governors held in New Delhi.

29 Agreement providing for the designing and construction of an oil pipeline from Nahorkatiya oil fields in Assam to Barauni in Bihar via Numati, near Gauhati in Assam, between India and Burham Oil Company signed in New Delhi.

— Official Cultural Folk Dance and Music delegation from the German Democratic Republic arrived in Calcutta.

— Rajasthan Government issued a detailed directive to its various departments to switch over to Hindi in Devanagri script.

31 Indian army took over checkposts in Ladakh.

November 1 Bengal won the National Soccer Championship at Nowgong.

2 Agreement concluded in New Delhi between India and Bhutan on the Jaldhaka Hydro-electric project to be undertaken by the West Bengal Government, under which Bhutan would receive 250 Kw. of power free of cost.

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November 2 — British Film Institute awarded the Southerland award to *Apur Sansar*

— Harishwar Dayal appointed Ambassdor to Nepal.

— John Matthai, a former Union Finance Minister, died in Bombay.

— I.M. Nichols Roy, a former Minister of Assam, died in Shillong.

3 — D.C. Baijai and Mr. Kripal Singh appointed members of of the Railway Board.

4 — Ford Foundation announced a grant totalling $2,224,000 to India for projects ranging from a survey of tropical architecture to education for family planning.

— Miss Urmilla Mehta, a former President of the All-India Women's Conference, died in New Delhi.

5 — National Conference of the Praja Socialist Party celebrated in Bombay the Silver Jubilee of the Socialist Movement in India.

— Prime Minister of Cambodia, Norodom Sihanouk, arrived in Calcutta.

8 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal received a new note by the Chinese Premier on the creation of demilitarized zone on the Sino-Indian border.

9 — Asoka Mehta was elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.

10 — Agreement to avoid double taxation between India and USA signed.

12 — Blooming mill of the Bhilai Steel plant started regular operation.

— Keshavrao M. Jedhe, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Poona.

— Annual conference of the All-India Panchayat Parishad began in Ujjain.

13 — USA signed a 238 million dollar commodities agreement with India.

— Osmania University won the Inter-University Volleyball Championship at Nagpur.

14 — China released 10 members of India police party, earlier taken prisoners on October 21 and bodies of 9 victims in Ladakh clash.

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November 14 News and features service, called the Indian News and Feature Alliance inaugurated in New Delhi.

15 Ethiopian Crown Prince, His Imperial Highness Meridazmac Asfa Wossen, arrived in New Delhi.

16 Second white paper on the Sino-Indian border dispute laid on the table of the Lok Sabha,

— Conference on organisation and administration of social services in Asia and the Far East opened in New Delhi.

— Tukergram in the Karimganj area of Assam returned to India after 14 months of Pakistani rule.

17 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Lok Sabha clarified India's stand on Bara Hoti.

18 B.R. Sen was re-elected Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

— Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Member of the Lok Sabha died in New Delhi.

21 Asian Youth Hostels Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

22 F. Krajeir, Minister for Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia, arrived in New Delhi.

24 Czechoslovakia agreed to give India a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores to help her set up three large industrial plants during the third Plan period.

— Patharia border dispute between India and Pakistan solved. Agreement reached for mutual withdrawal of 150 yards along the Patharia Hills Frontier between Assam and Sylhet in East Pakistan.

25 Agreement signed in London between United Kingdom and India on the operation of a credit £19,000,000 granted to India by U.K. under section 3 of the Export Guarantee Act, 1949.

— *Radha Krishna* won the prize for the best art film in the San-Francisco International Film Festival.

— A.S. Altekar, eminent historian and Director of the K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna died in Poona.

26 Decision of the Government of India to locate the second shipyard at Ernakulam in Cochin announced in the Lok Sabha.

27 Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers began in New Delhi.

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November 28 A conference of highway experts from India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal and Ceylon to finalise details of the development on an Asian highway met in New Delhi.

— Central Health Council was convened to discuss the draft plan for health service to be included in the Third Plan met in New Delhi.

29 12-ton electric ore steel melting furnance, the biggest in the country, formally inaugurated by the Defence Minister.

— G.S. Sardesai, an eminent historian on Maratha history, died at Kamshet near Poona.

30 Government of India's decision on the recommendation of the Pay Commission report and relating to Central Government Employees published.

— H.D. Rajah, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in Madras.

— Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Inquiry Committee headed by Mahavir Tyagi submitted to the Government of India.

— UNESCO Regional Workshop on Book Distribution, Promotion and Market Research inaugurated in Madras.

December 1 Lok Sabha passed with a slight change the constitution (Eigth Amendment) Bill extending reservation of seats in Legislature for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for ten years.

— U.N. Seminar on the management of Public Industries enterprises in the ECAFE Region began in New Delhi.

3 Government announced its decision that all foreigners living in India should take residential permits.

— India and Pakistan signed a limited payment agreement in Karachi.

— N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, unanimously elected President of the Indian National Congress.

4 India and Nepal signed an agreement to construct the Gandak River project by Indian Government in Nepal Territory.

— Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind, died in New Delhi.

— Maj. Gen. P.S. Gyani nominated by U.N. Secretary-General, to be Commander of the United Nations Emergency force (UNEF).

— Three International overseas airlines of India, United Kindgom and Australia, Air India International, BOAC and Qantas

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Empire Airway, reached an agreement to coordinate their operations.

December 5 S. Duleepsinhji, well-known cricketer, died in Bombay.

— Supplementary trade and payment agreement signed at Karachi between India and Pakistan, valid for 1 year, subject to review every three years.

— All-India Akali Conference met in Patiala.

7 Plant Protection Committee for the South-East Asia and Pacific region, convened by the FAO, met in New Delhi.

— Three-day conference of the International Railway Congress Association met in New Delhi.

— United States and India signed an agreement in Washington which provided for additional encouragement for the investment of private American capital in business enterprises in India.

9 President of the USA, Dwight D. Eisenhower, arrived in New Delhi.

11 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad opened the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi.

— Three-man Iranian trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

13 India re-elected a member of the UN Trusteeship Council.

— Joint communique on the talks between the US President and the Prime Minister of India issued in New Delhi.

14 Newly formed Post and Telegraph Board inaugurated.

16 Australia won the first cricket test match in New Delhi.

— All-India Writers conference met in Madras.

— Nepalese Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

17 B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress and former Governor of Madhya Pradesh died in Hyderabad.

18 Swedish Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, arrived in New Delhi.

— Chinese Prime Minister suggested a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister in Rangoon for talks on the border issue.

19 First of a series of six permanent international monitoring stations in India inaugurated.

21 Composite food zone of West Bengal and Orissa came into operation.

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December 21 State awards for exellence in printing and designing of books and other publications for 1959 presented in New Delhi.

22 Helms Hall Board of California named Milkha Singh as Asia's foremost athlete and awarded him one of the six Helms awards for 1950.

23 Announcement was made in New Delhi about the formation of ten M.P's of the Swatantra Party in Lok Sabha into a group under the leadership of Prof. N.G. Ranga.

— 14-member Japanese goodwill delegation arrived in New Delhi.

24 Billet mill of the Bhilai Steel Works officiaily commissioned.

— India won the 2nd Cricket test match against Australia at Kanpur.

— Bharat Electronics at Jalahalli near Banglore started production of the defence electronic equipment.

25 Indian Mathematical Society inaugurated in Allahabad.

— Decumentary film festival inaugurated in New Delhi.

26 Indian Academy of Sciences met at Annamalainagar.

27 Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, arrived in New Delhi.

— All-India History Congress was inaugurated in Gauhati.

28 Indian Conference of Social Workers held in Hyderabad.

— All-India Medical conference met in Indore.

— All-India Philosophical congress was inaugurated in Cuttack.

— Indian Political Science conference began its annual session at Jaipur.

— Maj. General P.S. Gyani took over command of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East at Gaza.

— New Education Fellowship World Conference opened in New Delhi.

29 President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the first blast furnance of Durgapur steel works in Durgapur.

30 Government of India signed an agreement with Rolls Royce Limited in London under which the Rolls Royce 'Dart' engines would be produced under licence in India.

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1960

January 1 Direct radio-teletype link between New Delhi and Moscow for the exchange of meterological information inaugurated.

2 Six-member delegation of educationists from the USSR arrived in New Delhi.

3 47th session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated in Bombay.

— Settlement reached between India and Pakistan on the figures relating to most of the items at the financial talks.

— All India State Labour Ministers Conference met in Delhi.

4 Delegation of India and Pakistan began a five-day conference in Lahore to settle outstanding disputes relating to the West Pakistan-India border.

5 Agreement on the avoidance of double taxation on income tax signed between India and Japan.

— Eight-member Parliamentary delegation from Czechoslovakia arrived in New Delhi.

— Third cricket test match between India and Australia ended in a draw in Bombay.

7 Khub Chand appointed High Commissioner in Ghana.

— Vance Brand, Managing Director of the US Development Board arrived in New Delhi.

8 Pilots of Air India International began a strike.

9 Construction work on Barapari Hydro-Electric Project in Assam inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

10 Foundation-stone of Rs. 10 crore rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahamputra at Pandur laid by Jawaharlal Nehru.

11 Joint communique issued on the Indo-Pakistan border talks at Ministerial level.

— The blooming and slabbing mill of the Rourkela Steel Plant was inaugurated, along with the second coke oven battery, the second blast furnane, three units of the by-products plant and the second generator.

— Mohan Bagan Club of Calcutta won the Durand Football match in New Delhi.

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January	11	New Ministry headed by D. Sanjivaiah sworn-in in Andhra Pradesh.
	12	L. D. Plant of the Rourkela Steel Works commissioned for production.
	—	Brochure on the India-China border dispute released in Delhi.
	13	An anti-submarine frigate for the Indian Navy commissioned and named INS *Trisul*.
	—	Work on the first road link between India and Bhutan began.
	15	H.M. Reddy, one of the leading film producers and directors of South India, died in Madras.
	16	Oil struck at test well no. 4 in the Lunej area.
	—	65th session of the Indian National Congress began at Bangalore.
	—	Air India International pilots' strike called off.
	17	B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived in Patna on a week visit to India.
	—	Australia won the fourth cricket test match against India in Madras.
	18	Canada's capital assistance of 25 million dollars to India under the Colombo Pian for 1960-61 announced in Ottawa.
	—	Orthopaedic and Educational Centre for Children in Madras inaugurated by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
	—	Panchayati Raj Scheme came into effect in Kerala.
	20	President Voroshilov of the USSR arrived in New Delhi.
	21	Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Payments and Credit Agreement signed in New Delhi.
	—	Mohammedan Sporting Club won the Rovers Cup Football Tournament in Bombay.
	22	Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in New Delhi.
	23	15-member Committee appointed to advise Government in regard to problems of conserving petroleum and petroleum products.
	—	29th session of the All-India Women's conference met in Madras.
	—	All India Convention of Businessmen met in New Delhi.

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January 25 Agreement to establish a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah signed between India and Japan.

26 An Ordinance promulgated by the President of India by which further formal integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir brought about with the rest of India.

— Padma Vibhushan awarded to N.R. Pillai, Secretary-General Ministry of External Affairs.

28 Fifth cricket test match between India and Australia ended in a draw.

29 Refractory material plant of the Bhilai Steel Works commissioned.

— India Airlines Corporation signed an agreement with the Royal Netherlands Aircraft Factories, Fokker, in New Delhi, for the purchase of five *Fokker Friendship* aircraft.

30 J.C. Kumarappa, well-known Gandhian scholar, died in Madras.

21 Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes opened in New Delhi.

— New 100 kw medium wave transmitter put into commission near New Delhi.

— Two-day conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation began in Jaipur.

February 1 Mid-term elections in Kerala held.

— Mohammed Usman, former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, died in Madras.

2 His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri died in Bombay.

4 35th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Nawab of Bhopal died in Bhopal.

— First Asian Regional Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering met in New Delhi.

5 40th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) inaugurated in New Delhi.

8 Announced in New Delhi that Satayajit Ray had won two major American award for his film *Aparajito.*

— Polish News Agency PAP reported that Poland would deliver to India a metal rolling mill, which would be built in Agra.

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February 9 — 38th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) inaugurated in Hyderabad.

11 — Premier Khrushchev of the USSR arrived in New Delhi.

12 — India and USSR signed two agreements for economic assistance and cultural exchange.

— — Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission met in New Delhi.

13 — Prime Minister Sukselainen of Finland arrived in New Delhi.

14 — Selznick film awards to Satyajit Ray received by the Indian Ambassador in USA.

— — US Export-Import Bank announced in Washington that it was advancing three loans in Indian rupees to industrial firms in India totalling Rs. 4,26,00,000.

15 — Report of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming released.

17 — Railway budget for 1960-61 presented to the Lok Sabha.

— — Long-term credit of Rs. 15 crores by Poland for India's Third Five-Year Plan announced.

19 — Heinrich Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in New Delhi.

20 — Agreement between the Government of India and a French firm signed for the setting up of a raw film plant at Ootacamund.

22 — Niranjan Singh Gill appoited Ambassador to Thailand.

— — President's rule ended in Kerala. A Congress-PSP Coalition Government headed by Pattom Thanu Pillai as Chief Minister sworn-in.

24 — National Athletics Meet inaugurated in New Delhi.

26 — Maharaja of Bhutan arrived in Calcutta on an unofficial visit.

27 — Shyama Charan De, a collaborator of Madan Mohan Malaviya in the founding of the Banaras Hindu University, died in Varanasi.

— — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru launched by radio-relay from New Delhi, *S. S. Jyoti*, 'floating fair' cargo of various types of Indian products on a 90-day voyage to various countries in West Asia and Africa.

29 — World Bank's statement on the proposed treaty between India and Pakistan to settle the question of Indus waters issued announced.

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February 29	Union Government's budget for 1960-61 presented to the Lok Sabha.
—	The World Agriculture Fair concluded in New Delhi.
March 1	Committee, with C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer as Chairman, appointed to enquire into the working of Hindu religious endowments and make recommendations for their better administration and proper management.
—	Recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry accepted by Government.
2	India and Czechoslovakia exchanged letters in New Delhi embodying trade agreements between them for 1960.
—	Letters exchanged between India and Greece extending the validity of the trade agreement between the two countries upto the end of 1960.
3	Recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Textile Industry accepted by the Goverment.
—	Trade and payment agreement with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.
4	Pakistan Commander-in-Chief, General Mohammed Musa arrived in New Delhi.
—	Burmese leader, U Nu, arrived in New Delhi.
—	India won first table tennis match against Vietnam in Madras.
8	Agreement signed for the supply of iron ore by India to Japan.
9	Justice Shelat of the Bombay High Court convicted Commander Nanavati on a charge of murder.
10	Report of the Jha Committee on the Automobile Industry placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
—	Third White Paper on India-China relations laid before Parliament.
—	Trade agreement between India and Chile signed at Santiago, replacing the earlier 1955 agreement.
11	Cultural agreement between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.
—	Governor of Bombay suspended the sentence on Commander Nanavati.
—	Ramanathan and Shivaji Ganesan received the Silver Eagle Awards at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.

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March 11 *Tajmahal* given the Golden Eagle Award as the best short film at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.

12 Agreement between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and Promasch-Export of Moscow for the supply of machine-building and coal-mining machinery plants signed in Ranchi.

— Stated in Banaras that Shri Kashi Sachidanand Saraswati of Hanuman Ghat Banaras, would succeed the late Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Bharati Krishna Tirth of Goverdhan Peeth Puri, to the Shankaracharya "Gadi" at Puri.

13 Bombay retained the Ranji Cricket Trophy by defeating Mysore in the finals.

— India won the second table tennis test match against Vietnam in Trivandrum.

14 Eight-member Pakistani delegation led by M. Hafizur Rahman, Pakistan Minister for Commerce, arrived in New Delhi for trade talks with the Government of India.

— Supreme Court gave its opinion on the Presidential Reference about the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

15 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated in Dholpur (Rajasthan) the Rs. 43,00,00 submersible type of bridge across the Chambal river on the Agra-Bombay National Highway.

— Two-day meeting on the implementation of the India-West Pakistan Border Agreement concluded in Lahore.

16 Two-member World Bank Team arrived in New Delhi for a three-week tour of railway centres in India.

17 Mysore Government announced free secondary education to the children of persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,2000.

20 India lost the third table tennis test match against Vietnam in Bombay.

21 India-UAR agreement for the import of rice signed in New Delhi.

— The Government of India banned the continuation of the State Bank of India employees, strike and referred the dispute to a National Tribunal.

— Two-year Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact signed in New Delhi.

— United States Agriculture Department announced a new Public Law 480 agreement with India supplementing the agreement signed between the two countries in November 1959.

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March 22	Kalinga Prize awarded to a French biologist Jean Rostand.
23	Foundation-stone of the Birla-Kaiser Aluminium Project at Pipiri near Rihand Dam laid.
24	21-day old strike of the State Bank of India employees called off.
25	Agreement signed on setting up of a watch factory in Bangalore, with the collaboration of Citizen Watch Co., Japan.
—	First power unit of the Kundah Project commissioned.
26	Eighth session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists begins in Patna.
—	Michael Hoffman, leader of the six-member mission of the International Bank, arrived in New Delhi.
27	Communique issued in Rawalpindi at the end of 4-day talk between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan.
29	Border Road Development Board with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman, set up.
—	President Nasser of UAR arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill visit io India.
—	USSR Minister of Mineral Resources, P. Y. Antropov arrived in New Delhi.
30	A full bench of the Bombay High Court held the Governor's decision with reference to Commander Nanavati valid.
April 1	Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act 1959 came into force.
—	Commercial departments of Railways adopted the metric system of weights and measures.
2	All-India Bar Association inaugurated in New Delhi.
3	20th annual conference of the All India Manufacturers' Association inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	India won the rubber and the fourth table tennis test match against Vietnam in New Delhi.
4	India defeated Ceylon in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis second round tie.
—	Tariff Commission's report released.
8	Report of the Small-Scale Industries Productivity Team released.

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April 9 — Khadi and Village Industries Commission reconstituted.

— — Swami Sitaram, Sarvodaya Leader of Andhra Pradesh, died in Vinayashram near Guntur.

— — Three-day Afro-Asian Convention of Tibet opened in New Delhi to demand the liberation of the Tibetan people from Chinese subjugation.

10 — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Nasse issued a joint communique.

— — Vietnam won the fifth and final table tennis test match against India in Patna.

12 — International Court of Justice delivered judgement in the case between India and Portugal.

— — India beat Thailand in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis semi-final in Bangkok.

14 — Indo-Pakistan talks for through railway traffic opened in New Delhi.

15 — All-India Law Conference inaugurated in Patna.

17 — Price Policy Committee appointed by the National Development Council.

— — Indonesian Military mission arrived in Madras from Jakarta.

18 — Government published a new map of India's northern frontier showing prominently its physical features.

— — International Sarvodaya Centre inaugurated near Bangalore.

— — 21st annual general meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of India began in New Delhi.

19 — Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, arrived in Delhi.

20 — Air India International's Boeing 707 jet service to London inaugurated.

— — United States announced two loans to India totalling $18,400,000.

— — Pannalal Ghosh, well-known flutist, died in New Delhi.

21 — Draft order under the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act notified.

24 — All-India Backward Classes Federation met in New Delhi.

— — L.B. Bhopatkar, a former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, died in Poona.

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April 25 Joint communique issued at the end of six days' talks between the Indian and the Chinese Premiers.

— Steel production started at Durgapur.

— United States announced her decision to give India Rs. 34.8 crore loan for a 250,000 kw thermal plant to be located in public sector.

26 India received a new anti submarine frigate INS *Talwar* into her Navy at a ceremony in Birkenhead (England)

27 Ford Foundation announced $10,500,000 grant for a programme aimed at boosting food production in selected districts in India by at least 50 per cent in five years.

— Lalji Mehrotra appointed Ambassador to Japan.

— Y.K. Puri appointed High Commissioner in Malaya and concurrently as Commissioner in Singapore with extension of his jurisdicition to Sarawak, British North Borneo and Brunei.

— National Defence College inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Agitation for creating Vidarbha State started in Nagpur.

28 Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee issued a communique after a two-day meeting in New Delhi.

29 President appointed an 11-member Commission undar the Chairmanship of U.N. Dhebar to report on the administration of the Scheduled Caste Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

— President's directive on the official language laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

— Balkrishna Sharma, Naveen, eminent Hindi Poet and Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.

30 India beat Indonesia in Olympic soccer in Jakarta and qualified for the Rome Olympics.

May 1 New States of Maharashtra and Gujarat came into being.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left Delhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

2 Pro-Vidarbha agitation in Nagpur took violent turn.

3 Polish Minister for Foreign Trade arrived in New Delhi.

4 S.K. Patil signed an agreement with President Eisenhower in Washington for the supply of US foodgrains to India.

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May 6	S.N. Haksar appointed Ambassador to Italy and concurrently Minister to Albania.
7	Foundation-stone of the Mahi irrigation and power project in Rajasthan laid at Banswara.
9	First unit of the steel rolling mills commissioned at Durgapur.
—	Indian Everest Expedition reached the South Col.
13	A part of belt conveyor at a Bhakra Dam site damaged in a fire which broke out near the compressor house.
14	Trans-Atlantic Air-India flight by a Boeing-707 inaugurated.
—	Union Government took over the Mazagon Docks in Bombay.
—	Oil struck at Ankleshwar, about 100 miles from Cambay.
16	Board of Directors for the Film Finance Corporation appointed.
17	A joint Indo-British-Nepalese team reached the summit of Annapurna-II.
20	Intermediate Ports Development Committee submitted its report.
—	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and President Nasser of UAR issued a joint communique in Cairo.
24	Ida. S. Scudder, the founder of the Vellore Hospital and Medical College, died in Kodaikanal.
25	B.K. Kapur appointed High Commissioner in Ceylon.
27	According to an agreement announced in New Delhi, Air India International would now be able to operate upto four services a week through Paris to New York via intermediate ports and Air France would be permitted to operate an extra frequency through India.
—	Agreement for $30 million West German credit for India signed in Bonn.
—	Indian Everest Expedition abandoned its attempt to scale the peak of Everest.
June 1	All the offices of the Bihar State Government switched over to Hindi in Devanagri script for all official transactions.
—	D.N. Majumdar, well known anthropologist, died in Lucknow.
5	Dravida Kazhagam and the 'We Tamils' movement in Madras launched map-burning campaign.

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June 5	Report of the V.L. Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit published.
6	Committee of the University Grants Commission reported on student indiscipline.
—	Team of Indian officials left New Delhi for Peking for talks on Sino-Indian Border dispute.
8	Trade delegation from Hungary arrived in New Delhi.
9	National Nutrition Advisory Committee appointed.
10	Conference of the State Ministers of Community Development held in Srinagar.
12	Akali Morcha started in Delhi
15	University of Burdwan in West Bengal formally came into being.
—	Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities met in Poona.
16	Indo-Russian agreement signed in New Delhi for collaboration in oil and gas exploration.
—	International telex service between India and the UK inaugurated.
17	United States Development Loan Fund approved a $10,000,000 loan to help small business concerns in India in procuring equipment under a rental-purchase plan.
19	Second Akali Morcha started in Delhi,
20	Government of India and the United States signed an agreement for establishing an Indian Investment Centre in New Delhi.
—	President Rajendra Prasad left New Delhi on official visit to USSR.
21	Dandakaranya Development Authority reconstituted.
—	India elected to the International Atomic Energy Agency Board for 1960-61,
24	India signed an agreement with West Germany in Bonn for a 30 million dollar credit to help finance the last year of India's Second Five-Year Plan.
25	Communique issued in Bonn on the conclusion of talks between the Indian Finance Minister and the West German Economies Minister.

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June 25 Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Hungary signed in New Delhi.

27 Shipping agreement between India and Poland signed in New Delhi.

— Union Government approved the Beas Dam Plan estimated at a cost Rs. 75 crores.

28 Agreement signed for setting up of Indo-Japan rayon factory.

— Agreement for financial assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur signed with the US Technical Co-operative Mission.

30 Second furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works commissioned.

— US Development Loan Fund announced the simultaneous signing of seven loan agreements covering loan totalling $89.2 million (Rs. 42.2 crores) for enterprises in India.

— United Kingdom offered a loan of £10,000,000 to India to meet India's Foreign exchange requirements.

July 1 V.V. Giri and B. Ramakrishna Rao sworn-in as Governors of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

— Heavy Electricals Projects near Bhopal started production.

— Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958 and the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1960 came into force.

— India and Switzerland signed a 10-year agreement in Berne for a group of Swiss banks to offer long-term credits totalling 100 million Swiss francs (Rs. 10.9 crores) to Indian importers.

— Punjab Government constituted a new district of Spiti and Lahul, bordering Western Tibet.

3 Indo-Pakistan talks on water resources concluded in New Delhi.

4 A twenty-four hour curfew imposed in Gauhati following disturbances in the wake of police firing on a violent crowd.

— Governments of Madras and Kerala reached agreement on the sharing of the Parambikulam waters.

5 Planning Commission released a publication in which review of the first decade of planning is made.

— President Rajendra Prasad returned to New Delhi after his official visit to USSR.

6 Draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan released.

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July 7	First Indian naval air squadron commissioned at Brawdy (in Wales) in the presence of Indian High Commissioner.
8	President of India promulgated the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960.
—	Government of India issued orders banning strikes in the essential services.
10	Canada-India Reactor goes into operation.
11	Strike of the Central Government employees began.
12	R.S. Mani appointed Ambassador to Burma.
15	Agreement between India and Soviet Union signed in New Delhi for the import of petroleum products from Russia.
—	US Development Loan Fund announced in New Delhi that USA had agreed to finance the Barapani Hydro-Electric Power project in Assam.
16	Central Government employees' strike called off.
—	Milkha Singh won 440 yards race in the British National Atheletic Championships.
21	Government of India withdrew recognition to unions or associations of Central Government staff which participated in the Central Government employees strike.
22	Leading nuclear physicist, H.J. Bhabha awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by London University in a ceremony at London's Royal Festival Hall.
23	Officially stated in New Delhi that the judiciary has been campletely separated from the executive in Andhra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra.
—	Seven-member National Committee for Oceanic Research with Dr. D.N. Wadia, as Chairman set up.
24	Delegation of the Naga People's Convention arrived in New Delhi.
—	Bhakra Enquiry Committee's report released.
27	H.R. Moharay, well-known journalist, died in Bangalore.
29	World Bank announced a loan of 70 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
—	Conference of the State Ministers of Social Welfare met in New Delhi.

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July 30 Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, veteran Congressman of Karnataka, died in Belgaum.

August 1 153-mile long Leh-Kargil road, linking the trans-Himalayan region with the Kashmir Valley opened to traffic.

— Government of India announced decision to establish the new State of Nagaland.

2 Union Government accepted all the major recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

3 Arstralia agreed to grant a 14 million dollar credit to India.

4 US Development Loan Fund approved a loan of 50 million dolloars for the Indian Railways.

5 *Apsara*, India's first atomic reactor closed down for repairs and improvements.

8 Government of India's decision to impose a permanent ban on strikes by Central Government employees announced.

9 Nepalese Prime Minister, B.P. Koirala, arrived in New Delhi.

— Reserve Bank of India's decision to take the Palai Central Bank into liquidation announced.

10 Punjab Government announced in Chandigarh that it had decided to introduce the regional language (Punjabi or Hindi as the cases may be) as the official language up to district level all over the State with effect from October 1960.

11 Prime Minister Jawaharlal announced that English will continue as an additional or associate official language for All-India purposes.

12 Miss Jona Pinto of Bombay placed second in the International beauty contest in Los Angles.

14 A.K. Roy sworn-in as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

16 Agreement signed in New Delhi for a credit of £10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) from the UK.

19 Indian and Chinese official teams begin second round of talks on the border issue in New Delhi.

20 Appointment of Rajeshwar Dayal as the UN Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo announced.

23 Reconstitution of the Life Insurance Corporation announced.

24 Dr. N.K. Sidhanta appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

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August 25 Central Jute Wage Board set up.

26 India lost to Hungary in Olympic soccer (football).

— Agreement signed in New Delhi with a Japanese firm for collaboration in the manufacture of cameras.

27 Announced in New Delhi that the erection of the third blast furnace at the Bhilai Steel Plant had been completed.

— Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture began in New Delhi.

— India defeated Denmark in Olympic hockey.

30 India defeated Holland in Olympic hockey.

31 Government of India's decision to set up a 400 bed hospital in Congo announced.

— Treaty signed in Kathmandu for Rs. 1.47 crore aid by India to Nepal.

September 2 India beat New Zealand in Olympic hockey.

4 All-India Congress Women's Convention began in Trivandrum.

5 Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that the Governor of Bombay had no power to suspend the life sentence on Commander Nanavati when the matter was sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

— India beat Australia in Olympic hockey.

8 Feroze Gandhi, a prominent member of the Lok Sabha, died in New Delhi.

— India beat Britain in Olympic hockey.

9 Muhammad Azim Husain appointed as Ambassador to United Arab Republic.

— Pakistan wrested the first place from India at the Rome Olympics (Hockey). India placed second with a silver medal.

11 Treaty of Trade and Transport signed between India and Nepal with the aim of developing their economics "towards the goal of a common market".

14 Announced in Washington that the US Export-Import Bank had approved a transaction for the purchase by Air-India International of one Boeing 707 commercial jet airliner.

15 M. Visveswaraya Birth Centenary celebrations inaugurated in Bangalore

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September 15 Jewan Kishan Ganju appointed Commissioner in Fiji.

16 National Tuberculosis Institute of India inaugurated in Bangalore.

19 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank, signed Canal Waters Treaty in Karachi.

— Indo-Czech air agreement signed in Prague.

20 The Polish Prime Minister, Cyrankiewicz, arrived in New Delhi.

21 Reserve Bank of India announced monetary measures to hold the price line.

23 Announced in Washington that the US Export Bank has granted rupee loans totalling $3.2 million to two industrial firms in India.

— Communique was issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Pakistan.

— President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea arrived in New Delhi.

24 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi for New York to participate in the current session of the UN General Assembly.

— Eighth session of the Indian Labour Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Mohan Bagan won the IFA Football Shield in Calcutta.

25 An express cargo service between India and Poland inaugurated.

26 Inter-State talks on the Krishna and Godavari Waters began in New Delhi.

— Central Committee of Employment met in New Delhi.

— Trade agreement between Morocco and India signed in Rabat.

27 India-Poland joint statement issued in New Delhi between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Josef Cyrankiewicz and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru,

28 'Punjab Official Languages Ordinance, 1960' promulgated by the State Governor.

30 Justice Janardhan Rangnath Mudholkar appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

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October 1 Talks between India and Pakistan on exchange of data relating to the use of water resources of the eastern river began in Dacca.

— Metric System of Weights came into force in some notified areas, industries and trades.

2 Panchayati Raj Scheme inaugurated in seventy-five community development blocks in Madras.

3 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the UN General Assembly.

— South Asian Regional Seminar on Libraries began in New Delhi.

— H.J. Bhabha appointed Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

5 India and Tunisia signed a five-year trade agreement in Tunis providing for exchange of $15,500,000 worth of goods.

6 Operational agreements for the establishment of three regional labour institutes at Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, with assistance from the UN Special Fund, signed in New Delhi.

8 C.V. Raman announced new discoveries about human vision and colour.

12 USA authorized the purchase of an additional 7,600 metric tons of American wheat valued at $460,000. The payment for the wheat would be made in rupees.

13 *Jalakirti*, modern freighter, launched at Kope Shipyard.

— Trade delegation from the USSR arrived in New Delhi.

— Second coke oven battery of the Durgapur Steel Works lighted.

— Calcutta won the All-India Inter-University Soccer Championship in Nagpur.

14 Planning Commission constituted a Committee on Income Distribution headed by P.C. Mahalanobis.

— Indo-Polish trade pact signed in Warsaw.

— United States Government announced that it would finance the entire cost of the Trombay fertilizer plant, estimated at Rs. 27.6 crores.

15 Open hearth furnance No. 4 of the Bhilai Steel Works commissioned.

16 First volume of the Hindi Encyclopaedia entitled "*Hindi Vishva Kosh*" released by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

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October 17	Indian rupee ceased to be legal tender in Kathmandu.
20	Two new loans of 25 million dollars each, as US Development Loan Fund's aid for India, announced.
21	Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits exchanged in New Delhi.
—	Personnel of the committee to advise the Government of India on the manufacture of a low-cost car announced.
22	Administrator for the liberated colonies of Dadra and Nagar Haveli appointed.
23	Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes inaugurated in New Delhi.
24	Assam Assembly passed the Official Language Bill.
—	Newspaper (Price and Page) Order issued.
—	Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Mythic Society in Banglore commenced.
25	Indo-Yugoslav Trade Treaty signed in Belgrade.
—	US Government announced a credit of Rs. 20,000,000 (approx. $4,300,000) in favour of Seshasaye Paper and Board Co., Ltd., in Madras State.
26	Bharat Electronics Ltd. signed an agreement with the Nippon Electric Company of Japan for the manufacture of medium wave radio transmitters.
27	Rail and Structural Mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant inaugurated.
30	J.B. Kripalani's resignation from the Praja Socialist Party announced.
—	M.A. Chidambaram elected President of the Board of Cricket in India.
31	Meeting of International Electro-Technical Commission inaugurated in New Delhi by the Vice-President.
November 1	All-India Adult Education Conference started.
2	Dr. Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in New Delhi.
—	Dentral Council of India met in Patna,
3	First multi-purpose food factory commissioned in Coimbatore.
—	Japanese steel delegation arrived in New Delhi.

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November 3 Trade and payments Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague.

4 Conference of the State Ministers of Education began in New Delhi,

— Mysore won the All-India Women's National Hockey Championship in Trivandrum.

6 Bharat Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal formally inaugurated.

— National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board constituted.

7 Indian and Chinese official teams met in Rangoon for the third and final round of talks on the Sino-Indian border issue.

8 First seminar for journalists in Asia organised by the International Press Institute, Zurich, began in New Delhi.

— Annual Conference of the Governors of State began in New Delhi.

9 Air Marshal S. Mukherji, India's Chief of Air Staff, died in Tokyo.

— Study Team on co-operative training and education appointed.

10 Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, arrived in Calcutta on a 10-day visit to India.

11 India and Rumania signed a trade protocol setting out the goods to be exchanged between the two countries during 1961.

— Reserve Bank of India released credit curbs.

13 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrived in Calcutta.

— Indian delegation to the UNESCO conference left New Delhi.

— India won the second women's hockey test match against Ceylon in New Delhi.

14 White Paper (No. 4) on the correspondence between India and China Border dispute placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

— International Seminar on Co-operative Leadership inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Lok Sabha passed the Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill.

— Indian and East German delegations signed a trade agreement for 1961.

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November 14 — First unit of the left-bank power house at Bhakra commissioned.

15 — Agreement for a West German credit of 125 million marks to India signed in Bonn.

— — Ford Foundation announced in New Delhi 15 various grants totalling $169,640 to India for advisory and training services by American universities in fields ranging from teacher education to the administration of economic development.

16 — Punjab Vidhan Sabha passed the Official Languages Bill.

17 — Agricultural University at Rudrapur inaugurated.

18 — Mrs. Indra Gandhi elected to the Executive Board of the UNESCO in Paris.

— — Trade agreement for 1961 between India and Bulgaria signed in Sofia.

19 — Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power House of the Chambal Project inaugurated.

— — Foundation stone of the National Tagore Memorial Theatre laid in Madras.

20 — Congress Party in Orissa decided to dissolve the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition Ministry in the State.

— — First All-India Handloom Convention inaugurated in New Delhi.

23 — India agreed to purchase 200,000 tons of rice from Burma during 1961.

— — Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan began their third round of talks in New Delhi.

24 — Air-Marshal A. M. Engineer appointed Chief of the Air Staff.

26 — Maharajkumar of Sikkim conferred with the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

— — India's first trunk dialing system between Lucknow and Kanpur inaugurated.

27 — Navaratna Rama Rao, linguist, scholar and a retired administrator of Mysore, died in Bangalore.

— — Indo-Pakistan joint Information Consultative Committee ended its two-day deliberations in Rawalpindi.

29 — Crown Prince Akihito and Princes Michiko of Japan arrived in New Delhi on an eight-day state visit.

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November 30 Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly left for New York.

December 1 C. B. Gupta elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Uttar Pradesh.

— Air Marshal A. M. Engincer took over command of the Indian Air Force.

2 Parakat Achutha Menon appointed Ambassador to West Germany.

— A. K. Chanda appointed Chairman of the Financc Commission constituted by the Government of India.

3 Appointment of Lt. Gen. P. N. Thapar as Chier of Army Staff in succession to Gen. Thimayya on the latter's retirement announced.

4 Sudhir Thackersey won three titles in the 23rd National Table Tennis Championship in Hyderabad.

— Andhra Police won the Rovers Cup football final in Bombay.

— Services retained the National Basketball Championship in Jaipur.

5 Government of India and USA signed agreements covering loans totalling $114.1 million (Rs. 54.3, crores by the US Development Loan Fund to India.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.

7 Central Wage Board for tea plantation industry set up.

— The first cricket test match between India and Pakistan ended in a draw in Bombay.

— Uttar Pradesh's new Ministry, headed by C. B. Gupta, sworn-in at Lucknow.

8 Lok Sabha passed a bill seeking to introduce the metric system of weights and measures in postal transactions.

— A new anti-aircraft frigate for the Indian Navy, INS *Betwa*, commissioned at a ceremony at Newcastle-on Tyne in north-east England.

— Second plenary assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee inaugurated in New Delhi.

9 Conference of State Ministers of Community Development met in New Delhi.

10 Former Union Minister of Law, C. C. Biswas, died in Calcutta.

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December 11 Government of India's decision to postpone the enforcement of the Newspaper (Price and Page) order, 1960, announced.

— Nandu Natekar won the signles championship of the 25th National Ball Badminton Championships in Trivandrum.

12 Joint communique released in New Delhi disclosed that the team of India and China have concluded their talks on settling the border dispute.

13 Russia beat India in the first volleyball test match in New Delhi.

— Report on Dadra and Nagar Haveli placed on the table of Lok Sabha.

14 UNESCO Seminar on Town Administration inaugurated in New Delhi.

16 Lok Sabha passed the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill relating to continuance of protection to certain industries on the advice of the Tariff Commission.

— Letters exchanged between Governments of India and Indonesia, extending the validity of the trade agreement between the two Governments, as also the schedules attached to it upto 31 March, 1961.

18 National Museum inaugurated in New Delhi.

20 Lok Sabha adopted the Constitution Amendment Bill for Merger of Acquired Territories Bill to give effect to the Indi-Pakistani Agreement, signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Feroze Khan Noon.

21 Lok Sabha passed an amendmcnt Bill to enlarge the ambit of activity of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

— Under an agreement signed in New Delhi between the Indian State Trading Corporation and Metalimex of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Government agreed to pay higher prices for the supply of 1,000,000 tons of Indian iron-ore during 1961.

— Panchayati Raj Scheme in Mysore inaugurated in Bangalore.

— Second cricket test match between India and Pakistan ended in draw in Kanpur.

22 M. N. Masud was appointed Ambassador tn Saudi Arabia.

— Six-year trade agreement signed between India and Rumania.

23 Rajya Sabha passed the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Merger of Acquired Territories Bill to give effect to the Nehru-Noon Agreement,

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December 23 Agreement between India and U.K. signed in New Delhi for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the UK to India.

— Credit of $50 million (about Rs. 24 crores) for India's Third Five-Year Plan by the US Export-Import Bank had been authorized by the US Goverment.

— Satyajit Ray's 'The World of Apu' was named the best foreign film by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York.

24 Mysore retained the Women's title in thd National Ball Badminton Championship in Hyderabad.

28 Fifth Conference of the State Ministers of Housing began in Udaipur.

— All-India Educational Conference met in Kanpur.

29 Companies (Amendment) Act came into force.

— Sripada Krishnamurthi Sastry. Poet Laureate of Andhra Pradesh, died at Rajahmundry.

— 30th annual session of the All-India Women's Conference concluded in Surat.

— U. S. Development Loan Furd (ILF) announced in Washington that it had granted $ 30 million loan to an Indian firm to cover the foreign exchange cost of building a fertilizer plant at Trombay near Bombay.

30 British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Duncan Sandys, arrived in New Delhi.

— Third blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant inaugurated.

— India and Pakistan signed the Instruments of Ratification of the Indus Canal Waters Treaty.

31 Silver Jubiles session of the National Institute of Sciences began in New Delhi.

1961

January 1 Sindri Fertilizers Limited amalgamated with Hindustan Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited to form the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

2 Appointment of V.S. Krishnan as Chairman of the University Grants Commission announced.

— All Asian Congress of Paediatrics inaugurated in New Delhi.

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January 2 Akola-Amla-Khurd railway link, integrating the northern and southern metre-gauge system, declared open to passenger traffic.

— R. Krishnan retained the singles title in the National Lawn Tennis Championships in Calcutta.

3 48th session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated in Roorkee.

— Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislatures concluded in Bangalore.

4 Master Tara Singh Akali leader released from detention.

— Third cricket test match between India and Pakistan ended in a draw in Calcutta.

— Government of India and USA signed a loan agreement providing $50 million for the purchase of capital equipment for India's Third Five-Year plan.

— India's first railway museum opened in Amritsar.

— J. A. Shah appointed India's first Ambassador to Malagash.

6 66th session of the Indian National Congress began in Bhavnagar.

7 Action Council of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference in Shillong rejected the Government of India proposal for greater autonomy to the hill districts.

— General A.H. Nasution, Minister of Security, Indonesia, and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Army arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

— Indian crew took delivery of the first 12 French *Alice* submarine hunter-killer aircraft at a ceremony at Villacoublay military airport in France.

8 First National Agricultural Fair inaugurated in Calcutta.

9 Sant Fateh Singh Akali leader broke his fast undertaken as part of the Punjabi Suba agitation.

— Soviet Russia offered jet planes to India for rupee payment.

10 Radio teletype circuit, linking New Delhi with Tokyo for exchange of meteorological data inaugurated.

12 Instruments of ratification on the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan exchanged in New Delhi.

— Reserve Bank of India announced the withdrawal of its earlier order for maintenance of additional statutory reserves of 25% by seheduled banks.

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January 12 All-India Council for Secondary Education inaugurated in New Delhi.

13 President of India recognised Her Highness Mehr Taj Sajida Sultana Begum as the Ruler of Bhopal.

— Fifth session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the economic aspects of the rice inaugurated in New Delhi.

14 India lodged a protest with the Governments of Burma and China against the delineation of the Western Sino-Indian border in the map appended to the Sino-Burmese Border Treaty.

— India's second atomic reactor, *Zerlina*, became critical at Trombay.

— Three-day All-India Primary Education Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

15 Canadian Government allocated a grant of 25 million dollars for capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan.

— Canadian Minister, Gordon Churchill, arrived in Bombay.

— Leela Ram of the Services retained the heavyweight title in the National Wrestling Championships in Guntur Andhra.

16 Exchange of territories between India and Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Border Agreement began.

— Rs. 10-crore Canada-India Reactor inaugurated in Trombay.

17 United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (UNSAC) met n Bombay.

18 Second phase of the Kundah Project, an Indo-Canadian venture, inaugurated.

— First Asian-African Conference on Rural Reconstruction inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Fourth cricket test match between India and Pakistan in Madras ended in a draw.

— Indian Goodwill Mission headed by the Punjab Governor left for Pakistan.

— Indian Airlines' weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair inaugurated.

19 Mohun Bagan and East Bengal declared joint winners of the Durand Cup.

— Goodwill delegation from West Pakistan arrived in Amritsar.

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January 20 Fiftieth Industrial Estate inaugurated in Bhopal Madhya Pradesh.

— Government of India reconstituted the Technical Advisory Committee in the Department of Company Law Administration.

21 Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi.

23 Maharaja of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi.

24 Summary of the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of medium of instruction in universities published.

— Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation promulgated.

— Wilson Jones retained the national billiards championship in Bombay.

25 Government of India accepted the unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Jute Industry regarding the the grant of interim relief to workers.

26 Bharat Ratna, the highest honour, bestowed upon Dr. B.C. Roy and Purushottam Das Tandon.

— Special stamps dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi in the "Champion of Liberty" series issued by the United States Postal Department,

— Air-India's Boeing 707 jet service between Bombay and Tokyo inaugurated.

28 Foundation stone laid in Bangalore of India's first HMT Watch Factory.

29 Fourth All-India Conference on Family Planning held in Hyderabad.

30 India and France exchanged letters laying down the terms and conditions for technical cooperation.

31 Shri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, died in Patna.

February 1 Dip Narain Sinha appointed Chief Minister of Bihar.

— New postal rates, re-fixed by the Government of India in terms of metric weights, came into force.

2 Second blast furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works commissioned.

— Fourth rolling mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant commissioned.

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February 2 36th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India began in Dharwar.

— World Health Organisation's Executive Board ended a three-day meeting in New Delhi.

3 Srinivasan Parthasarathi, publisher of 'The Hindu' died in Madras.

4 Government of India promulgated the Banking Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1961, to facilitate the speedy amalgamation of smaller banks with bigger ones.

— Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern India to continue its activities for 4 more years in New Delhi under an agreement signed in New Delhi between UNESCO and Government of India.

— R. Krishnan retained the men's singles title of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championship in Bombay.

— Dr. Joseph Plojhar, Minister of Health of Czechoslovakia, arrived in New Delhi.

— India's latest indigenously designed and constructed aircraft, a light communication plane, gave demonstration flight at Kanpur airport. It was named Kanpur-1.

5 All-India Convention of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Legislators inaugurated in Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh.

5 Rs. 6-crore project for the construction of a dam on the river Bagh at Lohara in Bhandara district of Maharashtra inaugurated.

— Foundation stone of a cellulose acetate factory laid.

6 Revised wage structure for the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited announced.

7 14th World Health Assembly inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Kerala and Assam shared the Santosh Trophy in the National Football Championship at Calicut.

— Air Marshal M. Sidkey Mahmound, Commander-in-Chief of the UAR Air Force, arrived in New Delhi.

8 Maharaja of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

— Government of India declared Peacock to be National Bird.

— T.N. Swaminatha Pillai, flutist and Professor of Vocal Music, Central College of Karnatak Music, Madras, died in Madras.

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February 8 — S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in New Delhi.

9 — Services won the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy in Calicut.

11 — Diamond jubilee celebrations of the Birla Education Trust inaugurated in Pilani.

— — President withdrew recognition to Maharaj Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo of Bastar and appointed his younger brother, Vijay Chandra Bhanj Deo Kaktiya, as his successor to the *Gaddi*.

13 — 14-member Control Board appointed to ensure efficient, economical and early execution of the Beas Project, comprising the Beas-Sutlej link and the dam at Pong and all connected works in the Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

— — Fifth cricket test match between India and Pakistan ended in a draw in New Delhi.

14 — Report of the Indian and Chinese officials on the border dispute between the two countries presented to the Lok Sabha.

15 — Railway budget for 1961-62 presented to the Lok Sabha.

— — India and Afghanistan reached an agreement in New Delhi on measures to increase trade between the two countries during the remaining period of the current trade agreement which expired in July, 1961.

16 — V.S. Krishnan, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, died in New Delhi.

— — India Investment Centre inaugurated in New Delhi.

— — 26th National Athletic Meet began in Jullundur.

— — Interim Advisory Body for Nagaland sworn-in at Kohima.

18 — New Ministry of Bihar, headed by Binodanad Jha, sworn-in at Patna.

— — Uma Charan Patnaik, Member of the Lok Sabha, died in Delhi

— — Golden Jubilee celebration of the Indian airmail system inaugurated.

19 — Publication of the Delhi 'Hindusthan Standard' ceased publication.

20 — Soviet Deputy Premier A.N. Kosygin arrived in New Delhi.

21 — Resignation of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry in Orissa accepted by the Governor.

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February 21 Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and U.S.S.R. providing Soviet credit of Rs. 60 crores for industrial projects under the Third Plan.

22 Air-India International and Aeroflot agreed on the basis on which Aeroflot would be able to extend its Moscow-Delhi service to Rangoon and Djakarta.

— Meeting held in Rawalpindi under the Indo-Pakistan Moveable Property Agreement.

— President accorded recognition to Maharaja Vijayachandra Bhanj Deo as the new ruler of Bastar.

— Nangal Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory started production.

— C.R. Attlee delivered the first of the two 'Azad Memorial Lectures' in New Delhi.

23 Government of India announced the acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry subject to certain considerations.

24 Government of Madras decided that Madras State be referred to in Tamil by the name "Tamizh Nadu". Tamil Nadu, the English equivalent of the State's name remaining Madras.

— D.S. Kothari appointed as Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

25 15th session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Implementation Committee on movable property and banking agreements between the two countries ended in Rawalpindi.

— President's rule imposed in Orissa. Assembly dissolved.

26 International Newspapers' Exhibition inaugurated in New Delhi.

27 Govind Malaviya, Member of Parliament, died in New Delhi.

— All-India Council of Elementary Education met in New Delhi.

— Nangal Fertilizer Factory started production.

28 Union Government's budget for 1961-62 presented to the Lok Sabha.

March 2 Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left New Delhi for Teheran.

— Rajya Sabha passed a Bill providing for the abolition of the existing double-member constituencies so that there

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would be only single-member constituencies in the 1962 General Elections.

March 4 First Indian alarm clock watch factory with Japanese collaboration inaugurated at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.

— Indian Navy's first aircraft carrier INS Vikrant commissioned in Belfast.

6 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

7 Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister for Home Affairs, died in New Delhi.

8 17th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Fast East inaugurated in New Delhi.

9 Agreement signed between India and USA, under which USA would supply India 300,000 bales of cotton.

— Cultural agreement between India and People's Republic of Mongolia signed in New Delhi.

— K. Rama Rao, well-known journalist and former editor of 'National Herald' and 'Searchlight', died.

10 Damle Committee on large-sized farms submitted its report to the Government of India.

— Government of India promulgated the Jute Licensing and Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act.

— India decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Somalia at Ambassadorial level.

— Master Tara Singh elected President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

— Bombay won the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship in Udaipur

11 Government of India appointed a Press and Registration Appellate Board

12 Decision to institute a Deposit Insurance Scheme for strengthening confidence in the country's banking business announced.

13 Announced that West Germany had offered a 400,000,000-Mark loan to India.

— Talks between a Technical Mission from the World Bank and the Railway Board began in New Delhi on the aid to be given by the Bank to the Indian Railways in the Third Plan.

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March 14 First batch of Indian Combat Troops left New Delhi for the Congo.

— Ram Kripal Singh, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.

— Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation led by Ferdinand Kozovsky, arrived in Bombay.

15 Averell Harriman, Special Representative of of President Kennedy of USA, arrived in New Delhi.

— Railways secured the Rangaswamy Trophy, beating Punjab in the National Hockey Championship at Secunderabad.

— Delegation of the Bhutan National Assembly arrived in New Delhi.

16 Nagaland Executive Committee headed by Shilu Ao sworn-in in Shillong.

— Government of India approved a scheme for the manufacture of watches at Coonoor in collaboration with a West German firm.

— India decided to produce French designed special machine tools and transfer machines under an agreement signed in Paris.

— President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru met in London.

18 Construction work on the Sabarigiri Hydel Project in Kerala inaugurated.

21 Supreme Court dismissed a writ petition challenging the constitutional validity of the Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1960, and the Constitution (9th Amendment) Act, 1960, purporting to implement the agreement regarding the transfer of a part of Berubari Union to Pakistan.

— Three-day conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts began in New Delhi.

— United News of India (UNI), a new news agency, started functioning.

22 Prince Souvanna Phouma, former Prime Minister of Laos, met Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

24 World Council of Peace began its five-day session in New Delhi.

— Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Swiss Foundation for Technical Assistance of Zurich and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the establishment

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and operation of an Indo-Swiss Centre for training precision mechanics in the field of instrumentation.

March 24 7th annual conference of the Chairmen of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards met in New Delhi.

27 Two-day conference on advertising and export promotion, organised by the Indian Society of Advertisers inaugurated in New Delhi.

28 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Wide Strip Mill of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

29 Report of the working group for the modernisation of the cotton textile industry, set up in 1959 by the National Industrial Development Corporation, and the Government's resolution thereon, released.

30 Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State, arrived in New Delhi.

31 Three-day Indo-Pakistan Cultural Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

April 1 Ban on trade with Goa and other Portuguese Colonies in India relaxed.

— 26 industrial and power projects in India to receive Soviet technical assistance during the Third Five-Year Plan, according to a Tass message issued in Moscow.

— Digvijay Nath elected President of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha.

— Silver Jubilee celebrations of Orissa as a separate province celebrated.

2 Government of India decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Senegal at embassy-level and appointed Dr. Nagojo Vasudev Rajkumar as Ambasador to that country.

— M. Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, arrived in New Delhi.

— New steel foundry at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works inaugurated.

— Six project agreements signed between India and USA, allocating a total sum of Rs. 46 crores out of the loan portion of PL 480 counterpart funds available to India.

3 Governmental measures to progressively introduce Hindi in addition to English for official purposes of the Union Government announced.

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April 4 Appointment of a Wage Board for the steel industry announed.

— Re-distribution of portfolios in the Central Cabinet announced.

— Zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat abolished.

5 Delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M. Suslov arrived in New Delhi.

— Narmada river project was inaugurated at Navagam.

6 Government of India's decision to go ahead with the construction of the Farakka Barrage announced.

— Government of India's decision to amalgamate the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations announced.

7 S.K. Datta appointed Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry.

8 First India-built gas turbine jet engine switched on in Kanpur.

— Eight-day South-East Asian Seminar on the role of Governments in industrial relations, organised by the Asian Trade Union College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions inaugurated in New Delhi.

Committee under the Chairmanship of Khandubhai Desai appointed to evaluate the performance of industrial undertakings in the public sector for Presidential awards.

10 Dr. Jagan Nath Khosla appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

— First tennis test match between India and Australia ended in a draw in Calcutta.

— Mangaldas Pakvasa sworn-in as the acting Governor of Mysore.

— US Development Loan Fund announced in Washington, a loan of $10 million (nearly Rs. 5 crores) to National Small-Scale Industries Corporation of Indian.

11 Signing of an agreement between the Government of India and Bauchet, a French concern, for the construction of a plant at Ootacamund for the manufacture of film stock and photographic paper announced.

13 V.B. Worlikar elected Mayor of Bombay.

— Australia won the second tennis test match against India in New Delhi.

15 US Development Loan (DLF) announced a loan of $5,000,000 to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)).

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April 16 — First diesel locomotive incorporating the Indian invention known as "Suri transmission", manufactured by MAK of West Germany, arrived in Bombay from Hamburg.

— — The Indian National Trade Union Congress met in Yamunagar for its 12th session.

— — India's decision to join the Asian Productivity Organization announced.

— — Madras Engineering Group (Bangalore) won the final of the Gold Cup Hockey tournament in Bombay.

17 — First new type diesel locomotive with the Suri Transmission arrived in Bombay.

— — K.M. Seethi Sahib, Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, died in Trivandrum.

— — Australia won the third tennis test match and the rubber against India in Madras,

18 — Cultural agreement between India and Norway signed at Oslo.

— — 13th Sarvodaya Sammelan began its three-day Session at Sarvodayapuram.

— — Indian News Service began operation.

— — First Secretary in the Indian High Commission in Ottawa, K. Sankara Pillai, shot dead.

22 — Kallayil Chandrasekharan Nair appointed Commissioner in the West Indies and British Guiana.

23 — Contract for the annual supply of 50,000 tons of refinery gas by Burmah-Shell to the Fertilizer Corporation of India signed in Bombay.

— — Indian Hockey Federation President's Eleven won the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay.

24 — Lok Sabha passed a Bill providing for punishment to a persons who questioned territorial integrity or frontiers of India in a manner prejudicial to the safety and security of the country.

— — Six-day seminar on tourism sponsored by the UN Economic Council for Asia and the Far East inaugurated in New Delhi.

25 — R.P. Sethu Pillai, Professor of Madras University and well-known Tamil scholar, died in Madras.

— — Financial experts from five nations and the World Bank met in Washington to consider assistance to India for the Third Five-Year Plan

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April 25 Two US Government loans sanctioned to India to finance installations providing more than 300,000 kw of power.

26 Maharaja Hari Singh, former ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, died in Bombay.

28 Following the outbreak of hostilities in Laos and the joint message of 24 April, 1961 from the Co-Chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, the International Commission for Supervision and Control met in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Indian delegate S. Sen.

— India's first heavy soda ash plant inaugurated at Sahupuri (Varanasi).

— R.N. Majumdar elected Mayor of Calcutta.

29 Agreement signed in Bonn for a loan of 330 million marks to India for the Third Five-Year Plan.

— H.C. Dasappa appointed Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

30 Announcement made for the appointment of 11-member Control Board for the Farraka Barrage Project.

— Three-day conference of water resources experts of India and Pakistan concluded in Calcutta.

May 1 Two agreements for a credit of Rs. 53 crores from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of India signed in New Delhi.

2 Dhirendranath Sen, Professor of Political Science and well-known journalist, died in Calcutta.

— Trade Agreement between India and Iran signed in Tehran.

3 Commission appointed to review the availability of supplies in the Krishna and Godavari rivers.

— Air-India's weekly Boeing jet service to New York inaugurated.

— All-Idia Sports Council reconstituted.

4 Air-India's Boeing jet service on the Bombay-Nairobi route inaugurated.

5 All-India Backward Communities Convention commenced at Calicut.

6 Birth centenaries of Rabindranath Tagore and Motilal Nehru celebrated.

— Members of the Indian expedition scaled the *Annapurna III* (23,558 feet).

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May 7 Busniak, Vice-Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, arrived in New Delhi.

8 Lt. Gen. Daulat Singh took over as GOC-in-C, Western Command and Lt. Gen. L.P Sen took over as GOC-in-C, Eastern Command.

— Lt. Gen. P.N. Thapar took over as the Chief of the Army Staff with the substantive rank of General in place of General K.S. Thimayya who has retired.

— National Shipping Board reconstituted.

— India won the Eastern Zone final of the Davis Cup in New Delhi.

9 Central Railway hockey team won the Beighton Cup in Calcutta.

— Radio-telephone link between India and Afghanistan inaugurated.

10 Ford Foundation announced a 600,000 dollars grant to the Government of India for the establishment of a Central Industrial Extension Training Institute.

— Third meeting of the National Council for Women's Education began in New Delhi.

14 R. Krishnan won the men's singles title of the International Tennis Tournament in Wiesbaden.

16 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 14-nation conference on Laos in Geneva, V.K. Krishna Menon made a statement on the opening day of the Conference. He spoke on 13 June and 13 and 14 July also.

— Zain Yar Jung, a former Minister of Hyderabad and renowned architect, died in Hyderabad.

17 Leaders of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference of Assam submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

— First session of the Interim Body of Nagaland inaugurated in Kohima.

— Mysore Vasudevacharya, well-known composer and musician, died in Madras.

18 U.S. Vice-President, Lyndon Johnson, arrived in New Delhi.

— Government of India set up a ten-member committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand to examine the role of education in promoting emotional integration in national life and to suggest programmes for the purpose.

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May 19 Cachar Zila Sangram Parishad began an agitation for recognition of Bengali as an additional State language in Assam.

22 Mysore retained the Women's National Hockey Championship in Bhopal.

24 A.S. De Mello, former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, died in New Delhi.

27 The request of Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, the noted scientist, for Indian citizenship accepted.

— K.R. Ramanathan of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, awarded the 1961 prize of the International Meteorological Organisation.

28 All-India Congress Committee met in Durgapur.

29 Report of the Committee on Low Cost Cār Manufacture submitted to Government.

— Master Tara Singh re-elected President of the Shiromani Akali Dal in Amritsar.

— State-owned Eastern Shipping Corporation's West Coast of India Far East-Japan service inaugurated.

30 Apasaheb Balasaheb Pant appointed Ambassador to Indonesia.

31 An agreement signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and the Burmah Shell Oil Company for further oil prospecting in north-east Assam.

June 1 National Development Council approved the draft of the Third Five Year Plan.

— United States Government authorised the purchase of 2,25,000 short tons of sugar from India.

— Central Family Planning Board met in Nainital.

2 Letters exchanged between India and North Korea for the development of trade between the two countries.

— Polling commenced in the mid-term elections in Orissa.

— Representative of the World Bank announced in Washington that six nations and the Bank had agreed to give India more than 2,200 million dollars as aid over the next two years.

— Trade Agreement with Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in New Delhi.

4 Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh resigned from the Chairmanship of the National Council for Women's Education.

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June 5 Indian hockey team beat New Zealand in the first test match in Auckland.

6 Union Home Minister announced in Shillong his proposals for the solution of the language problem in Assam.

— Second Five Year Plan for Sikkim, drawn up by a team of technical experts of the Indian Planning Commission, accepted by the Government of India and the Sikkim Durbar.

— A.K. Gopalan began fast at Kottayam in Kerala to protest against the government policy regarding the families evicted from the Udumbancholai reservoir area.

7 Agreements signed in New Delhi between the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., and Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of project detailed reports for the heavy power equipment plant and the high pressure boiler plant.

— Surjit Chandra Lahiri sworn-in as the acting Governor of West Bengal.

8 Silver Jubilee of All India Radio celebrated.

— Prominent Akali workers arrested in the Punjab State.

10 Muslim Convention commenced in New Delhi.

11 Discovery of a new oil field at Kalol near Ahmedabad announced.

— Results of the mid-term elections in Orissa announced.

13 Government of India constituted a standing commission of legal experts for the proper planning and implementation of the work relating to the preparation of a standard legal terminology for use in all Indian languages and the translation of statutes into Hindi.

— Government of India announced the procedure for the supply of newsprint for new publications.

— Series of television classroom teachers' workshops inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Hitherto unclimbed *Nilkantha peak* (21, 640 feet) climbed.

14 K.S. Krishnan, National Professor and Director of the National Physical Laboratory, died in New Delhi.

16 Cachar Zila Sangram Parishad decided to suspend satyagraha activities throughout the district.

— Khasa Subba Rao, veteran journalist and editor of *Swarajya*, died in Madras.

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June 17 A.K. Gopalan ended his fast in Kottayam.

— Contract for setting up a public sector oil refinery at Barauni signed in New Delhi between the Indian Refineries Ltd. and a Soviet Organisation.

— National Coal Development Corporation entered into an agreement with a Polish firm for the development of a deep-shaft mine at Sudamidh in Jharia.

19 Disturbances occured in Assam over the language problem.

— United States government announced approval of a loan of Rs. 4 crores to Air-India International.

20 An agreement signed in Bangalore for the manufacture of high quality tape recorders at the Bharat Electronics in col-
— laboration with the Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

21 International Development Association granted 60 million dollar interest-free loan for highway development in India.

22 Cultural agreement between India and Greece signed in Athens.

— India and the United States signed in New Delhi two agreements under which America to offer financial and technical assistance for increasing coal production and training of Indian steel engineers.

23 Agreement between India and Finland to avoid double taxation of income signed.

— Governor of Assam declared Cachar district a disturbed area for a period of 3 months.

— Development Loan Fund announced in Washington approval of a 20 million dollar U.S. Government loan to the Indian Government for the procurement of aluminium, copper and zinc from the United States.

— President's rule in Orissa ended. A Congress Ministry headed by Biju Patnaik sworn-in

24 Hindustan Fighter (HF-24) supersonic aircraft made its inaugural flight in Bangalore.

— Foundation stone of the Swiss-India-French collaboration (SIFCO) factory for the manufacture of alarm clocks laid near Hyderabad.

— Nigerian economic mission arrived in New Delhi.

25 Gist of the report of the Committee on Consumers' Co-operatives published.

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June 25 Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad, arrived in New Delhi.

26 Smt. Raksha Saran appointed Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education.

— A. B. Nair elected President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.

29 Sardar Baldev Singh, Member of Parliament and a former Defence Minister, died in New Delhi.

— Golden Jubilee celebrations of *Hitavada* inaugurated in Nagpur.

30 Government of India decided to extend the cement control order, 1958, for a further period of three years with effect from July 1.

July 1 Fifth All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference concluded its session at Tura, Assam.

2 26th session of the All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan inaugurated in Calcutta.

— Government of India appointed a 19-member committee, headed by M. S. Thacker, to consider and recommend measures to be taken to encourage the development of research in industries, as well as the promotion of consultancy firms.

3 Cachar Sangram Parishad accepted the Shastri Formula.

— India and Jordan agreed to a trade arrangement through exchange of letters in Amman.

— State Trading Corporation of India entered into an agreement with the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, Amman, providing for the import of rock phosphate from Jordan against the export of Indian goods.

— M. I. Okpara, Premier of Eastern Region of Nigeria, arrived in New Delhi.

3 World Bank agreed to give a loan of $21 million for the development projects of Calcutta Port.

4 Government extended the West Bengal Security Act to the eastermost Union Territory of Manipur.

— Purshotamdas Thakurdas, well-known industrialist, died in Bombay.

5 Summit of Trisul (23,360 feet) scaled by members of an Indian expedition.

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July 5 First refractory and foundry shop at the technical institute of the Rourkela Steel Plant commissioned.

6 U. S. Government announced their approval of loans totalling Rs. 47.5 lakhs to three joint Indo-American private ventures.

— Joint press communique issued in Calcutta on the conclusion of the two-day conference of the Ministers of Rehabilitation, Pakistan and India, on Indo-Pakistan Movable Property and Banking Agreements.

— President recognised Yuvraj Karan Singh as successor to the late Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir.

7 Government of India constituted two central wage boards, one for the coffee plantation industry and the other for the rubber plantation industry.

— Executive directors of the World Bank approved a loan equivalent to 21 million dollars to the commissioners of the port of Calcutta.

— Floods in Malabar, Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore districts resulted in heavy losses.

8 K. M. Sheikh, Pakistan Minister for Rehabilitation, met the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

— V. S. Huzurbazar, Professor of Mathematics, University of Poona, awarded the 'Adams Prize' for research in Mathematics by the Cambridge University.

10 Chandigarh awarded the 1961 Grand Prix of Architecture by the Association for Architectural Studies, Paris.

12 Panshet dam breached and the flood waters of the swollen Mutha river inundated parts of Poona city.

— British Aviation Minister, Peter Thorneycroft, arrived in New Delhi and held talks with representatives of Government of India on the European Common Market issue.

— Three-member delegation from Morocco arrived in New Delhi to discuss ways of improving trade between India and Morocco.

14 Union Defence Minister presented a 15-point proposal on Laotion neutrality to the 35th plenary session of the Conference on Laos in Geneva.

15 International Monetary Fund announced an agreement under which the Government of India would be able to draw 250 million dollars from the Fund.

— Government of India appointed a Standing Committee for the Steel Industry.

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July 15 Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands constituted.

16 Maharaja Jiwaji Rao of Gwalior died in Bombay.

17 Two-day conference of the Community Development Ministers held in Hyderabad. President recognized Maharaja Madhav Rao Jiwaji Rao Scindia as the ruler of Gwalior in succession to the late Maharaja Jiwajirao Madhav Rao Scindia.

18 Inter-state ministerial conference of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh reached agreement on the work of the Guntawada weir of the Upper Sileru project.

19 Murli Manohar Prasad, former Editor of the daily '*Searchlight*' of Patna, died in Patna.

20 Oil discovered at Umarwada village, near Ankleshwar.

21 Indo-Pakistan boundary demarcation talks ended in Dacca.

22 B. K. Nehru appointed Ambassador to the United States.

23 All-India Punjabi conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

24 Maharashtra Government appointed a one-man commission to enquire into the causes that led to the breaching of Panshet and Khadakvasla dams.

25 Delhi upgraded as an 'A' class city on the basis of the provisional census-figures of 1961.

— Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan sworn in as officiating President

27 Agreement signed under which Oil India Ltd. became a joint venture in equal partnership with Government of India and the Burmah Oil Co.

28 Second plant of the HMT Factory inaugurated in Bangalore.

— First batch of 800 watches assembled at the H. M. T. Citizens Watch Company in Bangalore released.

— International Conference on Adult Education inaugurated in New Delhi.

29 Ford Foundation announced grants totalling 1,400,000 dollars to help to carry out a master development plan for the city of Calcutta.

30 Government of India appointed a medical education committee for post-graduate studies.

— Government of India set up a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology in Hindi.

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July 31 Conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession began in New Delhi.

August 1 Two-day convention of the Hills District Congress Committee meeting in Shillong unanimously endorsed the proposals for a Scottish pattern of administration for the Hills Districts of Assam.

2 Japan and India began talks on 80-million dollar loan from Japan to India.

— Amitab Chowdhury, assistant editor of '*Jugantar*', Calcutta, got the 1961 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism.

— Birth centenary of Acharya P. C. Ray celebrated.

3 U. Krishna Rao, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly died in Madras.

— Bholi Sardar, member of Lok Sabha, died in Patna.

— India's memorandum to the U. N. General Assembly on problem of Indians in South Africa published.

4 Bimal Coomar Ghose, member of Lok Sabha, died in Calcutta.

5 Chester Bowles, United States Under-Secretary of State, arrived in New Delhi.

— Government of India constituted a Direct Taxes Advisory Committee.

6 Government of India approved the proposal for the setting up of its second large-scale mechanised farm in Rajasthan.

7 Copies of notes exchanged between India and China, placed before the Lok Sabha.

— New York city honoured poet Rabindranath Tagore by changing the name of 'Times Square' to 'Tagore Square' for a day.

— Third Five-Year Plan document, presented to the Lok Sabha.

8 Committee on Administration set up by the Government of India.

— World Girl Guide Centre for the Asian region to be established in Poona.

9 Report of the Law Commission presented to the Lok Sabha.

10 Conference of the State Chief Ministers met in New Delhi.

— Government of India announced that the World Bank has granted a loan equivalent to 35 million dollars to India to assist the private coal mining industry to expand production.

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August 11 Formal protest to the Government of Pakistan for kidnapping Col. Bhattacharya lodged.

12 Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Ministers meeting in New Delhi approved the proposal that there should be a common script for all Indian languages and that it should be Devanagari.

— Trial of Col. Bhattacharya by a special military court of Pakistan began in Dacca.

13 National Integration Committee met in New Delhi.

14 Dr. C.V. Raman appointed a member of the Pontificial Academy of Sciences.

— Lok Sabha passed the Bill for merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with India.

— Six-member technical delegation from Hungary arrived in New Delhi.

15 First ten tons of crude oil from the Ankaleshwar oil fields in Gujarat produced.

— Master Tara Singh began his 'fast unto death' at Amritsar for the demand of Punjabi Suba.

16 Swami Rameshwaranand, President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti, began his counter-fast in Delhi to oppose the Akali demand for Punjabi Suba.

— Agreements for loans from US totalling 62.9 million dollars (Rs. 30 crores) for three power projects signed in New Delhi.

— Maharajakumar of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

— Kurt Hager, Special Envoy of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in New Delhi.

17 A College of Engineering and Technology opened in New Delhi.

18 Government of India accepted the Thacker Committee's recommendation for setting up an Institute for Machine Tool Technology in Bangalore.

— Signing of an agreement in Tokyo by the representatives of India and Japan for the grant of Japanese yen credit worth 80 million dollars for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan announced simultaneously in New Delhi and Tokyo.

19 Lok Sabha resolved that R.K. Karanjia, editor of *Blitz* be called to the bar of the House for being reprimanded in accordance with the recommendation of the Privileges Committee.

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August 19 Two-day seminar on the evolution of a code of conduct for political parties concludes in Lucknow.

21 Government of India signed an agreement with Vickers-Armstrong (British firm) for the manufacture of 1,000,37 tanks at an ordnnnce factory to be built at Avadi, near Madras.

22 Indo-Pakistan conference for revision of the Punjab-West Pakistan border began in New Delhi.

— Statement on implementation of the President's order on official language laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

24 Hungarian Prime Minister, Dr. Ferene Munnich, arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

— Imkongliba Ao, President of the Naga People's Convention and Chairman of the Interim Council for Nagaland, died in Shillong.

26 Charuchandra Bhattacharya, an eminent educationist, died in Calcutta.

28 Burmese Premier U Nu arrived in New Delhi on his way to Belgrade.

— Supreme Court dismissed a writ petition filed by R.K. Karanjia, editor of *Blitz*, challenging the decision of the Lok Sabha on the breach of privilege issue.

— King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna arrived in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal made a statement in the Lok Sabha on Government of India's policy in regard to the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State.

29 Agreement providing for Indo-Italian Co-operation in the establishment of petroleum industries in India signed in New Delhi.

— Before the bar of the Lok Sabha, R.K. Karanjia, editor of *Blitz*, received the reprimand from the Speaker for committing breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

30 State Ministers of Agriculture met in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal left New Delhi for Bombay en route to Belgrade to attend the Non-Aligned Nations' Summit Conference.

— Swami Rameshwaranand, President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti, broke his fast in New Delhi.

— First all-Indian integral third class railcoach built by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited delivered to the Indian Railways.

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August 31 India Penal Code (Amendment) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

September 1 Government announced its decision to open a Mission at Dar-ul-Salaam in Tanganyika and appoint M.A. Vellodi as Commissioner to Tanganyika.

— President recognised Maharaja Madha Rao Jiwaji Rao Scindia as the ruler of Gwalior.

— Special commemoration stamp to honour the late Vishnu Narayan Bhatkande issued.

— New registered society with an ad hoc executive of eight members took over the functions of the Sangeet Natak Academi.

2 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the summit conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade.

— First consignment of 100 tons of crude oil from the public sector Ankleshwar wells in Gujarat for refining at the Burmah Shell Refineries, Trombay, arrived in Bombay.

— First all-India convention of Prohibition Workers inaugurated in New Delhi.

3 A National Institute of Education set up by the Government of India to conduct educational research and to train educational personnel.

4 Lok Sabha passed the Representation of People's (Amendment) Bill.

5 K.R. Deo appointed Consul-General in Tibet.

— Subodh Mitra, Vice-Chancellor of tne Calcutta University. died in Vienna.

— New naval establishment, INS *Hansa* commissioned in Coimbatore.

6 International Development Association (IDA) has extended a development credit equivalent to $6 million (over Rs. 28 million) to India for the expansion of tube-well irrigation in Uttar Pradesh.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Moscow on a six-day visit to the Soviet Union.

7 Prime Minister Jawaharlal of India and U.S.S.R. Prime Minister held talks on the international situation in Moscow.

9 K.R.F. Khilani appointed Commissioner in British East Africa with jurisdiction extending to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and concurrently as Consul-General in Ruanda-Urundi.

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September 10 In a joint communique, the Prime Ministers of India and the U.S.S.R. declared general and complete disarmament as the most important question facing the world at present.

12 Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference began in Accra.

— Agreement signed in New Delhi betwəen the State--owned oil organisations of India and France for carrying out oil exploration in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan.

13 U.S. Government concluded an agreement with the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 45 crores for river valley projects.

— Sardar Sant Singh, former Indian Ambassador to Ethiopia, died in New Delhi.

— Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Bhutan in New Delhi for utilisation of the waters of Jaldhaka river.

14 Agreement signed in Bonn for further assistance from West Germany for the Third Five Ysar Plan.

15 Dr. Mohammed Abdul Rauf appointed Ambassador to Switzerland and concurrently Minister to the Vatican.

— S.C. Ramachandran appointed Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic.

18 Tom Mboya, Secretary-General of the Kenya National Union, met the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

19 14th session of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation for South-East Asia inaugurated in Ootacamund.

20 Location of seven major heavy industrial projects to be taken up in the public sector during the Third Plan period announced.

— Four-member delegation left for the USA for negotiating loan assistance from the International Development Association for irrigation projects in Gujarat and Orissa.

— Union Finance Minister addressed the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Vienna.

21 Second session of the Interim Body for Nagaland elected T.N. Angami as its Chairman.

— Averell Harriman, Special Representative of President Kennedy, of USA arrived in New Delhi.

22 Election Commission announced recognition of 16 parties whose candidates will be allotted reserved symbols for Parliamentary and Assembly elections.

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September 22 Charu Sarkar, former manager of the United Press of India, died in New Delhi.

25 Supreme Court declared the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act and the Order issued under the Act as unconstitutional and void.

— Productivity Centres' Conference sponsored by the Asian Productivity Organisation met in New Delhi.

26 First session of the Asian Economic Planners Conference began in New Delhi.

— Talks between India and Pakistan on the division of Berubari began in Calcutta.

— Golden Jublilee celebrations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce began in Madras.

27 Five-member official trade delegation from the UAR arrived in New Delhi.

— Government of India accepted the Oil Price Enquiry Committee's recommendations.

28 National Integration Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

30 India's decision to send *Canberras* of the 'interdictorvariant' for the United Nations Forces in Congo announced.

October 1 Appointment of a Commission to go into the general question of discrimination and examine any charge of alleged differential treatment or grievances of the Sikhs announced.

— Government authorized the use of metric length measures throughout the country.

— Master Tara Singh Akali leader broke his 48-day-old fast.

— D.P. Shikhare, Judge of the Maharashtra High Court at Nagpur, died in Nagpur.

2 *Panchayati Raj* in Punjab inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in Chandigarh.

— Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, formed by the merger of the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations in Bombay.

4 All-India Congress Committee met in Madurai.

— Punjab Government decided to release all Akali prisoners, excepting those involved in cases of violence.

6 Soviet Union and India signed an agreement in Vienna on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

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October 6 Three-day Hindu Convention began in New Delhi.

— Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society held its general body meeting in Bombay,

7 Parambikulam-Aliyar Project inaugurated.

— Assam Official Language Act 1960 amended deleting the controversial Mahakuma Parishad provision.

8 Conference of State Labour Ministers met in Bangalore.

11 Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan formally inaugurated Rajasthan Canal Scheme.

12 Suresh Chandra Bannerji, well-known Labour Leader, died in Calcutta.

13 50-million-dollar loan from the World Bank for the development programme of Indian Railways announced.

14 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru commissioned at Chittaranjan the first India-made electric locomotive.

— Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan left New Delhi on 11-day official good will visit to Hungary, the Netherlands and West Germany.

— Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between the Polish President and the Prime Minister of India.

— Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha inaugurated in Tiruchi.

15 Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Budapest (Hungary) on an official visit.

— Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala', well-known Hindi poet, died in Allahabad.

— Report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community released.

16 Sadath Ali Khan appointed Ambassador to Iraq.

— Trade talks between India and the Ceylon began in New Delhi.

17 Indo-Ceylon Friendship Association inaugurated in New Delhi.

— President approved the institution of a new award, *'Jeevan Raksha Padak.*

— Atindra Nath Bose, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died in London.

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October 18 — Protocol extending the trade agreement of 1953 with the UAR signed in New Delhi.

19 — R.S. Bavdekar, a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, died in Bombay.

20 — Over 52 persons killed and about 200 injured when the Howrah-Ranchi Express derailed between Ghatsila and Dhalbumgarh station, 209 kilometers from Calcutta.

— Seminar on the problems of Portuguese colonies inaugurated in New Delhi.

— *Nandakhat* (21,690 feet) in the Kumaon Hills scaled by an Indian team.

21 — B.K. Acharya appointed Ambassador to Morocco.

22 — Eight-channel carrier system, the first of its kind entirely manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) commissioned between Bangalore and Mysore.

— School Television Programme inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Report of the Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives released.

— Government of India decided to set up a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati for training Sanskrit teachers.

23 — L.A.N. Aiyar, well-known geologist, died in Calcutta.

26 — Government of India and the United States signed an agreement covering an American loan of 20 million dollars to India for the import of non-ferrous metals.

27 — Second International Film Festival held in New Delhi from 27 October to 9 November.

— Trade talks between the Government of India and an official trade delegation from Poland began in New Delhi.

28 — Trade agreement with Ceylon signed in New Delhi.

— Two-day annual conference of State Governors inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Two-day annual conference of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities began in New Delhi.

— V.A. Naik, Judge of the Maharashtra High Court, appointed one-man commission to enquire into and report on the failure of the Panshet and the Khadakvasla dams near Poona in July last.

29 — New All-India Muslim League formed.

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October 29 Nineteen persons killed and fifty-seven injured when the engine and three bogies of the Tundla-Farrukhabad passenger train were derailed between Mainpuri and Bhogaon stations.

30 Governments of India and Lebanon decided to raise their diplomatic representation to the level of Embassies.

— M.P. Mathur appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

— Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation held in New Delhi.

31 Appointment of a Commission with S.R. Das, former Chief Justice of India, as Chairman to enquire into the general question of discrimination against the Sikhs announced.

— Naga delegation led by Shilu Ao met the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

— Privy purses of successors to the earlier rulers gone down by 50 per cent

November 1 First Indian-made transport plane *Avro*-748 made its maiden flight at Kanpur.

2 Ninth quinquennial conference of the Commonwealth Press Union inauguarted in New Delhi.

3 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left New Delhi for Bombay en route to London and Washington.

— Seminar on privileges of Parliament and the press convened by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists started in New Delhi.

— Government of India reconstituted the Iron and Steel Advisory Council.

5 India accorded de jure recognition to the new Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in New York on an official visit to the United States.

6 B.S. Hiray, a Minister in the former Bombay Government, died in Bombay.

7 Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the President of the United States of America met in Washington.

9 Joint communique issued in Washington on the conclusion of talks between the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and the President of the USA.

— With the signing of an agreement between the Jayanti Shipping Company of India and Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Com-

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pany of Japan in New Delhi, India would have for the first time Indian owned bulk carrying cargo ships.

November 10 Agreement for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the Government of the UK to enable India to pay for a broad range of imports from the UK signed in New Delhi.

— Trade agreement with Afghanistan signed in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the U.N. General Assembly.

— Formation of United States 'Educational Consortium' to help the I I T at Kanpur announced in Washington.

11 Five-member Executive Council of Nagaland installed in Shillong as a *de facto* Cabinet.

— Lt. Col. G. Bhattacharya, IA Officer, convicted and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment in Dacca Pakistan.

— International Literary Seminar and an exhibition on "Tagore in India and Abroad" inaugurated in New Delhi.

13 Third Asian Railway Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

14 Indian Industries Fair inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy Agreement with Hungary signed.

15 G. Parthasarathy appointed Chairman of the International Control Commission for Viet Nam.

16 The first cricket test match between India and the MCC ended in a draw in Bombay.

— Sixth conference of the State Housing Ministers met in Bhubaneswar.

17 Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Arbitration Tribunal of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the All Union Chamber of Commerce of USSR, providing for facilities for the settlement of commercial disputes arising between parties in India and USSR.

— Indo-Japanese Prototype Production and Training Centre inaugurated in Howrah West Bengal.

— Joint communique issued at the conclusion of talks between the Indian Prime Minister and the Mexican President.

— Good-Year Tyre manufacturing plant inaugurated in Ballabhgarh, Haryana.

19 Third International Assembly of the World Council of Churches began in New Delhi.

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November 20 Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan, arrived in New Delhi.

— Joint statement issued in Cairo on the conclusion of talks among the Presidents of the UAR and Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India.

— K.B. Lall appointed Ambassador to Belgium and concurrently Ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

21 W.J. Von Markatz, Minister of the West German Government, met the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

22 Andhra Police won the Durand Football Cup in New Delhi.

— International Development Association (IDA) granted three development credits totalling $22,500,000 for projects to increase agricultural production.

23 Joint communique issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Japan.

— Dharam Kumar Sharda, editor of the *Searchlight*, Patna, died in Patna.

24 Appeal by Commander K.M. Nanavati dismissed by Supreme Court.

— Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, well-known industrialist, died in Calcutta.

— Indian fishing craft fired at from the Portuguese island of Anjadev, near Karwar.

26 AVRO-748 aircraft made its inaugural flight in New Delhi.

27 Tripartite agreement signed in New Delhi between the U.N., the Government of Norway and the Government of India on development of fisheries in India.

28 Fifth white paper on the exchange of letters between the Governments of India and China placed before the Lok Sabha.

29 Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Cosmonaut, arrived in New Delhi.

— Jitendra Nath Sarkar, a veteran journalist, died in Calcutta.

30 Master Tara Singh re-elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

— Col. Guha appointed Chief of Staff, United Nations Military Command in the Congo.

— India concluded an agreement with Aktiebolaget Atomenergi of Swedon for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful pruposes.

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November 30 Lala Achint Ram, Member of Lok Sabha, died in New Delhi.

— Officials of India and Pakistan exchanged bank notes and accounts on the occasion of exchange of safe-deposits, lockers and bank accounts of evacuees between the two countries in New Delhi under the Indo-Pakistan movable property agreement.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally opened in Garhmukteswar, Uttar Pradesh's longest pre-stressed concrete bridge over the Ganga.

December 4 Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, arrived in New Delhi.

5 Lok Sabha passed a Bill to dispense with the provision for a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament for the election of the Vice-President and to ensure that the election of the President or Vice-President could not be challanged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.

— Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore died in Bombay.

6 Second test cricket match between India and MCC ended in a draw in Kanpur.

7 Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, accompained by his Queen, arrived in Bombay.

— Joint statement issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Argentina.

— Appointment of a committee to study ehanges in the set-up of Union Territories announced.

— Dinesh Dutt Jha, eminent Hindi journalist and former Chief Editor of *Aryavart*, Patna, died in Varanasi.

9 First Asian History Congress held in New Delhi from 9-13 December.

10 Portuguese soldiers entered the Indian border and opened fire on the unarmed people of Talwadi.

— Left bank unit of thc Bhakra power house inaugurated at Nangal.

— Seven-member committee to consider the organisational structure of the universities in India set up.

11 Conference of the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Pham Ngoc Thach, Special Envoy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Government, met the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

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December 12 Hungary and India signed an agreement in Budapest, providing for a 10 per cent increase in trade between the two countries.

13 Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Soviet Union arrived in New Delhi on two-week State visit to India.

— Salvador de Madariaga, the Spanish philosopher, arrived in Calcutta.

— All-India Akali conference met in New Delhi.

14 Report of the Third Finance Commission presented to the President.

— Centenary celebrations of the Archaeological Survey of India and the International Conference on Asian Archaeology began in New Delhi.

17 National Council for Women's Education reconstituted.

— Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Council of Medical Research inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Indian armed forces moved into Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Daman and Diu at midnight and this was known as an 'Operation Vijay'.

19 Panjim, capital of Goa, surrendered to Indian forces. Indian forces were in full command of Diu and Daman. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the completion of military operations in Goa.

— Major-General K.P. Candeth appointed Military Governor of all territories which were formerly Portuguese colonial possessions.

— N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, died in Bhubaneswar.

— Third cricket test match between India and MCC ended in a draw in Delhi.

20 Goa, Daman and Diu, the remnants of Portuguese colonial rule in India reunited with India.

22 Eight-day international symposium on plant tissue and organ culture, sponsored by the UNESCO, began in New Delhi.

23 Indo-Pakistan trade agreement extended for another year.

25 Madan Mohan Malaviya birth centenary celebrations began.

— Bhupendra Nath Dutta, well-known revolutionary leader and the youngest brother of Swami Vivekanand, died in Calcutta.

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December 27 Annual conference of Presiding Officers of Legislatures began in Lucknow.

— Facilities for the amicable settlement of commercial disputes between parties in India and Poland made available as a result of an agreement signed between the two countries.

28 India's action in Goa explained by the Prime Minister at a press conference in New Delhi.

29 Foundation stone of a Heavy Vehicles factory laid in Avadi near Madras.

30 Military Governor of Goa, Maj. Gen. K.P. Candeth promulgated a number of regulations relating to currency and foreign exchange.

1962

January 1 Agreement for the supply of 45,000 tons of naphtha by the Standard Vaccum Oil Company (Stanvac) to the Rs. 28-crore public sector fertilizer plant being set up at Trombay signed in Bombay.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated in Nunmati (Assam) the first public sector oil refinery.

— Samrendranath appointed Ambassador to Brazil.

— Oil India set up a separate organisation with headquarters at Duliajan, Assam.

3 49th session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated in Cuttack by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

— President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation stone of Central Sanskrit Institute at Tirupati.

5 Government of India appointed Central Tripartite Wage Board for the iron and steel industry.

6 International hockey tournament commened in Ahmedabad.

7 Indian Telephone Industries began mass production of improved telephone instrument.

8 Chinese claimed nearly 4,000 square miles of territory in Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

— Electric train service from Tambaram to Vandalur was inaugurated.

— Indian and Pakistani delegations comprising of experts us water resources concluded their fourth meeting in Dacca.

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January 9 Radio Goa began broadcasting as a station of All India Radio.

— Cruiser graving dock inaugurated in Bombay.

— National Council for Women's Education met in Delhi.

— Government of India decided to give awards to public sector undertakings for good progress.

10 EME Centre of Secunderabad won the Rovers cup football tournament.

— Government announced the decision to establish diplomatic relation with Cyprus and appointed Inder Sen Chopra as High Commissioner to Cyprus.

11 Indian Government sent a note to Portugal on the repatriation of Portuguese military and civilian internees in Goa, Daman and Diu.

— Second Commonwealth Educational Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister U Nu of Burma arrived in New Delhi on a state visit.

12 Governing Council of UN Special Fund announced the allocation of $2,025,000 for three projects in India.

13 President issued notification calling on electors in all Parliamentary constituencies, excepting in the Punjab, Kerala and Union Territories, to elect representatives to the Lok Sabha.

— State Governors issued notifications for Assembly elections.

— Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, died.

15 India won the fifth and last match and Rubber against England in Madras.

— World Assembly of Moral Rearmament concluded in Trivandrum Kerala.

— Code of conduct for lawyers prepared by the Bar Association of India, released.

16 Supreme Court held that the power conferred on High Courts by Article 227 of the Constitution was one of superintendence over courts and tribunals and not appellate or even revisional.

— Electric traction on the Gomoh-Gaya section of the Eastern Railway formally inaugurated.

— India asked UN Security Council to reject Pakisian's request for a meeting to discuss Kashmir.

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January 17 Government of India promulgated the Newsprint Control Order.

18 Health Survey and Planning Committee submitted its report to the Government.

— M.C. Setalvad, Attorney-General, elected President of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee for 1962 in Rangoon.

— Prime Minister of Denmark, Viggom Kampmann arrived in New Delhi on an 11-day visit to India.

19 First All India Conference of Poultry Research Workers inaugurated in Hyderabad.

— Ceylonese press delegation arrived in Mysore.

20 Goa-Bombay air service was inaugurated.

21 President issued notifications for general elections in respect of 49 Lok Sabha constituencies in the Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and 154 Assembly constituencies in the Punjab.

— Results of a survey of urban households conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research published.

— India got the top place in the International Hockey Tournament at Ahmedabad.

22 Prime Minister of Denmark, Viggo Kampmann, inaugurated the 4th FAO dairy-training course at Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay.

— India International Centre inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrived in Calcutta.

23 Announced that India and Yemen to establish diplomatic and trade relations in the near future.

24 Lokamanya Tilak House opened in London.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru pressed into service the first India-made Nissan patrol vehicle (Jonga).

— Vice-President of UAR Abdel Hakim Amer arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.

25 Awards announced for the best industrial undertakings in the public sector for 1960-61.

— Biennial International Hockey Congress inaugurated in New Delhi.

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January 26 Foundation-stone laid of India's first zinc smelter in the private sector at Udaipur.

— Neendakara port project inaugurated at Quilon in Kerala.

— Padma Vibhusban awarded to Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Miss Padmaja Naidu and H.V.R. Iengar.

— Param Vir Chakra awarded to Capt. G.S. Salaria, posthumously.

28 Railways won the final of the National Football championships for the Santosh Trophy.

29 Dr. K.R. Ramanathan awarded the International Meteorological Organizations Prize.

— Symposium on educational planning organised by UNESCO inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Third session of the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation of the World Meteorological Organisation inaugurated in New Delhi.

30 C.R. Srinivasan, editor, *Swadeshmitram*, died in Madras.

February 1 All-India women's hockey team won the third test in Colombo against Ceylon having already won the Rubber.

— Construction work inaugurated on the 69.92-kilometre-long Diva-Panvel-Uran-Apta broad-gauge railline on the Central Railway at Panvel, 43 miles from Bambay.

— Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations C.S. Jha made statement in the Security Council on Kashmir.

— Trade Protocol with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

2 Supreme Court held that the State is liable for the tortious acts of its employees committed during the course of their employment.

3 Announcement made that Government of India had decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of Mali at Embassy level and will appoint Khub Chand, High Commissioner to Ghana, concurrently as Ambassador to Mali with residence at Accra

— Presidential order issued to save elephants in NEFA from indiscriminate destruction.

— Indo-Soviet cultural agreement signed in Calcutta.

— Three-day international seminar on arterioscierosis inaugurated in Bombay

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February 4 — R. Krishnan lost in the final of the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship.

5 — 15th meeting-the first in Asia of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities inaugurated in New Delhi.

6 — One of the largest engineering units in India, designed for the manufacture of cement making, mining and industrial steam-raising machinery inaugurated in Durgapur.

— — Trade protocol between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.

— — Union Government approved three new power schemes, with a total capacity of 124 MW, for implementation during the Third Plan period.

7 — Southern Regional Conference on Rural Works Programme concluded its deliberations in Hyderabad.

9 — Contract for the supply of equipment and materials for the expansion of the Bhilai steel plant from one million to 2.5 million tons of steel ingots per annum signed between India and the USSR in New Delhi.

— — Petrol and light diesel oil produced by India's first State-owned 'Nunmati Refinery' despatched to Nepal, being the first consignment to go outside the country.

— — Plant for the production of condensed milk, first of its kind in Asia, pressed into service at Moga (Punjab).

10 — Findings of the Das Commission which inquired into the grievances of the Sikhs submitted to the Government.

— — Foundation-stone for the laboratories of the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine, one of the national laboratories in India, laid at Jadavpore.

11 — Demonstration flight of the Indian-built Avro-748 "Subrato" transport aircraft held in Bombay.

— — Foundation of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Hall was laid in New Delhi.

12 — Agreement for technical collaboration signed in New Delhi between the Indian Railways and an American firm for the manufacture of diesel locomotives.

– — Indo-Soviet contract for the preparation of a project report and working drawings for a two-million ton refinery at Koyali in Gujarat signed in New Delhi.

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February 13 Announced that UNESCO has offered India financial aid to the tune of $2.5 million for encouraging the teaching of science and improving science departments of various Universities.

— India-Rumania Trade Agreement 1960 extended to the end of 1962.

14 Air defence radar sets, developed and manufactured for the first time in India, inaugurated in Poona.

— International Development Association granted India development credits equivalent to $18,500,000 to expand the electric power supply in the Damodar Valley.

— Second Indian Expedition to Mount Everest left New Delhi.

16 Third general elections in India commenced. It ended on 27 February.

— Ankleshwar crude oil began to arrive at the Stanvac Refinery in Bombay,

— Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, veteran Indian jourrnalist, died at Calcutta.

18 Agreement signed by the Shipping Development Fund Committee of the Government of India with Jayanti Shipping Company giving it a loan of Rs. 20.25 crores for the construction of 13 New cargo ships.

Emerson won the final of the National Tennis Championship.

20 UN Seminar on Freedom of Information inaugurated in New Delhi.

21 Construction work for a new bridge on the Mahanadi near Cuttack inaugurated.

22 Agreement concluded between Governments of India and USA for further American grant totalling Rs. 25.3 crores to five projects.

— Government of India protested to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh.

— Supreme Court declared Rules 4-A of the Bihar Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1956, as unconstitutional and void in so far as it prohibited any form of demonstration by Government servants.

23 Dr. C.D. Deshmukh appointed Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

— Union Government set up an Indian National Committee for Space Research.

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February 26 International symposium on the use of radio isotopes in soil plant nutrition studies inaugurated in Bombay.

— A. Kaleswara Rao, Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, died at Vijayawada.

28 Announced that World Bank will give a loan equivalent to $20 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.(ICICI).

March 2 India established formal diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community.

4 Postal stamp in commemoration of the birth anniversary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati issued.

5 President promulgated an ordinance to provide for the administration of the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

6 Government of India decided to establish a Central Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati.

7 Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against the Kerala High Court's order allowing the winding up of Palai Bank.

8 New Maharashtra Cabinet headed by Y.B. Chavan sworn-in.

10 N. Sanjiva Reddi resigned from the Congress Presidentship,

11 West Bengal Ministry headed by B.C. Roy was sworn-in.

— Master Tara Singh resigned from the Presidentship of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

12 Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the U.S. President, arrived in New Delhi on a nine-day visit.

— New Andhra Pradesh Ministry headed by N. Sanjiva Reddy sworn-in.

— Report of the Third Finance Commission along with the action proposed to be taken on it by the Government of India presented to Parliament.

— First-ever Sports Congress inaugurated in New Delhi.

13 Railway budget for 1962-63 presented to Lok Sabha.

14 Seven members of the new Mysore Cabinet sworn-in.

— Central budget for 1962-63 presented to the Lok Sabha.

— New Uttar Pradesh Cabinet headed by C.B. Gupta sworn-in.

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March 14 Lok Sabha adopted the 12th Constitution Amendment Bill which incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu as part of the Indian Union.

15 New Madras Ministry headed by K. Kamaraj Nadar sworn-in.

— New Bihar Ministry headed by Binodanand Jha sworn-in.

16 New Minisrty headed by Bimala Prasad Chaliha sworn-in in Assam.

18 Announced in New Delhi that Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations with Yemen at Legation level and India's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, M.N. Masud, was concurrently appointed Minister to Yemen with residence at Jedda.

19 Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, J.R. Marshal, met Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

— Report of the Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee on import and export policy laid before Parliament.

20 Biresh Chandra Guha, reputed scientist, died at Lucknow.

22 Bombay won the Ranji Trophy for the Cricket Championship of India.

24 Former Vice-President of Indonesia, Mohammed Hatta, arrived in New Delhi.

— Neale Fraser and John Fraser won the men's doubles title of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championships in Madras.

25 Postal Stamp in commemoration of the late Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi issued.

26 Finance Bill to ensure the levy of income-tax and super-tax at the present rates in the next financial year passed by Lok Sabha.

— India and USA signed a loan agreement for Rs. 258.8 crores in New Delhi.

28 Two contracts signed in New Delhi between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, and the Techno-Export of USSR for the establishment of an antibiotics plant at Rishikesh and a surgical instruments project at Madras.

29 Streptomycin plant of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., at Pimpri inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

— Karamchand Thapar, leading industrialist, died in New Delhi.

— Biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha held in all the States.

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March 29 Law Commission re-constituted and its period extended till the end of 1964.

— Vincent Auriol, former President of the French Republic, arrived in New Delhi.

30 Cultural agreement between India and Hungary signed in New Delhi.

— Government of India set up an Animal Welfare Board.

31 Government in an order published in the 'Gazette of India, declared certain border areas in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh as notified areas under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

— Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President of India,

April 1 Metric weights become compulsory all over the country.

— Defence Electronics Research Laboratory inaugurated in Hyderabad.

— Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, produced a new quality of newsprint from 'Palas'.

2 Joint communique issued in New Delhi after the meetings of the Implementation Committees set up under the Indo-Pakistan movable property and banking agreement.

— President appointed new Governors for the following States : Bihar—P. Subbaroyan; Rajasthan —Dr. Sampurnaand; Uttar Pradesh —Biswanath Das and requested Miss Padmaja Naidu and Jayachamaraja Wadiyar to continue as Governors of West Bengal and Mysore respectively.

— Third Lok Saba constituted by a notification issued by the Election Commission.

3 Jawaherlal Nehru re-elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in New Delhi.

4 Prime Minister Nehau submitted the resignation of his Government.

— Government of India conferred Indian citizenship on persons born or domicileal in the former Portuguese territories.

5 M.C. Chagla appointed High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

6 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad sworn-in as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

9 First series of Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lectures inaugurated in New Delhi.

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April 10 New Union Council of Ministers headed by Jawaharlal Nehru sworn-in. Ministries assigned were, Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy), Morarji Desai (Minister of Finance), Jagjivan Ram (Minister of Transport and Communications), Gulzarilal Nanda (Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment), Lal Bahadur Shastri (Minister of Home Affairs), Sardar Swaran Singh (Minister of Railways), K.C, Reddy (Minister of Commerce and Industry), V.K. Krishna Menon (Minister of Defence) S.K. Patil (Minister of Food and Agriculture), Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim (Minister of Irrigation and Power), A.K. Sen (Minister of Law), K.D. Malaviya (Minister of Mines and Fuels), B. Gopala Reedi (Minister of Information and Broadcasting), C, Subramaniam (Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry), Dr. K. L. Shrimali (Minister of Education), Humayun Kabir (Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affeirs), Satya Sinha Narayan (Minister of Parliamentary A ffairs).

— S.K. Mitra appointed National Research Professor in Physics.

11 US Ambassador announccd his country's offer of Rs. 25 crores to finance the entire cost of Kerala's Pamba-Kakki Hydro-Electric Project which will double the State's power supply.

14 Agreement reached with Portugal for the exchange of Prisoners.

— M. Visveswaraya, engineer-statesman, died in Bangalore.

15 India lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post, six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.

16 Third Lok Sabha met for its inaugural session in New Delhi.

17 Jagdish Chandra Kakar appointed High Commissioner in Ghana.

— Sardar Hukam Singh elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

18 Foreign Secretary M.J. Desai, Member of the Indian Delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneya delivered speech in the conference.

— India protested to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector.

— King Mahendra of Nepal arrived in New Delhi.

— India lost the fifth and final cricket test match at Kidgston.

19 Railway budget for 1962-63 presented to Parliament.

20 Construction of the Rs. 25.8 crore thermal power plant at Bhandel near Calcutta inaugurated.

21 State awards for the best films of 1961 presented in New Delhi.

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April 22 Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, arrived in New Delhi.

23 General budget for 1962-63 presented to Parliament.

— The tenure of the Chief of the Naval staff, Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari, further extended by seven months.

25 Government of India reiterated in a communication to the United Nations that they have no intention of manufacturing themselves or accepting nuclear weapons on their territory.

— Maratha Light Infantry won the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Championship.

26 Indian Army expedition climbed the virgin peak of Kokthang (20, 270 feet).

— Pumping of regular supplies of crude oil to the Gujarat refinery started.

27 UN Security Council met to discuss the Kashmir issue.

28 M.C. Chagla, High Commissioner (Designate) to the UK appointed concurrently Ambassador to Ireland with residence in London.

29 USA completed arrangements for sending a team of experts to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro steel plant.

30 China announced patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asked India to withdraw from two of her posts (sitnated well with in the Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

May 1 Panchayati Raj ushered in Maharashtra.

— Under PL 480' agreement signed in New Delhi, India will import from USA 2.8 million lbs. of high quality leaf tobacco and 125,900 metric tons of maize.

2 Civil Works of the Heavy Vehicles Factory of the Defence Ministry at Avadi inaugurated.

— President recognized Princess Usha Raje as the ruler of Indore in succession to her late father.

3 Bhutanese Prime Minister Jigme Dorji called on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

— China and Pakistan agreed to enter into negotiation to locate and align the portion of the India-China boundary west of Karakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation.

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May 4 Burmah Shell distribution company announced its decision to convert itself into a rupee company,

— West German Government agreed to lend India 85 million Deutsch marks to help the repayments due to the Rourkela Steel Plants built with German assistance.

5 Government negotiated an agreement with the Soviet Union for the purchase and eventual manufacture under licence in India of some supersonic fighter planes for the Indian Air Force.

6 East Bengal Club of Calcutta won the final of the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament in Calcutta.

— Jayaprakash Narayan arrived in Nairobi to participate in a peace march under the auspices of the Pan-African Freedom Movement.

7 Zakir Husain declared elected Vice-President of India.

8 Members of Parliament presented a farewell address to President Rajendra Prasad on the eve of his retirement.

— A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar opened the 15th World Health Assembly in Geneva.

9 Bleaching and calendering factory to be a servicing unit to handloom weavers, inaugurated at Trivandrum.

10 India lodged protests simultaneously with Pakistan and China warning both the countries of the grave consequences of the agreement entered into by them to locate and align their common border.

11 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan elected President of India.

— Trade agreement with Jordan signed in New Delhi.

12 USIS press release in New York said that the most powerful diesel-electric locomotive ever to be exported from USA would be made available for the Indian Railways.

13 Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Husain sworn-in as President and Vice-President of India respectively.

— Rajendra Prasad decorated with the insignia of Bharat Ratna. A special postage stamp also issued in his honour.

— Government of India finalised the key-boards for the standard and portable Hindi typewriters.

14 India protested against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renewed suggestions of withdrawal by boih sides in the Western Sector. She also expressed her willingness in the interest of peace, to permit use of Aksai Chin road for Chinese civilian traffic.

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May 15 Contract concluded in New Delhi between Messrs. Prommash Export, a Soviet firm and Bharat Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. for the preparation of the detailed project report for the setting up of a new heavy electrical equipment plant near Hardwar.

16 First generator of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project commissioned.

17 India and USA signed in New Delhi an agreement for the supply of 1,80,000 bales of American long-staple cotton (2,20,000 Indian bales) to India.

18 Third blast furnace of the Durgapur steel works commissioned.

— Agreement signed between India and the Soviet Union for the preparation of a project report for the production of heavy electrical equipment at Hardwar.

19 India opposed any further meeting of the Security Council to discuss Kashmir issue, in its letter to the President of UN Security Council.

21 India and the United States concluded five agreements providing for American grants totalling Rs. 33.9 crores for medical and educational projects.

— India protested against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.

22 Government of India decided to increase coastal freight on all commodities except coal by 15 per cent.

— Palani Subramania Pillai, noted Mridangam and Kanjira Vidwan, died in Madras.

28 New process for the manufacture of white cement developed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

— Government of India decided to abolish the permit system for entry into Goa, Daman and Diu from June 1.

29 Chinese trade agency at Kalimpong elected.

— T. Sivasankar appointed Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

30 India and Britain signed in New Delhi two separate agreements under which Britain would loan to India another sum of £32 million (Rs. 42 crores).

— Indian Expendition team failed to reach the Everese summit owing to bad weather and decided to return.

31 University Grants Commission set up a committee to evaluate the standard of university education.

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May 31 Hindu Religious Endowments Commission submitted its report to the Union Government.

June 2 India-China agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and in spirit by Chinese, lapsed.

— National Integration Council set up a Committee to study and report on the place of English, Hindi and the regional languages in university education and two other committees on regionalism and communalism.

— Trade agreement signed with Pakistan according to which India will import 100,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 5 crores from Pakistan and supply to Pakistan 130,000 tons of coal a month.

3 Bhakra Dam attained its final height of 740 feet.

4 Dr. B. V. Keskar appointed Chairman of the National Book Trust.

— Union Ministry of Education constituted the first Governing Body of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, with Sri Prakasa as Chairman, under the new Act.

5 Vice-Admiral B.S. Soman took over as officiating Chief of the Naval Staff.

— A. Lakshmipathi, noted exponent of Ayurveda, died in Madras.

6 D. Sanjivayya elected President of the Indian National Congress.

7 Report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

8 T.T. Krishnamachari sworn-in as Minister without portfolio in the Union Cabinet.

9 C.S. Jha appointed High Commissioner to Canada.

10 Chhabi Biswas, leading exponent of histrionic art, died in Calcutta.

14 Dwarka Nath Chatterjee appointed Ambassador to Congo.

15 British's Commanwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandya, arrived in New Delhi.

— Debate on the Kashmir issue resumed in the Security Council.

16 Anti-nuclear Arms Convention began in New Delhi.

— Department of special Economic Co-ordination set up in the Cabinet Secretariat.

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June 16 New ferro-silicon plant commissioned at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

17 Ajoy Bridge, the longest of West Bengal's pre-stressed bridges opened in Itlam Bazar (Birhum).

— Kalinga airline Dakota crashed in NEFA area killing all nine persons aboard.

20 S.R. Kanthi, Chief Minister of Mysore, submitted the resignation of his Cabinet.

— Sentence on Lt. Col. Bhattacharya of the Indian Army, illegally detained in Pakistan, reduced from eight to four years.

21 New Cabinet for Mysore headed by S. Nijalingappa sworn-in.

— Four agreements providing for American loans to India totalling $285.2 million (Rs. 135.8 crores) signed in New Delhi.

24 World Bank agreed to help finance a tehnical study for the construction of a new bridge across the Hooghly to serve road traffic in metropolitan area of Calcutta.

— Punjabi University inaugurated at Patiala.

26 National Council of Study and Research in Community Development and Panchayati Raj set up.

— India and the United States signed an agreement for import duty concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

28 Chhatrapati Shahaji Maharaja of Kolhapur adopted Rajkumar Dilipsinharao Bhonsle in Bangalore.

— India protested against the setting up of a new post, six miles south-east of the Chinese post illegally near the Chip Chap river.

29 International Development Association (IDA) extended a development credit of $15 million to finance a project for improving and extending the Sone irrigation system in West Bihar.

30 Silver jubilee celebrations of the Archaeological Society of South India inaugurated in Madras.

July 1 Central Government agreed as 'special case and a purely temporary measure' to allow the Burmah-Shell and Esso refineries to operate to their maximum existing capacity.

— Special stamp to commemorate the centenary of the Calcutta High Court released.

— B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, died in Calcutta.

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July 1 Purushottamdas Tandon, former Congress President, died in Allahabad.

2 India accorded recognition to Algeria and established diplomatic relations.

5 Government of India accepted in full the Bank Award submitted by Justice K.T. Desai.

6 Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, held consultations with Walter Hallstein, President of the European Economic Commission in Brussels.

7 UNICEF allocated 2,36,500 dollars for the development of paediatric services and training in India during 1963.

9 New West Bengal cabinet headed by P.C. Sen sworn-in in Calcutta.

10 Announced in New Delhi that International Monetary Fund has granted India a credit of $100 million (about Rs. 47.5 crores) to improve her critical balance of payment position to enable her to pay for urgently needed imports and to keep the economy going.

— International Development Association agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 8.57 crores for the development of the Bombay port.

— Foundation-stone laid for a new building to house the Hindustan Teleprinters Factory at Guindy near Madras.

11 President Radhakrishnan elected Honorary Fellow of the British Academy.

— Palladam Sanjiva Rao, eminent flute Vidwan, died in Coimbatore.

12 Franco-Indian treaty for the *de jure* transfer of the former French colonies of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam ratified by the French National Assembly.

— India protested against the setting up of new Chinese posts in Chip Chap, Chang Chenmu and Pangong regions.

13 President promulgated regulation by which 150-year-old iniquitous land tenure system of proprietorship of whole village established by the Portuguese in Daman abolished.

— A press note issued in New Delhi said that the Governments of India and Venezuela have decided to raise, with immediat effect, the diplomatic representation of India at Caracus to the level of an Embassy.

14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley announced.

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July 14 International Development Authority agreed to advance a loan of about 15 million dollars for the Sone Barrage Project.

15 National Archives of India decided to acquire the personal papers of leaders of national importance.

17 According to a Home Ministry announcement, seven States have completely separated the judiciary from the executive.

— Agreement for the purchase of 2,00,000 tonnes of Burmese rice signed in Rangoon between representatives of Indian and Burmese Governments.

19 Government of India set up an Export Inspection Advisory Council to advise them regarding quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export goods.

— Government of India constituted a Central Apprenticeship Council.

20 Government of India decided to reduce the cut on import of raw film from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

21 Chinese opened fire on Indian guards in Ladakh.

— Trunk dialing service between Delhi and Agra inaugurated.

22 Government of India decided to buy Soviet MIG-21 jet fighters.

— Government of India decided to award 220 scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for higher studies in Hindi in 1962-63.

23 Announced that Soviet Union has offered about Rs. 1.5 crores for developing post-graduate research and promoting science education at the secondary level in India.

— Kalipada Mukherjee, Home Minister of the West Bengal Government, died.

— French Senate adopted the Bill authorising ratification of the treaty by which France ceded her Indian possessions to India.

24 First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Anastas Mikoyan, arrived in New Delhi.

— In a protest note delivered to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, Indian Government alleged that Chinese troops encircling the Indian post in the Galwan Valley in Ladakh had been interfering with the communication and supply lines of the post.

— Trade agreement between India and France, concluded in October 1959, extended up to June 6, 1963.

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July 26 Foundation-stone of the Gram Bharati Rural University near Allahabad laid by the Prime Minister Nehru.

27 Government of India lodged a strong protest against the Portuguese Government's decree confiscating the assets of Indian nationals in Portuguese territories.

— All-India Council of Sports decided to send a contingent of 71 members to the fourth Asian Games at Jakarta.

28 Government of India appointed Technical Consultants to prepare a detailed project report for the projected steel plant in South India.

29 Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council.

30 'Aid India Consortium' met in Washington and increased its aid to India for the current year to 1.07 billion dollars.

31 Ford Foundation announced a grant of 3,50,000 dollars for the establishment of an Institute of Applied Manpower Research by the Government of India.

August 2 Jordan signed an agreement with India for increasing trade betweent the two countries.

— Mandya National Paper Mills at Belagola near Mysore inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.

— Hifzur Rehman, MP, died in New Delhi.

3 Government of India sent consignments of tents and medicines worth Rs. 60,000 as gift for the relief of Algerian refugees.

— Trade Agreement with Morocco signed in Tangiers.

4 First Indian-built Avro-748 started from Kanpur on a demonstration-cum-sales trip to South-East Asian conutries.

— State Trading Corporation concluded an agreement for the sale of approximately 100,000 tons of Indian crystal sugar to Canada in 1963.

5 First unit of the thermal power station at Neyveli inauguated.

— Mother Teresa of the Missionaries of Charity congregation of Calcutta given the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Award for the promotion of International Understanding.

6 Centenary celebrations of the Madras High Court inaugurated by President Radhakrishnan.

— Karunakara Menon Kannampily appointed Ambassador to Denmark.

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August 7 — Mrs. John Mathai appointed Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board.

— India won three gold medals, two silver medals and several merit certificates at the World Youth Festival, Helsinki

8 — International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, extended a development credit of 17.5 million dollar for the Koyna projecet.

— President Dr. S. Radhaknishnan appointed three State Governors. K.C. Reddy appointed Governor of Punjab, Gen. S.M. Shrinagesh adpointed Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Vishnu Sahay appointed Governor of Assam.

9 — Government of India decided to defer the small car project.

— Heavy Water Plant at Nangal commissioned.

10 — Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

11 — All-India Languages Convention began in New Delhi.

13 — Solveen report on the Rourkela steel plant placed before the Lok Sabha.

15 — Special stamp issued in honour of Ramabai Ranade.

— Fifth Asian Seminar of the International Press Institute began in Madrass.

16 — Document transferring the former French settlements in India were signed by the Prime Minister and the French Ambassador in New Delhi.

— Trade Agreement between India and Iran signed in Tehran.

17 — Agreement for acquisition of Soviet Engines for the Supersonic jet fighters designed at Hindustan Aircraft Factory signed with Soviet Union.

— 37th vessel built at the Hindustan Shipyard launched at Visakhapatnam.

— National Coal Development Corporation signed in Calcutta an agreement with Polish firm, Chekop, for setting up a coal washery at Gidi in the Karanpura fields of Bihar.

18 — Documentation Research and Training Centre sponsored by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, inaugurated in Bangalore.

— Names of the members of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO announced.

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August 19 Sardar Patel College of Engineering inaugurated by the Minister in Bombay

20 Government of India announced their decision to locate the second nuclear power station at Rana Pratap Sagar near Kota in Rajasthan.

21 Report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission headed by N.D. Gulhati submitted to the Government.

— First consignment of 5.355 bales of US longstaple cotton under India-US PL-480 agreement signed last May arrived in Bombay.

22 Fleming Research Institute for research in Pharmacology and Physiology the first of its kind in Asia inaugurated in Vellore.

24 Orissa University of Agriculture inaugurated in Bhubaneshwar.

25 India secured her first gold medal in the fourth Asian Games with Tarlok Sing winning the 10,000 metres run.

— President appointed J.R.D. Tata and S.S. Khera as members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

26 First high voltage transformer, manufactured at the Heavy Electrical India Limited Factory at Bhopal, tested satisfactorily.

— India secured her second gold medal in the Asian Games with Malwa winning the fly-weight final of the Greco-Roman wrestling.

— V.K. Velappan, Kerala's Congress Minister for Health and Electricity in the coalition Government, died at Neendakara.

27 India secured the third and fourth gold medals in the Asian Games with Milkha Singh winning the 400 metres event and Ganpat Andalkar winning in the Greco-Roman heavy-weight class.

— N.G. Ranga, Chairman of the Swatantra Party, declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-election from Chittoor.

28 Lok Sabha passed the Constitution Amendment Bill to provide for the establishment of Nagaland as a separate State.

— India secured the fifth gold medal in the Asian Games with Mohinder Singh winning the 1,500 metres event.

29 India secured the gold medal in the 4x400 meters relay race in Asian Games.

— Lok Sabha passed the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.

30 India got her seventh Asian Games gold medal through Gurbachan Singh in the Decathlon.

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August 30	Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.
31	India got two more gold medals in light-weight boxing and light heavy-weight free-style wrestling at the Asian Games in Jakarta.
September 1	20-year master plan for Delhi came into force.
—	Complete separation of judiciary from the executive in ten districts and partial separation in all other districts of Rajasthan came into effect.
—	Tarlok Singh appointed member of the Planning Commission.
4	14-member team from the Imperial Defence College, UK, arrived in New Delhi on a 15-day visit to India.
—	Agreement reached between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for the joint execution of the upper Sileru project.
—	India won the Asian football final at Jakarta.
—	Indo-UK loan agreements for British loans totalling £18 million (Rs. 24 crores) signed in New Delhi.
—	Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (fourteenth Amendment) Bill.
—	Prime Minister Nehru's statement in Lok Sabha on the attack on Indian Embassy at Djakarta.
5	Teachers' Day observed in the country.
—	Acharya Vinoba Bhave entered East Pakistan.
6	Foreign Minister of Nepal, Rishikesh Shah, called on Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.
—	Union Government accepted the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes in certain categories of promotional posts.
7	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for London to attend the Commenwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.
—	S.M. Shrinagesh sworn-in as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.
8	Chinese made incursion into Indian territory in the Eastern sector.
10	Emotional Integration Committee submitted its final report to the Government.
11	Agreement for exchange of postal correspondence between the postal administration of India and Bhutan signed in New Delhi.

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September 11 First diesel goods train service between Moghulsarai and Rosa inaugurated.

12 Project for a fishing harbour at Vizhingam in Kerala inaugurated.

— Trade agreement with Afghanistan signed in Kabul.

13 India's Permanent Representative in the UN, B.N. Chakravarty, made a speech in the general debate on the peaceful uses of Outer Space in the UN Committee in New York.

— Presence of Chinese soldiers on the South of McMohan line confirmed.

14 International Development Association extended a credit of $42 million to India to be utilised by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

— Shardul Bikram Shah appointed Ambassador to Laos.

15 A.N. Khosla sworn-in as Governor of Orissa.

16 Central Sanskrit board re-constituted for three years.

— Second turbo-generator unit at Koyna commissioned.

— South Korean goodwill mission left for Colombo after a two-week tour of India.

17 Indian Parliamentry delgation, led by Speaker of the Lok Sabha, received by President Brezhnev in Moscow.

18 Union Finance Minister addressed the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

19 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally accepted a site for a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Central London.

20 Chinese opened fire near Dhola in NEFA.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Paris on a three-day official visit to France.

21 Supreme Court declared that Gujarat University has no power to prescribe Gujarati or Hindi as the only medium of instruction or examination in its affiliated colleges.

22 Government of India appointed a Press Consultative Committee.

— Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, arrived in New Delhi.

23 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Lagos on a three-day official visit to Nigeria.

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September 24	15th session of the regional committee of the World Health Organisation held in New Delhi.
—	Election Commission announced a revised list of 14 parties recognised State-wise and eligible for reserved symbols.
25	C. Rajagopalachari, R.R. Diwakar and B. Shiva Rao, delegates of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, left for the USA to appeal for a ban on nuclear arms.
26	Indo-Pakistan conference on Berubari began in Calcutta.
—	Pattom Thanu Pillai submitted his resignation from the Chief Ministership of Kerala on being appointed Governor of Punjab on 25 September.
—	R. Sankar sworn in as Chief Minister of Kerala.
28	Indian and Chinese forces exchanged fire near Dhola post.
—	Supreme Court decided that the Mysore Government order reserving seats in medical and engineering colleges unconstitutional.
—	M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Andhra Pradesh, died in Hyderabad.
29	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Cairo.
October 2	Summary of the report of the Emotional Integration Committee published.
—	Aliyar Dam inaugurated.
3	Announced in New Delhi that Governments of India and the Federal Republic of Cameroun agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level.
4	Union Government constituted a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee.
5	Government of India decided to re-organise the Indian Army in North-East India.
6	President Mateos of Mexico arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.
—	P. Subbaroyan. Governor of Maharashtra, died in Madras.
7	Congress-PSP coalition in the Kerala Ministry ended.
8	R.L. Kirloskar, well-known industrialist, died in Bombay.

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October 8 Sanskrit Vidyapeeth for higher studies and research in Sanskrit inaugurated in New Delhi.

9 South and East Asia Seminar on Nutrition inaugurated in Hyderabad.

— Eminent Nagaswara Vidwan, Vedaranyam G. Vedamurthi, died in Mysore.

10 Joint communique between Mexico and India issued, agreeing to exchange industrial and trade delegations.

11 G. Parthasarthy appointed High Commissioner in Pakistan.

— T.N. Kaul appointed Ambassador to Soviet Union.

12 American Ambassador announced a $19.9 million US loan to finance the full foreign exchange cost of the major 125-megawatt expansion of the Trombay thermal power station.

— Heavy fighting on India-China border in NEFA reported.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru left for Ceylon on a three-day goodwill mission.

13 'Dual Completion well' the first of its kind in India, completed at Naharkatiya, Assam.

— First high voltage circuit breaker for out-door duty rolled out of the Heavy Electrical Factory at Bhopal.

— India and Yugoslavia signed a long-term trade agreement in Belgrade.

15 Philippines' decision to allow a maximum of 50 Indian citizens to immigrate annually announced in Manila.

16 Handloom Export Promotion Advisory Council inaugurated in Madras.

17 Rumanian President arrived in New Delhi,

— State Housing Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi.

18 State Education Ministers met in New Delhi.

— Cowasji Jehangir, noted industrialist, died in Bombay.

20 Chinese mounted a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.

— World Trade Seminar, sponsored by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, began in Calcutta.

21 East Germany and India extended their long-term trade and payments agreement for 1963.

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October 21 Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, arrived in Madras.

22 Desai Tribunal award for employees of the Reserve Bank of India came into operation,

24 K.D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, arrived in Moscow to discuss economic co-operation and trade between India and the Soviet Union.

— Chinese Government proposed to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China and withdrawal of 20 kilometres from this line. The proposal rejected by India.

— Financial protocol involving a 50-million new France credit on French export to India signed in Paris.

— Governors Conference held in New Delhi.

25 V. Subramaniyam, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, died at Annamalainagar.

— First Indo-German Athletic meet held in New Delhi.

— Conference of State Information Ministers held in New Delhi.

— Towang in NEFA fell to Chinese.

26 New pier at Pondicherry port was declared open.

— Defence of India Ordinance promulgated.

— Government of India proclaimed a state of emergency in the country.

27 Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya arrived in New Delhi in the course of his tour of India.

29 Karan Singh elected Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir.

— Ford Foundation announced grants totalling over two million dollars to educational institutions in India.

— Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit began an 11-day visit to West Germany.

30 Surendra Nath Sen, eminent historian, died in Calcutta.

31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance came into force.

— Issue of Defence and other Bonds announced.

— President promulgated the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

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December 31 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru decided to take over the Defence portfolio. Krishna Menon appointed Minister for Defence Production.

— Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, arrived in New Delhi.

November 1 Trade agreement with Mexico signed in New Delhi.

3 First consignment of American arms arrived in India so that India can be helped during Chinese attack.

— Gold bond scheme announced keeping in view the Chinese attack.

5 Daulat Bag Oldi post in Ladakh fell to Chinese.

— Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurates the Press Consultative Committee in New Delhi.

— President Radhkrishnan inauguratcd a four-day convention of the World Women's Christian Temperence Union in New Delhi.

6 Keeping in view the Chinese attack, National Defence Council set up.

— Supreme Court dedided that there will be no need of a security deposit of R. 2,500 in filing writ petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of fundamental rights.

7 Nehru gave his award on the oil royalty dispute between the Government of Assam and Oil India Ltd.

— Jurisdiction of the Madras High Court extended to Pondicherry

9 Defence Minister, V.K. Krishna Menon's resignation accepted.

— Indo-Pakistan trade talks began in New Delhi.

— Dhondo Keshav Karve, eminet educationist and social worker, died at Rome.

10 Ramaswami Aiyar Committee on National Integration recommended that freedom of expression guaranteed under the Constitution be so amended as to provide adequate powers for preserving the integrity and sovereignty of the Union.

14 Mrs. V.L. Pandit appointed Governor of Maharashtra.

— President appointed Y.B. Chavan as Minister of Defence and announced reallocation of portfolios of T.T. Krishnamachari as Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination and K. Raghuramaih as Minister of Defence Production.

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November 15 Jaisukh Lal Hathi appointed Minister of Supplies in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

— President issued an order amending the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation-stone of the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research in Tughlakabad near Delhi.

16 Agreement signed in Warsaw for a Polish credit of Rs. 155 million to India for establishing deep coal mines and other projects.

— Chinese troop captured the townships of Walong, in Lohit Division, and Jang in NFFA and forced Indian troops to withdraw.

— Indian Refineries Limited assumed operational control of the Rs. 18-crore Nunmati refinery.

17 Indo-Japanese prototype production and training centre at Howrah inaugurated.

18 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the 'Shivaji University' at Kolhapur.

19 Fall of Se La Ridge besides Walong in NEFA announced.

20 India and Soviet Union signed a shipping agreement.

— J.N. Chaudhuri took over as officiating Chief of the Army Staff.

— New Maharashtra Ministry headed by M.S. Kannamwar sworn-in

21 Chinese Government announced that its troops would cease-fire along the entire Sino-Indian border.

— Y.B. Chavan sworn-in as the the Union Defence Minister.

22 Agreement signed with Australia, under which Australia offered India a credit of $5 million,

— American and British missions arrived in New Delhi to study India's need keeping in view the Chinese attack on India.

23 Censorship imposed on postal communications to and from China.

24 Government sought clarification on the Chinese statement on cease-fire.

— Ramchandra Dattaraya Sathe appointed High Commissioner to Tanganyika.

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November 24 Trade delegation from Burma arrived in New Delhi.

25 Raghuvira elected President of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh.

26 Agreement to supply 3,75,000 bales of long-staple cotton by the USA to India under PL-480 signed in New Delhi.

— West German President Dr. Heinrich Luebke arrived in New Delhi on a 10-day State visit.

27 Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit sworn-in as the Governor of Maharashtra.

28 K.C. Dey, well-known blind singer, died in Calcutta.

29 Government announced age of compulsory retirement of Central Government Employees to be 58 instead of 55 as till then.

— Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan in a joint statement, agreed that renewed efforts should be made to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries on Kashmir and other related matters.

30 India joined the International Coffee agreement with immediate effect.

— Trade agreement with Rumania signed in Bucharest.

— US Secretary of Commerce, Luther Hodges, arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

December 1 Union Government took over the nationalised Kolar gold mining undertakings in Mysore.

— Australian Minister for External Affairs, Garfield Barwick. arrived in New Delhi.

— Prohibition in 11 districts of Uttar Pradesh, including Kanpur, enforced 10 years ago ended.

2 Government of India formed a Film Consultative Committee.

5 Agreement for the gift of 8,000 tons of paper every year by Sweden to India for printing text-books signed in New Delhi.

6 India decided to close her Consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai (China).

— Rajya Sabha passed a resolution calling for legislation by Parliament to create three new all-India-services, Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Forest Service and Indian Medical and Health Service.

7 Two American loans to finance the expansion of Indian manufacture of urgently needed lorries announced in New Delhi.

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December 8	Prime Minister informed Rajya Sabha that China has clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the Watershed in the eastern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju.
9	China decided to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta.
10	Agreement for establishing a heavy transformer factory in Kerala with Japanese aid signed.
—	Six-nation Conference of non-aligned countries to consider the Sino-Indian conflict began in Colombo.
—	President presented new colours to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
12	India and West Germany signed in New Delhi an agreement for the utilization of the Rs.55.9 crores credit (DM 470 million) extended by the latter for the current year.
—	Thakur Das Bhargava, a prominent Congress leader and a well-known lawyer of Punjab, died.
13	Trade agreement between India and Iraq signed.
—	First service station of the State-owned Indian Oil Company inaugurated in New Delhi.
15	Indo-Ceylon travel restrictions came into force.
16	First batch of NEFA administration staff returned to Bomdi La.
—	Indian trade delegation arrived in Rangoon.
17	Agreement for contract drilling in the Ganga Valley signed between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the E.N.I. of Italy.
—	T.N. Kaul, Ambassador to USSR, appointed concurrently as Ambassador to Mongolia, with residence at Moscow.
—	Special envoy of the Six-nation Colombo Conference handed over Colombo Conference proposals, to solve Sino-Indian Conflict, to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
18	Vice-President Kardelj of Yugoslavia arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.
20	According to an Order of Pondicherry Government all French nationals born in Pondicherry and domiciled there or elsewhere in India on 6 August, 1962 would lose their French nationality and become Indian citizens.
—	Rhodesia announced a loan of £1 million worth of copper to India.

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December 20 UNICEF approved 25,400,000 dollars in aid funds of which two million dollars were earmarked for India for baby food programme.

— President inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay.

21 Central Government-owned Indian Oil Company and the trade representatives of USSR in India signed an agreement under which India through rupee payment would import from Russia 3,00,000 tons of furnace oil during 1963.

— Supreme Court dismissed a suit filed by the State of West Bengal challenging the power of the Union Government to acquire coal-bearing land belonging to that State.

— Report of the committee headed by H.N. Kunzru to investigate the causes of rail accidents submitted.

22 Announced that Vincent Herbert Coelho, India's Ambassador-designate to Brazil, appointed concurrently as Ambassador to Bolivia with residence at Rio De Jeneiro.

— Union Government promulgated Control of Internees' Property Order.

23 India agreed to supply to Ceylon, railway and telephone equipment etc., on a deferred payment basis valued at Rs. 55 million.

24 Trade agreement between India and Burma signed in Rangoon.

26 Silver jubilee session of the Institute of Engineers (India), Andhra Pradesh Centre inaugurated.

27 Announced that Russia would give aid worth $2.25 million during the next four years for the establishment of 10 centres for scientific research in Indian Universities.

— Ministerial talks between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and related problems opened in Rawalpindi. In a joint communique issued at the end of talks, the two Ministers made an appeal for a voluntary moratorium on statements, criticisms or propaganda likely to prejudice the success of negotiations.

— Three year-old talk on the export of machinery and equipment worth 7,400 million yen (about $20.5 million) for a fertilizer plant in India finalized.

— Ministerial talks between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and related problems held in Rawalpindi.

28 India and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement for collaboration in setting up a Central Machine Tool Research Institute at Bangalore.

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December 28 Pakistan and China decided to sign a boundary agreement on the basis of the "location and alignment of the boundary actually existing between Sinkiang and Pakistan-occupied portion of Kashmir."

29 First meeting of the Power and Energy Committee inaugurated in New Delhi.

31 Annonnced that a new post of Vice-Chief of Air Staff has been created in the Indian Air Force.

1963

January 1 Air Vice-Marshal Jaswant Singh died.

— Heavy concentration of Chinese troops reported along Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan & NEFA borders.

— Sale of new more attractive Premium Prize Bonds inaugurated by Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Finance.

— West Bengal Government handed over the Indian Botanical Garden at Shibpur to the Botanical Survey of India.

— Government of India announced the appointment of the Electrical Power Committee and the Energy Survey Committee.

2 Reserve Bank of India raised the bank rate and announced a revised system of rates on borrowings by scheduled banks.

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Utkal University campus at Bhubaneswar.

— K.D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, announced Government's decision to expand the refining capacity of the three public-sector refineries and to set up a fourth refinery in South India.

— Appointment of Brig, Inderjit Rikhye of the Indian Army as Military Adviser to the UN Secretary-General announced.

4 42 persons killed and over 100 injured in a collision between the Oudh-Tirhat Mail and a passenger train at Umeshnagar on the Katihar-Barauni section of the North-Eastern Railways.

— Kohima station of All India Radio inaugurated.

5 Agreement signed in New Delhi providing for UN assistance to the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Powai, near Bombay.

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January 5 President Radhakrishnan unveiled a statue of Pachaiyappa at Madras.

6 President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation of Sri Sarada College for Women at Alagapuram.

— First UNESCO Club in the country inaugurated at Madras.

7 Rs. 46-crore Rihand Dam, near Mirzapur inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

— M. Somasekhara Sarma, epigraphist and historian, died at Visakhapatnam.

— Constitution (Fourteenth) Amendment Bill, 1962, providing for the creation of legislatures and Council of Ministers in the Union Territories became an Act.

— New lighthouse at Dwarika near Jamnagar switched on.

8 Transport and shipping officials of India and Pakistan concluded their two-day meeting in New Delhi.

— Union Government decided to set up a committee with Asoka Mehta as Chairman, to inquire into the problems of the powerloom industry.

9 Announced in Bombay that the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay had manufactured a radio-graphy camera.

— Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai announced measures for the control of gold.

10 Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandarnaike of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi, to explain Colombo proposal, relating to Sino-Indian border dispute.

11 Union Health Minister inaugurated the silver jubilee celebration of the Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai.

— Lala Shri Ram, prominent industrialist, died in New Delhi.

— Government of India constituted a committee to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of studies in Pure Ayurveda.

12 Jet Engine Overhaul Plant of Air-India at Santa cruz, Bombay formally inaugurated.

— Ali Sabri, President of the Executive Council of the UAR, arrived in New Delhi.

13 China's National Defence Ministry announced that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the entire Sino-Indian border on 14 and 15 January in the eastern sector north of actual control line of 7 November, 1959, in the

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western sector 20 Km. behind line of actual control of 7 November, 1959, except at 70 posts to be retained as civil check posts.

January 13 Joint communique issued in New Delhi on the talks between Prime Minister Nehru and the delegates from Ceylon, UAR and Ghana.

— US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced in Washington that USA and India had agreed to co-operate in a programme of peaceful space research.

14 India and United Arab Republic signed in Cairo a protocol extending the present trade agreement upto February, 1966.

— Principles underlying Colombo proposals regarding Sino-India dispute, accepted by India.

15 In a circular to the States, Union Home Minister said that India would raise 1,000,000 Home Guards.

— Lebanese Prime Minister, Rachid Karame, arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit.

— Pakistani delegation headed by Z.A. Bhutto arrived in New Delhi for the second round of talks on Kashmir and related matters.

— Agreement signed with an Italian concern providing for the construction of a 260-mile long pipe-line linking the Gauhati Refinery with Siliguri in West Bengal.

— French credit to India worth Rs. 33.81 crores for the first two years of the Third Plan announced in New Delhi.

16 50 persons killed and 25 injured when two massive air-locks burst inside a 72 feet deep pier for a railway bridge being built on the Mahanadi at Naraj, 38 miles from Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

— India and Chile exehanged in New Delhi letters extending the trade agreement between the two countries.

17 Celebration to mark the birth cenetary of Swami Vivekanand started.

18 Chief Ministers conference decided not to extend prohibition.

— Foundation stone of the fifth blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant laid.

19 Polish Foreign Minister, Adam Rapacki, arrived in New Delhi on a seven-day visit to India.

— Mr. Jiban Ratan Dhar, West Bengal Minister for Health, died in Calcutta.

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January 19 Rs. 50-crore Iddiki hydro-electric project approved by the Planning Commission.

20 Russian cosmonaut, Andreian Nikolayev, arrived in New Delhi.

— The President inaugurated the Vivekanand centenary celebrations in Calcutta.

21 'Bharata Jayanti' the first of the eight bulk carriers being built by Mitsubishi Shipping and Engineering Company for the Jayanti Shipping Company formally delivered to the Government of India.

— Government of India's protest note against the arbitrary action of the Portuguese authorities denying facilities to Indian nationals in Mozambique to leave for India released.

22 The National Library for the Blind, the first national institution of its kind, set up at Dehra Dun.

23 Second 50-MW unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station commissioned.

25 Announced in New Delhi that Czechoslovakia had offered to collaborate with India in the expansion of the machine tools industry in India, both in the public and private sector.

— Annouuced that General J.N. Chaudhuri, who had been officiating as Chief of the Army Staff in the acting rank of General since 20 Nov. 1962 would assume the substantive rank of General on 20 Jan., 1963, when General P.N. Thapar's leave preparatory to retirement expire.

26 Dr. R.Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, arrived in New Delhi to discuss the Colombo Conference proposals on the Sino-Indian border dispute.

— Padma Vibhushan awarded to Mr. H.V. Pataskar, Governor Madhya Pradesh, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji Chairman of West Bengal Legislative council and eminent philologist.

— Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. P.V. Kane, litterature in Sanskrit were awarded Bharat Ratna.

27 Captain P.C. Sethi became the national golf champion for the second time.

28 Head of State of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, arrivved in New Delhi on an official visit.

29 Mr. P.S. Lokanathan of India elected Chairman of the governing body of the Asian Productivity Organisation.

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January 29	Phillips Talbot, US Assistant Secretary of State for Near and South Asian Affairs arrived in New Delhi.
30	Trade talks between India and Indonesia ended in New Delhi.
—	Joint Commonwealth and United States Air Defence Mission arrived in New Delhi keeping in view the Chinese attack.
—	Agreement for the construction of a super-tanker for India's only public sector shipping line signed in Bombay between the State owned Shipping Corporation of India and the Hitachi's Ship Building and Engineering Company of Japan.
31	Delimitation Commission constituted to demarcate territorial constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
—	Government decided to designate the peacock as the National bird of India.
February 1	All-India Conference of Pediatricians inaugurated in Hyderabad.
—	12-member American defence production team headed by Carrol H. Staley arrive in New Delhi.
—	Union Government decided to set up an advisory committee of film producers to co-ordinate the efforts of private producers and the Films Division in producing films on the National Emergency.
2	Central Government declared the Coal industry a public utility service for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 for six months.
—	Union Government announced a scheme of training for providing suitable personnel to man inland water transport.
—	Kind Paul of Greece arrived in New Delhi on a twelve-day State visit.
3	Union Government decided to set up an Advisory Committee on Cardamom Industry.
4	State Housing Ministers met in Bombay.
—	President Radhakrishnan addressed the first convocation of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.
—	Czechoslovak purchasing mission led by C. Novacek met the Union Minister for International Trade in New Delhi.
—	Director-General of the Federation of British Industries, Norman Kipping, met the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

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February 5 Government appointed a committee to advise the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6 Amir of Kuwait arrived in Bombay.

7 Indian delegation to the third round of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters arrived in Karachi.

— Pilot plant for mineral beneficiation set up by the National Metallurgical Laboratory inaugurated at Jamshedpur.

8 Wilson Jones won the National Billiards Championship in Bangalore.

9 N. Kumar and R. Krishanan won the doubles title in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships in Calcutta.

— Union Government decided to earmark Rs. 1 crore for financing Co-operatives in Gramdan villages and Bhoodan areas out of Rs. 8 crores allotted in the Third Plan for the settlement of landless labourers.

10 R. Krishnan won the men's singles title in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship in Calcutta.

— Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria arrived in New Delhi on a 17-day visit to India.

— Government announced its biggest single loan scholarship scheme, under which over 20,000 poor students will be able to receive college education every year.

— Presiding officers of legislative bodies met in Chandigarh.

11 State Ministers of Co-operation met in Lucknow.

— Russian MIG jet fighters arrived in Bombay harbour.

12 Shipping Corporation of India and Caltex India limited signed in New York an agreement under which the corporation will charter out a tanker to Caltex for 10 years.

— Union Government approved Orissa Government's proposal to develop the Paradip port as a State Government project.

13 Minister in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, B.N. Datar, died in New Delhi.

— India recognised the new Iraqi Government.

— Foundation stone laid of a thermal station at Patratu in Bihar.

14 A high-level 2,097 feet road bridge across the river Mahananda at Dingraghat linking Bihar and West Bengal by an all-weather road opened by the Union Minister for Transport and Communications.

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February 16 Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Transport and Communications laid the foundation of a two-mile long bridge over the Sone river in Bihar.

— Diploma of membership of the Czechoslovak Academy of sciences awarded to C.V. Raman.

— Agreement for the supply of steel by the Soviet Union for the expansion of thc Neyveli Thermal Power Plant signed in New Delhi.

— National School Health Council set up by the Union Government to assist in the formulation and execution of school health service and meal programmes.

— Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Gen. Hull, arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

17 Mostafa Khalil, UAR Minister for Communications, arrived in New Delhi on a twelve-day visit to India.

18 Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture, Gancho Ganev arrived in New Delhi.

19 Defence Minister Mr. Y.B. Chavan was declared elected unopposed to the Rajya Sabha from the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

— Railway Budget for 1963-64 presented to Parliament.

— Recommendations of the Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry and the Government decision thereon placed before the Lok Sabha.

20 Union Home Minister stated that all States had agreed that the retirement age for officers of the Indian Administrative and Police Services (IAS and IPS) should be extended by three year and fixed at 58.

— Cultural agreement between India and Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister opened the Seventh International Congress on Chest Disease in New Delhi.

21 C.K. Daphtary appointed Attorney-General of India.

22 West Germany signed an agreement in Bonn to speed up aid to Indian in view of the difficult situation caused by Chinese aggression.

24 Customs cordon round Goa, Daman and Diu withdrawn with immediate effect.

— Sahitya Academy awards for 1962 for best books announced.

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February 24 Prime Minister declared open the Ladakh Vihara in New Delhi.

— US Agency for International Development (AID) announced in Washington three loans totalling Rs. 6,035,000 to help finance business enterprises in India affiliated with US firms.

25 Indo-US loan agreement was signed, providing for an American loan of $ 240 million (114 crore rupees) to finance non-profit imports required to carry forward India's Third Five Year Plan.

27 Contract signed with the Soviet Union in New Delhi for the preparation of a detailed project report for the extension of the thermal power plant at Neyveli.

— India agreed to the retention in Congo of nearly 1,000 administerative personnel and other staff from its 5,600 strong contingent serving UN for as long as they were required.

28 Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, died at Patna.

— Union Budget for 1963-64 presented to Parliament.

— Union Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, left New Delhi for Patna on his way to Nepal.

— Finance Bill intruduced in the Lak Sabha.

March 1 Anthony Cervi Meneses, formerly consul-General of India in San-Francisco appointed Ambassador to Cambodia.

— Tenzing Norkay awarded a medel for outstanding achievement in the field of sports by the Union of Sports Societies, an Organization of the Soviet Union.

2 China informed India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border.

— First group of the advance party of the India Army contingent in the Congo arrived in New Delhi.

— India protested to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement on Pakistan held areas of Kashmir.

4 Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Union Minister of State for External affairs, arrived in Manila for the Ministarial level meeting of the ECAFE.

5 Union Government approved plans for the expansion of the Mazagaon Docks.

7 Vice-President Kutchuk of Cyprus arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit to India.

— Goverment of Goa, Daman and Diu announced the appointment of a land Reforms Commission.

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March 8 Indo-US agreement providing for an American loan of six million dollars for expanding power generation signed.

— Oil India commenced seismic surveys in the Dum Dum petroleum licence area.

9 Tagore Memorial National Theatre declared open in Bangalore

10 Statement released in Canberra that the Australin Government has decided to increase the level of its assistance to India to approximately $ 2,000,000 (about Rs. 21,200.000).

11 First passenger locomotive built at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works commissioned.

— Loans totalling $ 12,150,000 announced to an Indian affiliate of the Union Carbide Company of New York by the US Agency for International Development and the Export Import Bank.

— A symposium on the criteria for guidance in the selection of sites for the construction of reactors and nuclear research centres organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency began in Bombay.

12 Marshal Shah Wali of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi on a nineteen-day visit to India.

— Fourth round of Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir opend in Calcutta.

— US Ambassador handed in Bhopal, to the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, documents of the loan agreement relating to the Satpura Thermal Power Unit.

13 Arjuna Awards for 1962 announced.

14 India recognised the new Syrian Government.

— Jainarain Vyas, Member of the Rajya Sabha died in New Delhi.

15 India sent a protest note to China expressing hollowness of the Chinese charges of intrusion in Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

— Union Government approved proposals for the reservation of posts at the stages of promotion for class three and class four employess belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

— Members of the Iranian Parliamentary Group met the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in New Delhi.

— Lok Sabha informed of the acceptance by Government of India in principle of the project for a high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchi, prepared by Messrs Technoexport, Prague.

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March 16 A Soviet trade delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— M.Patanjali Shastri, former Chief Justice of Indian died in New Delhi.

17 Balakrishan of the Services and Dinshaw Irani of Maharashtra beat an Asian and a National record in marathon race and discuss throw events respectively at the All-India Open Athletic meet in New Delhi.

18 Text of Union Government's protest lodged with the UN Security Council against recent Sino-Pakistan border agreement released.

20 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Central Training Institute near Chembur, Bombay.

21 Prime Minister Nehru laid thc foundation of the 'Landship' a shore's establishment to house the National headquarters of the Sea Cadet Corps near Colaba, Bombay

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inauguated the CIBA Research Centre at Goregaon, Bombay,

22 International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank made available a credit of $ 67.5 million to the Indian Railway.

— Letters exchanged in New Delhi extending the validity of the Indo-Greek trade agreement upto 31 December 1963.

23 A 'plan of operation' signed between the Government of India and the FAO in Ncw Delhi for setting up a cattle feed mixing plant.

— Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain left New Delhi on a good-will visit to Ethiopia, Sudan and the UAR.,

— Mr. J.Mitreg Polish Minister for Coal, Mining and Power, arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit to India.

— Report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission presented to the Lok Sabha,

— Indian Mountaineering Foundation announced the award of its first gold medal for achievements in mountaineering to Sonam Gyatso.

— Indian Raliways won the National Hockey Championship for the sixth time.

— Life-size statue of Bhagat Singh, the famous revolutionary, installed in Khatkar Kalan village in Punjab.

24 Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, made a brief halt in New Delhi on his way to Indonesia.

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March 24 Union Government revived the scheme for granting advances to the Central Government emplopees for construction houses.

— US Agency for International Development announced authorisation of a loan of $ 16 million to India for the Chandrapura power plant of the DVC.

25 Russian airliner TU-114 made its inaugural Moscow-Delhi flight.

27 King Savang Vatthana of Loas arrived in New Delhi on a three-day State visit.

28 A new ten-ton caustic soda plant commissioned in the State-owned Travancore-Cochin Chemicals at Eloor, Kerala.

— According to an order of the Delimitation commission, the total number of elective seats in the Lok Sabha from all States except Jammu Kashmir has been increased from 481 to 490.

— Government of India and Kuwait decided to raise the level of diplomatic representation to that of Embassy.

— Lok Sabha informed of the setting up of a committee for guiding negotiations with foreign parties concerning the establishment of major projects costing more than Rs. 5 crores.

— A formal exchange of letters of intent for co-operation between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the CEKOP of Poland signed in Ranchi.

29 MV *Jalakala*, the first of a series of three ships, built at the Hindustan Shipyard for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company launched at Visakhapatnam.

30 Government decided to establish a free trade Zone at Kandla.

— Vice-President Zakir Husain arrived in Khartoum on a five-day official visit to Sudan.

— Union Government sanctioned over Rs.10 crores to eleven States for financing their approved flood control schemes.

— Oil India's crude conditioning plant at Nahorkatiya, Assam the first of its kind in the world began operation.

31 Permanent Indus commission ended its seven-day session in Karachi.

— Government of India accepted the view of the joint Indo-American team on agricultural education that at least one Home Science college be set up in each State.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave away the Sahitya Akademi awards for the year in New Delhi.

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April 1 India and Poland signed an agreement in New Delhi for technical collaboration for developing a deep-shaft mine at Sudamdih in Bihar.

— Agreement for the supply of 2.6 million lbs. of high quality tobacco by USA to India under PL 480 signed in New Delhi.

— Indian Aid Mission in Khatmandu released Rs. 31,60,000 (Nepalese currency) for financing development works in Nepal.

— Laws relating to direct taxes extended to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

2 China announced that all captured Indian personnel still in Chinese custody would be released and repatriated from 10 April.

— Education Ministry finalized rules and regulations of the National Loan Scholarship Scheme which is intended to provide financial assistance to about 66,900 needy and meritorious students for higher education during the rest of third plan.

— Panchayati raj ushered in all the arears of Gujarat State, except Dangs, Khadir and Khavda mahals of Kutch district.

— Walt Whitman Rostow, Chairman of the American State Departments' Policy Planning Council met T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination in New Delhi.

— National Coal Development Corporation signed an agreement with a Soviet Supplying Organisation, Jazhprom export, for the development of an open cast mine at Manipur in Madhya Pradesh.

3 India suggested that if bilateral negotiations on the basis of the Colombo Proposals with China failed, the border dispute might be submitted to the International Court of Justice or to an impartial arbitration tribunal.

7 Government of India set up a five-member team with Amar Nath Vidyalankar as Chairman, to study and report on Five Year Plan Publicity.

8 Central Family Planning Board set up an expert committee to evaluate the work done so far and draw up programmes for the Fourth Plan.

— Union Government approved the setting up of two units to survey and collect potent medicinal plants on the Shivalik range of the Himalayas and the Kumaon Hills.

— Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, a Government undertaking opened at Ootacamund.

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April 9 Agreement for a British government loan of £ 3.5 million to India signed in New Delhi.

— Nagendra Singh Committee report on the coal transport problem placed before the Lok Sabha.

10 Central Council of Health endorsed the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee.

— Government of India and Yemen decided to raise the level of diplomatic representation of the two countries to that of Embassy and Mr. Muhammad Azim Hussain, Ambassador of India to United Arab Republic appointed concurrently as Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen.

— Officially announced in Bombay that India and Poland had extended their collaboration in peaceful uses of atomic energy with agreement replacing an arrangement reached in 1958.

12 Government ordered a probe to affairs of five Dalmia Jain firms.

13 Official language Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha.

14 Foreign Minister of Thailand, Thanat Khonam, arrived in New Delhi on a three-day official visit.

— Rahul Sankrityayan, eminent linguist, scholar and historian died at Darjeeling.

— A team of officials led by S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of defence and economic co-ordination, left for London en route to Washington lo discuss US Military aid.

15 Five-member Soviet cultural delegation arrived in New Delhi.

16 150th birth anniversary celebrations of Swati Thirunal inaugurated in New Delhi.

17 Appointment of a reviewing committee under A. R. Mudaliar, to appraise the research work conducted at the national laboratories and suggest lines of future development announced in New Delhi.

— Central Government promulgated an ordinance to regulate the supply and prices of sugar throughout the country.

— Thomas Srinivasan, Member of the Rajya Sabha, died at Tiruchirappalli.

18 Government of India constituted a National Advisory Board for labour contract and coustruction co-operatives.

19 Fifth meeting of the National Conncil for Women's Education held in New Delhi.

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April 20 Union Minister for Economic and Defence Coordination, T.T. Krishnamchari, left for Australia and New Zealand for talks on defence aid for India.

— President Radhakrishnan presented the State Awards for Films for 1962 in New Delhi.

— Agreement providing for the technical and industrial training of 84 Indian engineers in the Soviet Union signed between the Soviet officials and the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited in New Delhi.

21 American Ambassador announced in Varanasi two US loans totalling $ 34.85 million (Rs. 16.6 crores) to help finance construction of the Varanasi diesel locomotive factory and for buying 54 locomotives in USA.

— Gujarat Chief Minister laid the foundation stone of a Rs. 2.28 crore project for the manufacture of ball bearings and roller bearings in Baroda.

— General Hiroshi Kam Ohmari, Chief of Staff, Ground Self-Defence Force of Japan, arrived in New Delhi on a two-day visit.

22 Fifth round of Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters opened in Karachi.

— Instruments of ratification of a cultural agreement between India and Greece exchanged in New Delhi.

— Lok Sabha passed super -Profit Tax Bill.

24 Regional offiee of the World Health Organisation inaugurated in New Delhi.

— Three-year trade agreement which will almost double the present volume of trade between India and Indonesia in a year signed in New Delhi.

25 Agreement for a West German loan of 400 million DM for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Works signed at Bonn.

— Kanyakumari branch of the Rs. 4.86 crore Nayyar project opened 20 miles east of Trivandrnm.

26 Announced that the subjects of Bhutan are now eligible for appointment to the central services and other posts, except for the Indian Forest Service.

— Union Government set up a Drinking Water Supply Board with Balwantray Mehta as Chairman.

— Agreement providing for the export of eight lakh tons of iron ore to Czechoslovakia during 1963-64 signed in New Delhi.

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April 27 Agreement concerning the establishment of a south India refinery to be known as the Cochin Refineries signed in New Delhi.

— President of the Executive Council of the UAR Ali Sabri, met Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

— Official Language Bill. seeking to extend the use of English for official purposes beyond January 1965 passed by the Lok Sabha.

— Agreement between the Government of India and Philips Petroleum Company of the USA for setting up a refinery in India signed in New Delhi.

28 Foundation stone laid at Kursela Ghat in North Bihar of the 3,335 feet long bridge across the Kosi.

29 Planning Commission appointed a study team on prohibition headed by Justice Tek Chand.

— Summary of the recommendations made by the Sri Prakasa Committee on the use of simple form of Hindi in AIR news bulletins placed before the Lok Sabha.

— Attorney-General C. K. Daphtary. explained the constitutional validity of the Compulsory Deposit Bill in the Lok Sabha.

30 International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank agreed to join American, Indian and European interests in establishing a new industrial company in India.

— Compulsory savings Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

— Officially announced that the Indian Army had created a new command for the defence of the frontiers in the central zone.

May 1 Lok Sabhaa adopted the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill.

— British Commonwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandy. arrived in New Delhi.

— New postal, telegraph, and trunk call rates came into effect.

2 Lok Sabha unanimously passed the Constitution (16th Amendment) Anti-session Bill.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru informed Chinese Prime Minister that negotiation can start only after China accepted Colombo proposals in toto.

— US Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, arrived in New Delhi.

— Oil and Natural Gas Commission reorganised its administrative machinery to accelerate oil exploration activities.

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May 4 India described as baseless, Chinese allegation of Indian intrusion into Hot Spring area of Ladakh.

— Five-year trade agreement between India and Yugoslavia signed in New Delhi.

— India took 2-1 lead in the Doubles event of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone final against Japan in Tokyo.

— Yugoslavia and India concluded a five-year trade agreement in New Delhi.

— V.K.R.V. Rao took over as a Member of the Planning Commission.

5 Standing Committee on Secondary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education approved the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee on evolving an effective national policy on education.

— Prime Minister Nehru unveiled the bust of Thakkar Bapa, founder of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, in New Delhi.

6 Caltex joined the other two Western Oil Companies in surrendering duty protection on the trade oil imported by the foreign oil refineries in India.

— Chinese reconnaissance plane penetrated deep into Indian territory.

— President formally presented a statue of Motilal Nehru to the Union Parliament.

7 India protested to China on sending troops into the demilitarised zone in the Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru informed the Lok Sabha that the Chief Justice of India has been requested to name a judge of the Supreme Court to inquire into the allegations concerning the Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, K.D. Malaviya in the context of the entries made in the records of Messrs. Serajuddin and Company.

— India defeated Japan to win the Eastern Zone Davis Cup Championship in Tokyo.

8 Centenary of the Indian Red Cross celebrated.

— An AVRO-748 (Series II) aircraft gave demonstration flight at Palam airport.

— President Kennedy of the USA supported American assistance to India in setting up the steel plant at Bokaro.

9 7 man committee under Balwantray Mehta was set up to study

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the question of co-ordination between the urban local bodies and the Panchayati Raj institutions.

May 10 Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, T.T. Krishnamachari, left New Delhi on a visit to Canada, U.S.A. and UK for talks on India's defence and development requirements.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of the third refinery in the public sector at Koyali near Baroda.

— Prime Minister inaugurated the Gandhi Centre of Culture at the Sabarmati Ashram.

11 President Radhakrishnan left on a goodwill visit to Afghanistan and Iran.

— Government of India protested against certain provocative activities of the Chinese forces in the Spanggur area of Ladakh.

— Rajya Sabha passed compulsory savings Bill.

12 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Rs. 13-lakh State Museum in the Zoological Gardens of Lucknow.

13 Sukumar Sen, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, died at Calcutta.

14 Central Board of Education approved a scheme of studies and syllabi for the All-India Higher Secondary Examination to be held from 1966.

— Loan agreement signed with Canada in Ottawa whereby India would be able to acquire another 16 Caribou transport aircraft for military duty in the NEFA area.

— J.K. Bhonsle, Director-General of the National Discipline Scheme died in Sariska, Alwar.

— Raghuvira, President of the Jan Sangh, died in Kanpur.

15 6th round of the Indo-Pakistan Ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters began in New Delhi.

— Dinesh Singh, Union Deputy Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Singapore in the course of his South-East Asian tour.

— Madras Chief Minister laid the foundation stone of the Rs. 3-crore Omega Insulated Cable Company at Ambattur near Madras.

16 Officially announced that except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India, no person can bring or send in India Gold in any form.

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May 16 President Radhakrishnan arrived in Teheran on a six-day State visit to Iran.

17 Agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs. 3-crores by Yugoslavia to India signed in New Delhi.

19 Union Food and Agriculture Minister, S.K. Patil, left Bombay on a four-week tour of the U.K., USA and Japan.

— India and Denmark agreed to collaborate in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

— Union Government revised the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958.

20 Swedish Government offered a further gift of 8,000 tons of paper for school textbooks in India.

— Rajamannar Arbitration Award on the dispute between the DVC and the State of Bihar and West Bengal announced.

21 Two types of anti-tank rockets successfully launched at Hyderabad.

— Mr. J.B. Kripalani (Independent) and Ram Manohar Lohia (Socialist) declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-elections from Amroha and Farrukhabad constituencies in Uttar Pradesh respectively.

— India and the USA concluded an agreement for an American loan of $ 8.4 million (Rs. 4 crores) for financing the foreign exchange cost of expansion in the capacity of the Ramagundam thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh.

— President Radhakrishnan returned to New Delhi after his State visit to Afghanistan and Iran.

22 Ten-major Japanese iron and steel makers signed in Tokyo a two-year iron-ore import contract with India's State Trading Corporation.

— *Rohini* a glider made at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot of the IAF, successfully flown in Kanpur.

23 Agreement for an additional Rs. 7.14 crore Japanese credit to India for the first two years of the Third Plan signed in Tokyo.

— Foundation of the Kalkote thermal power plant laid at Sair, 75 miles from Jammu.

24 IDA extended credit equivalent to 20 million dollars to India for electric power development in Andhra Pradesh.

25 Agreement for Soviet economic and technical assistance for the expansion of Oil refineries at Barauni and Koyali in the public

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sector and for the establishment of a second precision instruments factory near Palaghat signed in New Delhi.

May 25 A UNICEF-aided dairy with an hourly capacity to receive and wash 1,500 cans of milk and pasteurise 40,000 litres opened in Bombay.

— Government fixed the strength of home guards for each State and Union Territory, both urban and rural areas, the target being one million.

26 Details of thc Compulsory Deposit Scheme relating to income-tax payers and salaried employees announced.

27 Indian envoys in 17 South-East Asian countries met in New Delhi.

28 M.R.Masani (Swatantra) declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Rajkot constituency.

29 Mr. T.T.Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, arrived in London.

— Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated the India-US cargo service with a new vessel in Calcutta.

30 Allen Fairhall, Australian Minister for Supply, met Y.B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister, in New Delhi.

— Contracts for the supply of plants and equipment worth Rs. 9 crores by Czechoslovakia for three major public sector industrial projects in India signed in New Delhi.

31 Agreement between India and West Germany for the operation of air services signed in New Delhi.

— Kshitish Prasad Chattopadhyay, noted anthropologist, died in Calcutta.

June 2 President Radhakrishnan left Bombay for Washington on a State visit to the United States.

— Port Blair station of All India Radio goes on the air.

3 All 29 persons aboard an Indian Airlines Dakota killed when it crashed in flames near the Sarna railway station, five miles from Pathankot.

— T.T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, returned to New Delhi from a tour abroad.

4 Conference of the Chief Justices of High Court held in Srinagar.

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June 4 Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, returned to New Delhi after attending the World Health Assembly in Geneva.

— Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Techonoexport, USSR signed a contract providing for the training of 37 Indian specialists in the Soviet Union.

— Gen. J.N.Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, presented with a Khukri. Nepal's national weapon, by the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief in Kathmandu.

5 Governing Council of the UN Special Fund approved an Indian project costing the Fund $ 885,100 and the Government of India about $ 2 million for a survey of coniferous and hardwood forests.

— World Confederation of the Organisations of the Teaching Profession concluded in New Delhi.

— World Bank announced a loan of $ 30 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

6 Aid India Consortium pledged about $ 915 million for the third year of the third plan.

7 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared open the North-East Frontier Raliway's Rs. 10.6-crore rail-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu.

— India protested to China against Renzang La intrusion.

— Joint communique signed in Washington by S.K.Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, and O.L. Freeman, US Secretary for Agriculture, provided that 1,50,000 tons of rice would be made available by the US to India.

8 Foundation of the Steel Smelting Shop of Alloy Steel Project laid in Durgapur.

9 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Nahorkatiya oil installations.

— Gen.J.N.Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returned to New Delhi after a six-day visit to Nepal.

— Union Government appointed a study group to examine the working of the co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and suggest measures for their sound growth.

10 Indo-Soviet trade agreement signed.

— Project agreement between India and France for the exploitation of thick seams of the Karampura coal fields in Bihar signed in New Delhi.

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June 12 President Radhakrishnan arrived in London on a twelve-day State visit to the United Kingdom.

— Prime Minister laid the foundation of the Rubber Research Centre at Triuvottiyur near Madras.

14 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled a statue of the late S.Satyamurti in Madras.

15 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said six of the civilian posts set up by Chinese are in Indian territory occupied by China.

16 Three members of the Gujarat Himalayan Expedition climbed Mount Kailash (22,742 feet).

17 India protested to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh.

18 Government notification making the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 operative from July 1,1963 issued.

— Union Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of P.N. Sapru to examine the provisions of the Constitution regarding higher education.

— Union Government set up working group on irrigation, flood control and soil preservation in the river valley project to formulate proposal for the fourth plan.

— Union Government appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of V.K.R.V. Rao to go into the question of delay in utilisation of foreign aid in relation to certain projects.

— Agreement to continue the Fullbright programme of the education and cultural exchange between India and the USA signed in New Delhi.

19 Government confirmed Chinese concentration on the central border.

20 Union Government approved schemes for the development of border areas at a cost of Rs. 2.62 crores for the current year.

22 Union Governmen appointed a committee to investigate the problem of un-economic units in the sugar industry.

— Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, laid the foundation of the College of Naturopathy in Calcutta.

23 Seven-member Indian parliamentary delegation arrived in Washington from London.

24 President Radhakrishnan returned to New Delhi after his State visit to UK and the USA.

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June 24 Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated the National Telex Service in New Delhi linking subscribers in the four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

26 Resignations of Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim and K.D. Malaviya from the Union Cabinet accepted.

— Government of India announced rules governing acquisition of land for private companies engaged in industry or work intended for a public purpose.

27 Conference of Education Secretaries began in New Delhi.

— India and the US concluded a barter agreement to exchange American farm products for Indian minerals in Washington.

29 Agreement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its Soviet counterpart, Tiajpromexport, providing for the delivery of about 15,350 tons of Soviet equipment and material for the two-million-ton Gujarat refinery concluded in New Delhi.

— R. Krishnan of India lost to R. Emerson of Australia in the singles match at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship in London.

30 President Kennedy of USA and Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain in a joint statement, agreed on their policy of continuing to help India by providing further military aid to strengthen her defences against the threat of a renewed Chinese attack.

— Indian film, "Two Daughters" was awarded David O. Selznick's Golden Laurer at Berlin for the non-American best film serving international understanding.

July 1 Compulsory Deposit Scheme came into force, for two categories of assesses-income-tax payers and salaried employees with an annual income of Rs. 1500 or above but below the income tax level.

— First international telex service from Calcutta to USA and the Philippines inaugurated.

— Four-year old dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh over the sharing of power from Rihand and Matatila projects settled at a meeting of the Central Zonal Councils in Naini Tal.

— US Ambassador told that USA would extend foreign exchange assistance of Rs.42.24 crores ($95 million) to India's first atomic power station at Tarapore.

— Government of Nagaland offered general amnesty to the under-ground Nagas for a period of two months from today.

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July 1 Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai inaugurated the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Bombay.

— Popular Ministries sworn-in in the Territories of Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur.

— Revised rates of postage for foreign mail came into force.

3 Contract for Rs. 5.6 crores providing for the delivery of equipment and materials by Russia for the Bhakra right bank power station signed in Chandigarh.

— Foundation of the Malaprabha Project laid in North Karnataka.

— IMF entered into a new stand-by arrangement with India authorising drawings from the Fund up to the equivalent of $100 million over the next 12 months.

5 Foundation laid for the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore.

— International Red Cross Society found Chinese charge of maltreatment of Chinese internees in Deoli camp as false.

6 Union Government set up a Marketing Development Fund for the promotion of Indian exports.

7 Fifth All-India Foodgrain Dealers' Convention began in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru opened a Medical Institute at Chandigarh.

8 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated an Agricultural University at Ludhiana.

9 Agreement signed between India and the USA in New Delhi under which the US would give to India a $2 million radio station with a million Watt transmitter in return for five years of free broadcast of Voice of America programmes.

10 India and Nepal signed agreements under which India would undertake construction of the 50-mile long mountain road from Kathmandu to Trisuli, a modern and well-equipped aircraft hanger for the Kathmandu airport and a model school in the Kathmandu valley.

11 Gen. J.N. Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, left New Delhi on a 14-day visit to the US.

12 Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Hukam Singh, called on President Kennedy at the White House, Washington.

— Oil India Limited launched a Rs. 2-crore exploration programme in a 1,291 square mile area in Upper Assam.

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July 13 India announced that no ship or aircraft from South Africa would be allowed to touch ports in India.

— Air Marshal A.M. Engineer, Chief of the Air Staff, returned to New Delhi from Moscow.

14 Report of the team of experts on mass communication sponsored by the Ford Foundation published.

— Swami Sivananda Saraswati, founder-President of the Divine Life Society, died at Rishikesh.

15 Project agreement between India and France for the exploitation of thick seams of Karanpura coal-field in Bihar signed in New Delhi.

16 A defence team, led by S. Boothalingam, left New Delhi for Moscow to negotiate the purchase of military hardware and equipment.

17 Assam Government lodged strong protest with the East Pakistan Government against their warlike preparations on the Assam-East Pakistan border.

— Union Government announced some change in the compulsory deposit scheme designed to further simplify its implementation.

18 The President accepted the resignation for reasons of health of K.C. Reddi from the Union Cabinet.

— Trade agreement between India and Jordan signed in New Delhi.

19 First meeting of the reconstituted National Shipping Board took place in Bombay.

20 Abolition of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the creation of two new Ministeries instead, the Ministry of International Trade and of Industry announced in a Presidential order.

— Soviet Prime Minister cut a tape to open an exhibition of Indian Products in Sokolniki Park in Moscow.

21 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the silver jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Hyderabad.

— Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi and the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, raised to the status of University.

— Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment released the main report on the occupational wage conducted in 44 major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries in the country.

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July 22 Officially announced that the Union Government had reached agreement with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for joint training exercises with the Indian Air Force under the overall aegis of the IAF.

23 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the corner stone for the new Rs. 1-crore building to house the Salar Jung Museum at Baradari Hyderabad.

24 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally inaugurated work on the Srisailam hydro-electric project in Andra Pradhesh.

— India USA agreement on civil uses of Atomic Energy signed.

25 Team of three army officers led by Brig. Sheoden Singh left for Hadar, Ethiopia to assist the Ethiopian Government in running the Haile Selassie Military Academy.

— Madhya Pradesh Government released the property of the deposed ruler of Bastar, Pravir Chandra Bhanj Deo, after 10 years of management by a Court of wards.

— President promulgated a regulation to extend over 150 enactments to the Union Territory of Pondicherry from October 1, 1963.

26 India informed Colombo powers about Chinese troops concentration on the Indian border.

— Prime Minister Nehru laid the corner-stone of the Rs. 40-crore reservoir project on the Godavari at Pochampad.

— Mysore Government announced reservation for Backward Classes in admission to technical and professional colleges in the State.

27 India decided to sign the Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty.

28 Gen. J.N. Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returned to Delhi cutting short his tour abroad.

29 President Radhakrishnan opened the new building of the Nizamabad Zila Parishad in Hyderabad.

30 Geological Survey of India located flourspar deposits in the Amba Dongar area of Baroda district in Gujarat.

— Government according to press note issued in New Delhi, agreeable to a general increase of upto 7½% in the existing freight rates on the country's west-bound cargoes.

31 US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee rejected by a close vote an amendment aimed at blocking US aid for India's proposed State-owned steel plant at Bokaro.

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September 2 Three-day seminar on work study, sponsored jointly by the Defence Institute of Work Study (Missouri, USA) and the Institute Work of Study (India) concluded in New Delhi.

3 P. R. Das, renowned jurist, died in Patna.

4 First All-India World Federalists Conference began in New Delhi.

— Government of India and the United States concluded an agreement for the sale to India of Maize valued at $ 7.7 million (Rs. 3.7 crores) under US Public Law 480.

— Indian delegation to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly announced.

— India rejected Chinese allegation of the Indian intrusion into the central sector of Sino-Indian border.

5 Senior army cfficers from 12 Commonwealth countries including India began two-day study of military problems at Camberly, England.

6 A higher-power official committee under S. S, Khera appointed to review the working of the Gold Control Order.

— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the confereuce of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning in New Delhi.

— Report of the Committee on Tourism placed before the Lok Sabha,

— Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, ruled out nationalisation of banks in a statement in the Lok Sabha.

— Parambikulam Aliyer hydro-electric project inaugurated at Aliyarnagar, 40 miles from Coimbatore.

— US Agricultural Department announced in Washington that thc PL 480 US-India agreement had been amended to permit India to $ 7,708,000 worth of maize, about 4,000,000 bushels from US suppliers.

7 Erection of the plant and machinery for the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company inaugurated.

— Three members of the Pakistan High Commission staff in New Delhi left the Capital for Pakistan following the discovery by the local police that they were engaged in espionage work.

8 President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation of the Sivananda Satsang Bhavan in New Delhi.

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September 8 Bulgarian First Deputy Prime Minister, Zhivkov, arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

9 China turned down India's request for facilities to collect and cremate bodies of Indian military personnel killed in Ladakh area.

— Radha Kumud Mukherjee, well-known educationist and historian, died at Calcutta.

— Natwar Singh of India unanimously elected repporteur of the UN Special Committee on Colonialism.

10 Lt. Gen. P. S. Gyani of India named Commander of the UN Observer Mission in the Yemen.

— Report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee placed before Parliament.

11 All the 13 passengers and a crew of five died as an IAC Viscount crashed near Dholpur, 33 miles from Agra.

— Mr. C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, stated in the Lok Sabha the reasons for India,s withdrawal of the Bokaro steel plant from the list of projects for which US aid was sought.

— Union Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of P. A. Narielwala to review the working of the National Research Development Corporation.

— Mr. Jivraj Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat resigned.

— A New Department of Co-ordination created in the Ministry of Finance under a Presidential Order.

13 E.V.Srinivasan, famous opthalmologist, died in Madras.

— Thousands of workers and sympathizers of the CPI staged a demonstration outside Parliament House to protest against the compulsory Deposit Scheme, high taxes and spiraling prices.

14 Governor of Orissa inaugurated the power house at Chiplima, marking the completion of the second stage of the Hirakund Project.

— India increased her economic aid to Nepal by Rs. 3 crores.

— Delhi College of Engineering and Technology renamed the Indian Institute of Technology.

— Malaya completed an 8-1 victory over India in the Australasian zone semi-final of the Thomas Cup Badminton Championship at Wellington, New Zealand.

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August 16 Seven public sector undertakings were presented Presidential awards for outstanding all-round performance for 1961-62 in New Delhi.

17 Prime Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha on K. D. Malaviya's resignation from the Union Cabinet.

— Union Government float an entirely State-owned limited company in the public sector called the Ceronauties India Limited for the manufacture of MIG Supersonic and other type of aircraft.

18 Report on 'Reappraisal of Steel Demand' of the National Council of Applied Economic Research published.

19 Air Vice-Marshal Omar Dani, Minister for Air and Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Air Force, arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit to India.

20 Agreement under which UN will provide assistance to India for the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Pooan signed in New Delhi.

— The Lok Sabha began a debate on the first-ever motion of non-confidence brought against the Government. Acharya J.B. Kripalani (Independent) opened the three-day discussion with a powerful attack on the policies, especially on its failure to defend the country against Chinese aggression. The motion was rejected on August 22.

21 American House of Representatives by accepting an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, put off US aid for the Bokaro steel plant.

23 Daniel H. Walcott, President of the Trans-Atlantic Airlines, sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2000 on charges of possessing and smuggling live cartridges without licence.

24 Prime Minister decided to accept the resignations offered by six Ministers of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Ministers of five States and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Nehru College at Faridabad.

— First meeting of the Fourth Plan Working Group on the Welfare of Backward Classes held in New Delhi.

— West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh won the *Rashtra Kalash* for the Kharif and Rabi, seasons 1961-62, respectively.

26 Union Minister of Defence Production, K. Raghuramiah, informed the Lok Sabha that AVRO-748 planes of Series I are

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now being produced at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot., Kanpur.

August 26 Agreement providing for a £ 10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) loan to India from Britain to finance the purchase of a wide range of manufactured goods in that country, signed in New Delhi.

— A new Calcutta-London Industrial Telex Service inaugurated in Calcutta.

27 First consignment of 250 tons of bananas from Maharashtra and Gujarat despatched to Kuwait from Bombay.

— King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrived in New Delhi on a 13-day visit.

28 Andhra Chief Minister declarad open the 3.086-feet long road bridge across the Krishna at Rangapur, 30 miles north of Kurnool.

29 First session of the regional co-ordinating committee of UNESCO for the Reading Materials Project began in New Delhi.

— President accepted the resignation of six Ministers in the Union Cabinet. The appointment of T. T. Krishnamachari as the Union Finance Minister, G. L. Nanda as the Home Minister and Swaran Singh as Minister for Food and Agriculture also announced.

— Supreme Court declared the rule providing for carrying forward the number of unfilled reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes in Government Services as unconstitutional and invalid.

September 1 Delimitation Commission refixed the number of seats in each State Legislative Assembly for the next general election.

— India and Pakistan signed a trade agreement in Karachi.

— 108-mile long Durgapur-Calcutta gas grid inaugurated at the Durgapur coke-oven plant site.

2 Supreme Court, by a majority judgement, declared that persons detained under the Defence of India Rules had no right to move any court challenging the validity of their detention on the ground that their Fundamental Rights under Articles 14,21 end 22 of the Constitution had been infringed.

— Union Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan, disclosed in the Lok Sabha that 24 C-119 (Fairchild Packet) transport aircraft had been received from the USA for the IAF under US Military Assistance programme.

— Severe earthquake claimed a heavy toll of life in the Badgam Tehsil of Kashmir Valley.

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July 31 Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, arrived in Rangoon on a five-day goodwill visit to Burma.

— Five-man study team, set up by the Union Government to go into Panchayati Raj finances, submitted its report to Government.

August 1 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj in New Delhi.

— Report of the International Team on Small Industries, organised by the Ford Foundation, released.

2 According to reports reaching Tithwal, Pakistan violated the ceasefire line during the past few days with serious shooting incidents resulting in some casualties.

— Recommendations of Jute Committee, appointed by Govt. of India, published.

— Government of India agreed to provide the necessary facilities required by Nepal for the flow of her transit trade to Pakistan.

5 Tripartite Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution resolved that all industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers should set up co-operative stores or fair price shops within four weeks.

— Prime Minister of New South Wales, R.J. Heffon, arrived in New Delhi on a four-day official visit.

— Hearing began in the Supreme Court on the constitutional validity of the Defence of India Act and Rules.

6 American House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee appointed a five-member team to study the feasibility of Bokaro steel plant project.

— Indian Film Festival began in Moscow.

— Two-day Indo-Pakistan conference on boundary issues between East Pakistan and West Bengal concluded in Calcutta.

— Mr. Pannalal Sarogi, Member of Parliament, died in Calcutta.

7 Planning Commission decided to provide additional allocation totalling Rs. 85.5 crores for stepping up agricultural programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan.

10-nation Aid-India Club and the World Bank announced in Washington that the commitment for the current year of India's Third Plan had been raised from $ 915 million to $ 1,052 million as a result of increased offers from Austria, West Germany, Italy, Japan, USA and the World Bank.

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August 8 India and United States signed an agreement providing US assistance in setting up India's first atomic power station at Tarapur near Bombay.

— India endorsed the partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

9 First report of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on social education published,

— US Agriculture Department announced the issuance of two PL 480 authorizations to India covering purchase of total of $62,869,000 worth of wheat.

10 Congress Working Committee meeting in New Delhi unrnimously adopted a resolution endorsing the proposal by the Madras Chief Minifter, K. Kamaraj, (Kamraj Plan) that leading Congressmen in Government should voluntarily relinquish their ministerial posts and offer themselves for full-time organisational work.

11 Chinese entered the demilitarised zone in eastern sector.

— Union Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the foundation of 'Mysore House' in New Delhi.

12 Electronic Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Homi J. Bhaba constituted.

— Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, C. Subramaniam, inaugurated the expansion work of the Rourkela steel plant.

— P.M. of the Somali Republic, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke arrived in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India.

13 Lok Sabha passed All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, seeking to create three all-India services.

14 Scheme of compulsory military training for all able-bodied male students of colleges and universities in the country inaugurated.

15 Air-India and East African Airways Corporation concluded a partnership agreement.

16 Madhu Limaye and Dada Nayak sponsors of the Bombay civic worker's strike arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

— American radar and related equipment started arriving in preparation for joint air defence training exercises.

— Chinese withdrew their post from Depsang La on India's protest.

— Instruction issued to IAF to deal with the Chinese air violations.

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September 15 East-Pakistan forces open fire on an Indian border security petrol in the Latitilla-Dumabari area on the border of Cachar district of Assam.

16 Union Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan informed the Lok Sabha of the US Government's offer to India of a small arms and ammunition plant as part of their military assistance programme.

— Contract for setting up a coal washery at Kathara in Bihar, signed in New Delhi between the National Coal Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking and V/O 'Tjazhpromexport' the supply organization of USSR.

— A Rs. 22-crore Indo-Japanese contract for the supply and erection of equipment for the alloy steels project was signed in New Delhi.

17 Indian High Commissioner to Malaya, Mr. Y.K.Puri appointed High Commissioner to Malaysia concurrently.

— Rs. 86 lakh Cauvery Bridge opened at Tirruchi by the Madras Chief Minister.

18 Mr. Sayaji Laxman Silam appointed Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry.

— President Radhakrishnan unveiled a statue of Sardar Patel in New Delhi.

19 India-UK agreement concerning the tranfer of Minicoy Lighthouse signed.

— New Ministry in Gujrat. with Balwantray Mehta as the Chief Minister, sworn-in.

— Pakistan Government agreed to a meeting between the Pakistan local sector commander and his Indian counterpart on the Karimganj-Sylhet border to discuss the recent firing in the Latitilla area of Cachar district of Assam.

— Touring Indian hockey team saved the Test Series against Kenya by winning the last of the five matches.

20 Pakistan intruders case-fired in the Latitllla-Dimbari area.

— Report of the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry placed before Parliament.

21 Changes in the Gold Control Rules announced in Lok Sabha.

— Compulsory Deposit Scheme was dropped except in so far as it applies to income tax payers.

— H.C.Dasappa and B.R.Bhagat sworn-in as Minister for Railways and Minister of State for Planning respectively.

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September 21 Mr. Sucheta Kripalani elected new leader of the UP Congress Legislature Party.

— Pakistani plane violated Indian air space at Kalamchora in Sonamura sub-division of Tripur.

— Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah inaugurated the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in Bombay.

22 Union Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar, arrived in Jakarta on a ten-day official visit to Indonesia.

— Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh a former Member of Parliament, died in Bombay.

23 Bihar Ministry under Binodanand Jha resigned.

— Biren Mitra elected new leader of the Congress Legislative party in Orissa.

24 Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation signed in New Delhi between India and Australia.

— According to a news despatch, the Indian designed semi-automatic rifle has gone into production at the Ishapore Rifle Factory near Calcutta.

— K.B. Sahay elected leader of the Congrese Legislature Party in Bihar.

25 Development loan totalling Rs. 21. 2 crores to Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., a new company organized by an Indo-American consortium, to set up a fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam announced.

— D.P. Mishra elected leader of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Legislature Party.

— M. Bhaktavatsalam elected leader of the Madras Congress Legislature Party.

26 Asoka Mehta appointed Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission.

— President Radhakrishnan unveiled the bust of P.V.Rajamannar first Indian Chief Justice of Madras, at Madras.

— President Radhakrishnan declared open the kalakshetra's assembly hall in its campus at Tiruvanmiyur near Adyar, Madras

27 President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation for Rs. 1.2 crore Medurai Milk Conservation Project at Sathamangalam, Madurai.

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September 27 One Indian national was killed and three injured in Moyel village in the Chhamb area on the cease-fire line in a firing by the Pakistanis.

28 President Radhakrishnan unveiled the Vivekananda Memorial tablet to commemorate Swami Vivekananda centenary celebrations at Sri Ramanatha Swami Temple, Rameshwaram.

— General Kong Lee, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the neutralist forces in Laos arrived in New Delhi.

— Pakistan's attempt to capture a strip of land at the village Nathakulian on the Hamirpur international border in the Akhnoor sector of Jammu failed by the Indian border police.

— Announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply India with a ship equipped with special equipment for oceanographic work.

29 Five-member Japanese parliamentary delegation arrived in Madras from Bombay.

— *National Herald*, Lucknow, celebrated its silver jubilee.

— Fatehsingh Gaikwad elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

— Five senior Indian defence officials arrived in Sydney for a three-week study of Australia's defence production organisations.

30 President Radhakrishnan laid the foundation of a new campus for the Kerala University and the Gandhi Bhavan at Karyavattom near Trivandrum. He also inaugurated the silver jubilee of the Kerala University.

— Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the UN, replied to the charges made in Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement in the General Assembly on Kashmir.

October 1 Four southern States, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, agreed to inter-link their power systems.

— New Madhya Pradesh Ministry with D.P.Mishra as Chief Minister, sworn-in Bhopal.

— Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited came into being.

— Indian textile industry switched over to the metric system.

— A Pakistani fighter plane violated Indian air space at Fulkumari in Sonamura Sub-Division of Tripura.

— Pakistani raiders kidnaped an Indian national from the South-Haripur area of Belonia Sub-Division.

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October 2 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the T.B. Seal Sale Campaign in New Delhi.

— India scored a 4-0 win over Spain in the Lyons International field of hockey festival.

— Government constituted a National Committee for Higher Medical Education and Training in India under the Chairmanship of the Union Health Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar.

— New Madras Ministry headed by M. Bhaktavatsalam sworn-in.

— New Bihar Ministry headed by K.B. Sahay sworn-in.

— New Ministry of Madhya Pradesh headed by D.P. Mishra sworn-in.

— New Orissa Ministry headed by Biren Mitra sworn-in,

3 Announced that in future Sadr-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir would be called Governor and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister as in other States of the Indian Union.

— R. Venkataraman of India was elected Vice-President of the UN Administrative Tribunal.

— India and the USA concluded agreements providing for American loans totalling Rs. 24 crores to the Bandel, Cambay and Birsinghpur power projects.

— India recorded a 3-0 over Canada in the pre-Olympic international hockey tournament at Lyons, France.

— Vijaya, the famous 44.55 carat diamond sold by auction at Panna, Madhya Pradesh for Rs. 4,12,132,05.

— Kashmir Premier. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed submitted his resignation to the Sadr-i-Riyasat.

— Concentration of Pakistani troops near the Karimganj border reported.

— Delegation of the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference of Assam met Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi.

— A cultural agreement between India and Afghanistan was signed at Kabul.

5 Union Government issued a new rule under the Defence of India Act assuming specific powers to regulate supplies of sugarcane in areas reserved for the factories.

— India beat Japan 4-0 in the pre-Olympic hockey tournament at Lyons, France.

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October 5 India retained Governor-General's Cup for the third time in succession, winning the Indo-Ceylon Wrestling Championship in Colombo.

6 Baba Kharak Singh, the veteran Sikh leader, died in New Delhi.

— B.P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, laid the foundation of the City Courts building in Hyderabad.

— India beat Britain 2-0 on the last day of the international field kockey festival at Lyons, France and gained top position on the unofficial table.

7 Prime Minister inaugurated the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi.

— Terms of Nassau decision on arms aid to India made public.

— President gave assent to the Constitution (fifteenth amendment) Bill 1963 and the Constitution (Sixteenth amendment) Bill, 1963.

8 Union Government decided to establish a machinery for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees.

— S N. Mukherjee, Secretary to the Rajya Sabha, died in New Delhi.

Prime Minister announced a further ad hoc increase in the pensions of both civil and defence retired employees effective from October 1, 1963.

— Dr. Saif-ud-din Kitchlu, a close associate of Gandhiji and winner of the Lenin Peace Prize,died in New Delhi.

— Text of Indian protests to China and Pakistan, following the recent announcement that the boundary demarcation teams of these Governments reached agreement on a number of points about fixing the boundary line of that part of Kashmir which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan, released in New Delhi.

10 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated the College of Business Administration in Bangalore.

11 India told UN General Assembly that the collusive alliance that China and Pakistan were seeking to forge, had a common hatred of India as its motivation and aggression as its common intent.

— Union Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

— National seminar on the education of elementary teachers concluded in New Delhi.

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October 11 Soviet Union will deliver exploration and production equipment and materials worth Rs. 9 crores under a contract signed in New Delhi between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Technoexport Supply Organization of USSR.

12 About one hundred Pakistanis backed by the East Pakistan Rifles raided the last Indian checkpost in Tamabil in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills bordering Sylhet district in East Pakistan.

— New 11-member Ministry of Jammu and Kashmir State headed by Khwaja Shamsud Din sworn-in.

13 India rejected Chinese charge of intrusion into their territory.

— India rejected Chinese Premier's offer to visit New Delhi for talks as "purely propagandast".

14 According to three separate agreements signed in New Delhi India will get Rs, 18.8 crores as a loan from USA for the expansion of the CVC's Chandapura Thermal Power Station, supply of 54 diesel locomotives to the Railways and for a ropeway project in the Jharia coalfields.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was presented 'The Golden Age Banner' by Bishop Hower, A. Tomllinson of New York in New Delhi.

— Kanamaru Shiratori of Japan won the light-weight boxing final against Padam Mall of India in the Tokyo international week in Tokyo.

— India protested to Pakistan against continued Pakistani military activity in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border.

15 India pledged $ 3 million in non-convertible rupees to the UN Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assisiance.

16 The Mid-Pennar North Canal, a part of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project, inaugurated.

— Agreement for a British loan of $ 4 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) to India signed between the officials of the two Governments in New Delhi.

— Union Government set aside Rs. 30 lakhs for granting further relief to ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the INA and were subsequently discharged from service.

— Discontinuance of page cuts imposed on daily newspapers at the commencement of the current licensing year announced.

— Vice-Admiral B.S. Soman, Chief of the Naval Staff, returned home after a tour of the UK and the continent of Europe.

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October 17 India rejected China's charge of illegal crossing of Karakoram Pass.

— Union Minister for Defence Production, K. Raghuramiah, informed Parliament of the Government decision to start the Electronics and Guided Missiles factory at Hyderabad.

— Members of the British Parliamentary delegation called on the Union President in New Delhi.

18 Work on the Rs. 15.5 crore all-weather port of Mangalore began.

19 National Council of the Communist Party of India adopted the Central Executive Committee's recommendation of 'public censure of A.K. Gopalan for defying a party decision.

— Prime Minister inaugurated a thermal power station, known as 'C' station, in New Delhi.

20 Government of India decided to raise two additional mountain divisions, bringing the strength of the Indian Army's mountain divisions to eight instead of six as originally planned.

21 In an order issued by the President, the Department of Company Law Administration has been abolished and its functions have been transferred to the Department of Revenue in the Finance Ministry.

— India called for stern action against South Africa at the UN General Asssmbly's Special Committee on apartheid.

— Appointment of Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar as Chief Justice of India with effect from February 1, 1964 announced.

— Severe cyclonic storm hit Madras State.

— Indo-Nepalese trade talks on matters relating to transit facilities for Nepal's imports passing through India concluded in Kathmandu.

— Mr. C. Kunhan Raja, a well-known Sanskrit scholar, died in Bangalore.

— Mr. G.H. Deshpande, Member of Parliament, died in Bombay.

— Three agreements provinding for US loan assistance totalling $39.6 million (Rs. 18.8 crores) for three projects signed in New Delhi.

— Nepal agreed to supply to India 50,000 cubic feet of sized timber annually for use as sleepers by the Indian Railways.

22 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru formally dedicated the Bhakra Dam to the Nation on completion of the 740 feet-high Dam.

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October 22 Pakistan concentrated troops near the Indian village of Chaknot near the cease-fire line in Kashmir in violation of the cease-fire agreement. Pakistanis crossed the cease-fire line and breach the channel supplying water to the Ponch power house from the Betar river.

— New ordinance factory at Chandigarh started production.

23 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the third unit of the HMT at Pinjore.

— Assam Cabinet discussed Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's offer to the hill leaders on the future set up of the hill districts of Assam.

24 Pakistan ordered the immediate closure of two India-run library-cum-reading rooms in her eastern wing at Dacca and Rajashahi.

— EME Centre, Secunderabad defeated Punjab Police 3-1 to annex the DCM football cup in New Delhi.

— The Union Ministry of Scientific Research set up an Advisory Committee of Scientists to survey research being carried out in different fields of natural science and advise Government about allocation of funds to different projects and agencies.

25 Government of India in a note to the Pakistan Government warned that if the so-called 'Azad Kashmir' forces embarked upon the irresponsible course of violating the cease-fire line, India would be compelled to exercise her right of self-defence.

27 Tripura Administration protested to the East Pakistan Government against Pakistan civil official's collecting taxes from Indian nationals, living in the disputed areas near the head-waters of the Feni river.

— Fourth and penultimate 50 MW unit in the first stage of the Neyveli thermal power station commissioned.

28 Prime Minister recommended to the President to order an inquiry, under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, into the charges made against the Punjab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon.

— Representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore met in Bangalore and approved the formation of a Southern Regional Electricity Board.

— Team of five members of Parliament left on a tour of border roads in the NEFA area.

29 U.M. Thevar, M.P. and Deputy Chairman of the All-India Forward Block, died at Tirunagar, Madurai.

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October 29 Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z.A. Bhutto, declared in Rawalpindi that the cease-fire line in Kashmir' is not a valid line for all times to come'.

— A high-level delegation led by I. Matsushita, Vice-President of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., arrived in New Delhi for negotiating an agreement with the Union Government for technical and financial collaboration in the establisment of the second shipyard at Cochin.

— Two-day session of the All-India Council for Secondary Education concluded in New Delhi.

30 Reserve Bank announced a certain liberation of its credit policy.

— Vice-President inaugurated the Children's art carnival, a gift to Indian Children from the Asia Society and International Council of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in New Delhi.

— Work on the construction of a 15 mile-long broad-gauge line to connect Mangalore Station with Panambur began.

— India beat UAR 4-0 in an international hockey match in Cairo.

31 President Radhakrishnan opened the conference of State Governors in New Delhi.

— Chief Indian delegate to the UN called for the creation of an "effective international peace keeping machinery universally acceptable and powerful enough to maintain peace in the world which is disarmed" side by side with efforts at total and complete disarmament.

— Trade agreement signed between India and Australia in Vienna.

— K.C. Mahindra, well-known industrialist, died in Bombay.

November 1 Union Government announced that S.R. Das, former Chief Justice of India, would go into the allegations against Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab.

2 United States gained a 1-0 lead over India in the Inter-zone Davis Cup final in Bombay.

— Appointment of Jivraj Mehta as Indian High Commissioner to Britain announced.

3 United States lead India 2-0 at the end of the first day's play in the Inter-zone Davis Cup final in Bombay as D. Ralston and C.R. McKinley (US) beat R. Krishnan and Premjit Lal India respectiuely.

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November 3 Two-day session of the All-India Congress Committee began in Jaipur.

— Indian and Pakistani army commanders began talks on the Betar Dam under the auspices of the UN observers in the Poonch area.

— Conference on development of Gramdan villages and Bhoodan lands concluded in New Delhi.

4 President Radhakrishnan arrived in Kathmandu on a four-day State visit to Nepal.

— Pakistani troops opened fire on an Indian police party in the Chhamb sector, about 50 miles from Jammu.

— US registered a 5-0 win over India in the Inter-zonal final of the Davis Cup in Bombay.

— A protocol for the extension of Soviet technical assistance to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission signed in New Delhi.

6 Princess Margrethe of Denmark, heir to the Danish Throne, arrived in New Delhi on a private visit.

— Report on Waste-lands of India and the Reclamation Measures of the Planning Commission's Committee on Natural Resources released.

7 Long-term trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia and an offer of 50 million credit for India's Fourth Plan announced in New Delhi.

— Pakistani armed forces reported to be gradually extending their area of occupation in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border.

— Union Government appointed an Agricultural Research Review Team to enquire into the research set-up and suggest changes in its organisation.

— Agreement between India and the National Investment Bank of Holland for a 65 million guider (about Rs. 8.45 crore) loan as part of Holland's contribution to the Aid India Consortium under the auspices of the World Bank signed at the Hague.

— Agreement reached in New Delhi that the cost of Kishau Dam will be shared by UP, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

8 State Finance Ministers met in New Delhi.

— High-level committee consisting of all the Chief Ministers with the Union Home Minister as Chairman, set up to implement the programme of progressive use of Hindi for official purposes.

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November 8 Prime Minister inaugurated a five-day conference of heads of Indian diplomatic missions in West Asia and Africa in New Delhi.

9 Joint air defence exercise *Shiksha* began in the Eastern sector.

— Silver jubilee of the Bombay Vidyapeeth celebrated in Bombay.

— Indo-Pakistan joint survey of South Berubari began.

10 Naranjan Singh Gill appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

— Prime Minister inaugurated a three-day conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors in New Delhi.

— Soviet woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, and her husband and fellow-cosmonaut Major Nikolayev arrived in New Delhi.

— President Radhakrishnan presented Sangeet Natak Akademi fellowships, awards and prizes to the winners in New Delhi.

— Three-day session of the First International Conference on Tetanus concludes in Bombay.

— Secretaries of the Planning Departments of States met in New Delhi.

— Two-day meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Secondary Teachers Federation ended in New Delhi.

11 Gen. Paul Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the US Strike Command, arrived in New Delhi.

— President's Bodyguard, the senior-most unit of the Indian Army, received the President's standard and the regimental standard in New Delhi.

12 Conference of State Education Ministers concluded in New Delhi.

— Union Government sent a note to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on the subject of espionage activities of three members of its staff.

— Union Government announced the appointment of a Wage Board for working journalists under the chairmanship of G.K. Shinde.

— Flights over NEFA, Nagaland and three border sub-divisions of Manipur, namely, Ukhrul, Tengnoupal and Churachandpur, and the Mizo Hills districts prohibited for two years with immediate effect.

14 First National Metallurgists Day inaugurated.

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November 15 Prime Minister formally launched the first phase of production of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi.

16 India and Canada signed two significant agreements in the field of atomic energy.

— Prime Minister commissioncd the first AC electric locomotive manufactured at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

17 State Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh reached an agreement on plans for the comprehensive development of the Narmada river valley at a conference in Bhopal.

19 M.C. Chagla appointed Minister of Education; Humayun Kabir to take over the new Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and C.Subramaniam to take over the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering in the Union Cabinet.

— Report of the special committee appointed by the Union Government the examine to law relating to contempt of court and to suggest reforms in the light of the constitutional changes, placed before the Lok Sabha.

20 K. Kamaraj officially declared elected President of the Indian National Congress.

21 Prof. Chintaman Vinayak Joshi, noted Marathi humourist and writer, died in Bombay.

— The First two-stage unguided rocket launched successfully from the Equatorial sounding rocket station at Thumba near Trivandrum.

22 A five-year trade and payments agreement with Hungary signed in New Delhi.

23 Letters exchanged in New Delhi between officials of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of India for the establishment of a joint regular shipping line between the ports of these countries.

24 Mr. M.S.Konnamwar, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, died in Bombay.

25 All the eight occupants of an IAF Dakota reported missing since November 22 were feared killed as the wreckage of plane was located near the Banihal Pass in Kashmir.

26 Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and West Germany to provide for the utilization of West German aid of Rs. 40.06 crores (DM 336.6 million) for the third year of Third Five year Plan.

28 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the annual session of the society of International law in New Delhi.

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November 28 Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Swaran Singh conferred with President Nassar of UAR in Cairo.

29 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru described the Pakistan Government's demand for the closure of the office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajashahi in East Pakistan as 'an extraordinary step'.

30 Talakalale Dam in Mysore State inaugurated.

December 1 Apasaheb Balasaheb Pant appointed Ambassador to Norway and Mr. Abid Hasan Sagrani appointed Ambassador to Senegal.

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Nagaland as the sixteenth State of the Indian Union at Kohima. An interim Cabinet under Shilu Ao also sworn-in.

2 Mr. Asoka Mehta took over as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

3 King Hussain of Jordan arrived in New Delhi on a 13-day goodwill visit to India.

— Government of India allowed the Chinese Government to overfly its aircraft carrying the Chinese Prime Minister across the Indian territory to Africa.

— West German Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Development, Walter Scheel, arrived in New Delhi.

4 Canada made long-term loans to India of eight million dollars for locomotives, eight-million dollars for a hydro-electric station, and one million dollars towards an aluminium smelter being built by a private company in Kerala according to an agreements signed between the two countries in Ottawa.

5 Bill to create the Unit Trust of India in order to encourage savings by providing facilities for various classes of investors to invest their savings in the Trust passed by Lok Sabha.

— Bill which sought to replace the Central Board of revenue by two boards passed by Lok Sabha.

6 Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Premier of North Nigeria, arrived in Bombay on a 14-day state visit to India.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Indian Film Exhibition held in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Indian film industry in Bombay.

7 The Governments of India and USA signed an agreement in New Delhi for a foreign exchange loan of $80 million for the setting up of India's first atomic power plant at Tarapur, near Bombay.

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December 7 Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, informed the Lok Sabha that the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations in Kashmir had given an award of violation by Pakistan and 'no violation by India' after investigating allegations made by Pakistan that India had concentrated troops in Chaknot on the Indian side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir.

— East Pakistani riflemen tresspassed into Lobacherra tea garden in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hill in Assam Sector and opened fire inside the Indian Territory.

10 First general elections in Goa, Daman and Diu held.

— Government revealed that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory and no area in NEFA is under the control of China.

— C.N. Annadurai, leader of the DMK and four other leading members of the Party sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Prevention of Insult of National Honour Act, in Madras.

— Asian Population Conference of the ECAFE opened in New Delhi.

— K. M. Panikkar, renowned scholar and diplomat, died in Madras.

11 Austria and India signed an agreement providing India with a credit of 100 million Austrian Schillings to buy investment goods from Austria.

— Mohun Bagan beat Andhra Police 2-0 to win the Durand Football cup in New Delhi.

13 Lord Denning, British Master of Rolls, arrived in New Delhi on a 12-day visit.

14 A 14-day International Conference on Cosmic Rays concluded in Jaipur.

— A five-member Afghan parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

— India and Kenya decided to establish diplomatic relations at High Commission level.

— Japan agreed to pay India $25,000 for damage sustained by Indian nationals during the Sino-Japanese war.

16 Two Indo-French agreements for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy signed in New Delhi.

— Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in New Delhi.

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December 16 First of the three French-built Caravelle jet aircraft ordered by the Indian Airlines arrived at Palam.

— R.S. Mani appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia and concurrently Ambassador to Greece.

18 Family Planning Day observed.

— Five-year Trade agreement signed in New Delhi between India and Poland. The agreement envisaged a trade turnover of about Rs. 160 million each way during 1964.

— Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was sworn-in as Governor of Maharashtra in Bombay.

— Prime Minister inaugurated the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh.

19 Rajya Sabha passed Company Law (Amendment) Bill.

— Three-day Indo-Pakistan conference on border demarcation between the two countries, particularly relating to the eastern sector began in New Delhi.

20 Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

— First Popular Ministry for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu headed by Mr. Dayanand Bandodkar (Gomantak Legislature Party) sworn-in.

21 Union Finance Minister, T.T. Krishnamachari, announced the reclassification of cities in the Lok Sabha.

— All-India inter-zone athletic meet began in Ajmer Rajasthan.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of the Bharati Sangam Bhavan in New Delhi.

22 Vice-President Zakir Husain addressed the silver jubilee session of the Indian Political Science Association at Agra.

— Union Government set up a committee under K. R. Ramanathan to go into the question of developing a scientific system of flood forecasting.

— Union Government sanctioned schemes for raising the strength of the NCC in the country.

23 US Government announced an Export Import Bank credit of 3.1 millian dollars in favour of the Chemicals and Plastic Chemplast of India Limited.

25 India signed a contract to purchase 34,000 tons of Egyptian rice in Cairo.

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December 26 Prime Minister inaugurated the new central building of the Life Insurance Corporation in Bombay.

— A sacred hair of the Prophet Mohammad, preserved for the past 300 years at Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar, removed by some miscreants. Eight days later, after intensive inquiries by the C. B. I., it was found in the shrine on January 4, 1964.

28 India and the Soviet Union signed two contracts in New Delhi for the preparation of detailed project reports for the expansion of Barauni and Koyali oil refineries.

29 Foundation was laid for the State-owned film studio for Assam at Kahilipara.

30 National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party meeting in Bombay asked Asoka Mehta to resign from the Party following his joining the Planning Commission as its Deputy Chairman.

31 32nd annual session of All-India Women's conference held in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru broadcasts to the nation over the disappearance of the sacred relic of Prophet Mohammed from the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar.

— All-India Education Conference, in a resolution passed at Baroda, opposed the transfer of the responsibility of primary education to the Panchayats.

1964

January 1 A new Social Security Scheme for the families of the central Government employees came into force.

— All-India Dearness allowance and Bonus Conference launched a country-wide campaign in support of demands set out in an 11, point charter.

2 Shipping Pact with U A R signed in Cairo.

— Two units of Barauni Thermal Power Plant commissioned.

— Gen. Rajendrasingji. former Chief of the Army staff, died.

3 First Indian-manufactured diesel locomotive commissioned. at Banasas.

4 Holy relic of the Prophet Mohammed. after intense inquiries by the CBI was found in Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar, Kashmir.

— 26th International Congress of Orientalists inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan in Delhi. It met from 4 January to 10 January.

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January 4	Banaras Diesel Locomotive Works turned out first diesel locomotive.
5	Foundation stone of Tikkarpara Dam across the Mahanadi laid by Jawaharlal Nehru.
—	68th session of Indian National Congress began at Gopabandhunagar. It concluded on I0th January.
7	Rear Admiral B. A. Samson took over as Flag-Officer commanding of the Indian Fleet from Rear Admiral A. K. Chatterji.
8	India's second rocket launched successfully from Thumba. Kerala.
—	Trade and transit agreement signed with Nepal.
9	First elected legislature of Goa, Daman and Diu met at Panaji.
10	Maha Vir Chakra awarded to Lt. Col. Bejoy Mohan Bhattacharya and Second-Lieutenant Bhagwan Dutt Dogra.
—	Contract with USSR for the preparation of the detailed project report and working drawings for the establishment of a mechanical instruments plant in Palghat (Kerala) signed in New Delhi.
11	Pakistan signed a barter trade agreement with India.
13	Indo-Ceylonese trade agreement signed.
14	Note handed to the Chinese Embassy characterising Peking's allegation of India's air intrusion into Tibet and Sinkiang as absolutely false.
18	Dr. Paranjpe submitted report for better pay scales of technical staff in public sector.
19	Nagaland's first general election results announced.
21	Trade pact signed in New Delhi with Afghanistan.
22	India handed over a protest note to the Chinese Embassy accusing China's aggressive designs against Sikkim.
—	Lal Bahadur Shastri appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Union Cabinet.
—	India and South Korea signed trade pact.
24	Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister without Porfolio and D. Sanjivayya sworn-in as Union Cabinet Ministers for Labour and Employment.

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January	**25**	New Nagaland Ministry headed by P. Shilu Ao sworn-in at Kohima.
	26	Awards of Padma Vibhushan presented to Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar, and Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj, an eminent Sanskrit scholar of U. P.
	—	Parma Vir Chakra awarded to Subedar Joginder Singh and Maj. Shaitan Singh posthumously and Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa.
	29	Bokaro Steel Limited registered as a Government Company.
	—	N. Sanjiva Reddi resigned from the Chief Ministership of Andhra Pradesh.
	30	Chinese troops violated Sikkim thrice; India lodged a strong protest with China,
	—	First Avro-748 II aircraft made successful maiden flight.
	31	Composition of the Company Law Board and its functions officially announced.
February	**1**	P. B. Gajendragadkar sworn-in as Chief Justice of India.
	2	Assam's second longest railway bridge over the river Subansiri declared open.
	3	UN Security Council met to consider Kashmir question.
	4	Commonwealth Honorary Magistrates Conference began its two-day session in Delhi.
	5	Air India's new terminal facility at the John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York formally opened.
	6	Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, former Union Health Minister and Freedom Fighter, died.
	7	Union Government announced more D.A. for Central Government employees.
	—	Mr. P.R.S. Mani appointed Commissioner for India to Mauritius.
	—	East-West Music Conference held in Delhi from 7-11 February.
	8	Gen. Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, arrived in Delhi.
	—	Agreement to promote cultural and scientific exchanges between India and Hungary during 1964-65 signed in New Delhi.

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February 8	Ramanathan Krishnan and Naresh Kumar retained the men's doubles titles of the Asian Lawn Tenis Championship.
11	Railway Budget for 1964-65 presented to the Parliament.
13	V.T.Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, died in Madras.
—	Santhanam Committee on prevention of Corruption submitted its special report.
—	Commemoration stamp issued in honour of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.
14	Five-year trade and payments agreement with Bulgaria signed in New Delhi.
—	India and the Philippines signed an agreement on trade relations between the two countries.
15	Indian Navy's first establishment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands commissioned.
—	INS Jarwa, the Navy's new establishment at Port Blair in the Andamans, commissioned.
—	Mr. Asoka Mehta's membership of the Praja Socialist Party terminated for accepting the post of Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
16	Magsaysay Shishu Bhavan opened by Mrs. Luz Magsaysay at Agra.
—	495-ft. long bridge over the Uttangan river, near Agra opened.
17	An IAF *Ilyushin*-14 aircraft crashed killing Maj. Gen R.S. Grewal Divisional Commander, Brig. J.M. Das and 11 others including the crew.
22	India agreed to give Nepal a loan of Rs. 1 crore for industrial development.
—	Dr. Verrier Elwin, noted anthropologist, died in Delhi.
—	Ramanathan Krishnan won the open singles final of the National and Northern India Lawn Tennis Championship in New Delhi.
23	Indo-Yugoslav accord on promotion of trade signed.
—	Sanjiva Reddy's resignation from Chief Ministership of Andhra endorsed by Andhra Pradesh Legislature.
24	India-USA agreement for Rs. 107 crore loan for industrial production signed.

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February 24 Agreement signed in New Delhi for American loan of $225 million (Rs. 10 crores) to finance commodity imports required to boost the Indian Economy.

— Soviet Parliamentary delegation arrived in Delhi.

25 Lee Kuan Yew Prime Minister of Singapore, arrived in Delhi.

26 Indo-Yugoslav trade increased to Rs. 50 crores over the next five years as a result of new agreement signed on trade and economic co-operation.

27 Shamsud Din resigned from the Chief Ministership of Jammu and Kashmir.

28 Mr. G.M. Sadiq elected Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

29 Union budget for 1964-65 presented to Parliament.

— Compulsory Deposit Scheme withdrawn and Annuity Deposit Scheme introduced.

— New Andhra Pradesh Cabinet headed by K. Brahmananda Reddy sworn-in.

March 1 India took a winning 3-0 lead over Ceylon in their East Zone Davis Cup match in Hyderabad.

— Separate Departments of Education and Science under Ministry of Education abolished.

2 New cultural pact between India and Soviet Union signed.

— King Mahendra inaugurated Indian-aided irrigation project at Dandawn in Nepal.

4 Phillips Talbot, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in Delhi.

— An IAF 'pairchild Packet' exploded in flight and plunged into the Hoogly river near Gandhi Ghat, Barrackpore, immediately after take-off from IAF base nearly killing all the 22 persons aboard.

— J.L. Hathi appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

— Lt. Gen. P.S. Gyani appointed Commandant of U.N. peace force for Cyprus.

— R.M. Hajarnivis appointed Union Minister of Supply.

7 Naval establishment in Goa, INS *Gomantak* commissioned.

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March 8 22 persons killed and 34 seriously injured when the Calcutta bound Express train from Madras ran into a goods train at Bandpur station on the South-Eastern Railway, about 70 miles from Cuttack.

— Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim appointed Governor of Punjab.

— Maharashtra became National Football Champion.

9 Contract was signed in New Delhi between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Technoprom-export of USSR for the supply of equipment, machinery and materials, worth Rs. 7.75 crores for the expansion of the capacity of the Neyveli Thermal Station from 250 to 400 mw.

11 A high-altitude three stage composite rocket successfully fired by the Defence Research and Development Organisation from the Chandipore sea range.

— Three-year trade agreement with Iran signed in Tehran.

— Agreement signed between India-Poland on shipping signed in Delhi.

12 Agreement signed in New Delhi between India and Rumania according to which trade between Rumania and India was expected to rise to Rs. 70 million in 1964.

— State Chief Ministers conference held in Delhi on official language issue.

— US Government announced a gift of 20,000 tons of wheat for Rajasthan famine relief.

15 Indo-French joint communique providing for increased trade and economic co-operation between the two countries signed.

17 Agreement with UK on loans amounting to £ 12.5m (Rs. 16.7 crores) signed.

18 K.M. Nanavati, formerly of the Indian Navy, who was undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of a Bombay businessman released by a decree of the Governor of Maharashtra.

19 Gen. J.N. Chaudhuri arrived in Cairo on a week's visit.

20 Railways retained National Hockey Championship.

— Shipping pact with the UAR signed in New Delhi.

23 Union Food Minister announced in the Lok Sabha the formation of nine zones from which export of wheat products

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would be banned except by permits issued by the State Governments.

March 23 Defence Minister announced the setting up of a committee to investigate the causes of recent air accidents in operational areas and suggest remedial measures.

— Defence Minister announced a 5-year plan for defence.

26 President Aref of Iraq arrived in Delhi on a week's State visit.

28 A protocol stepping up Soviet economic aid to India signed in Moscow.

30 Gen. J.N. Chaudhuri awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of Merit by President Nasser of UAR.

— C. Rajagopalachari led Kisan Rally against 17th amendment at New Delhi.

April 1 L.I.C. began general insurance business.

2 Arjuna Awards for the year 1963 presented to Ashok Singh Malik (Golf); Maj. Thakur Kishan Singh (polo); G. Andhalkar (Wrestling); Miss Stephie D Souza (Athelics); Subimal Chuni Goswami (Football); Kamineni Eswara Rao, (Weight-lifting); Charanjit Singh (Hockey).

— Decision taken to extend Contributory Govt. Health Scheme to some non-Government employees.

— Santhanam Committee's report on Prevention of Corruption placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

3 Kenya African National Union delegation arrived in Delhi.

5 Union Education Ministers' Conference began in Delhi.

8 Sheikh Abdullah, former Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, released from jail; Kashmir conspiracy case against him was withdrawn.

— Union Education Ministry signed an agreement with a UK firm for publication of low-cost text books.

9 Learnt that a US Navy carrier squadron had quiety entered the Indian Ocean and was bound for East African waters.

10 Union Education Minister assured full opportunity to teachers to participate in the formulation of Government's education policy.

11 Communist Party of India splits into two CPI and CPI (M).

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April 11 India-Pakistan Home Ministers' Conference adjourned without reaching an agreement.

— Ganesh Himal (7406-metre high peak) in the Himalayan region was climbed.

— Foreign Minister of Kuwait arrived in Delhi.

— President Radhakrishnan opened the silver jubilee session of the Indian Public Schools Conference in Delhi.

13 Government announced that India would consider negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of all Chinese posts from the demilitarised zone in Ladakh.

14 Government of India decided to join a select half-a-dozen countries ot the world to produce plutonium, the atomic fuel of the future generation of reactors.

— Government decided to recognise Prince Mukarram Jah as the ruler of Hyderabad in succession to his grandfather.

— Mahavir Tyagi appointed Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation in the Central Cabinet and was sworn-in on 16 April.

15 Home Minister assured full protection to minorities.

— Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN Under Secretary for Political Affairs, arrived in Delhi.

16 Six-man Commission headed by K.C. Das Gupta appointed to enquire into monopolies and concentration of wealth in ihe country.

17 Tax concession for low-income group announced by Finance Minister.

— Planning Commission's study team on prohibition submitted its report.

— Jagjit Singh, first Asian, selected for Kalinga Prize for 1963 for popularising science.

18 Four bridges on national highway No. 3I—across the rivers Beki, Bahalukdoba, Mansa and Ai—in Assam opened.

19 Churk (UP)-Garhwal (Bihar) rail link opened.

20 Hill Leaders' Conference accepted Nehru's offer of dyarchy for Hill areas in Assam.

— Mahalanobis Committee report on concentration of economic power published.

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April 23 Agreement signed in Washington providing two US development loans totalling Rs. 23.6 crores ($849.7 million) for one of India's largest fertilizer plants to be built at Visakhapatnam.

— Shakespeare's 400th birth anniversary celebrated all over the country.

24 P.L. Bhandari, High Commissoner of Nigeria, appointed concurrently India's Ambassador to Cameroon and Dahomey.

— Special Powers for Armed Forces Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

25 Bill to declare the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Goa, Diu and Daman to be a High Court for certain purposes of the Constitution, passed by Lok Sabha.

— India, in a letter sent to the President of the UN Security Council, charged Pakistan with deliberately trying to create tension and conflict across the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir in utter disregard of the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement.

— State Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi.

— Government of India rejected Chinese protest note on Dalai Lama's activities in India.

— Three-year pact for closer trade ties with South Vietnam signed in Delhi.

27 Government prepared a 5-year Defence Development Plan.

28 Agreement for a Canadian loan of $37 million for an atomic power plant in India signed in Ottawa.

29 Fifth and last 50 mw unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station commissioned.

May 1 Following diplomatic appointments announced :- Nawab Ali Yavar Jung appointed permanent representative at UN; Vice Admiral Ram Das Katari, Ambassador (Burma); B.K. Acharya, High Commissioner (Canada); P.A. Menon, Ambassador (Indonesia); Lal Ram Sharan Singh, Ambassador (Italy); Yogendra Krishna Puri, Ambassador (Tunisia): S.N. Haksar, Ambassador-designate to UAR appointed concurrently Ambassador to Libya & Yemen with residence at Cairo; M.K. Kidwai, Ambassador (Saudi Arabia).

— Five agreements of the order of Rs. 1.2 crores worth Indian aid to Nepal signed in Kathmandu.

— Govind Ballabh Pant hospital declared open by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi.

4 King Mahendra of Nepal laid foundation of Gandak Project.

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May 4 Jayachamaraj Wadiyar sworn-in as Governor of Madras.

— Gen. S.M. Srinagesh sworn-in as Governor of Mysore

— P. Thanu Pillai sworn-in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

— Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim sworn-in Governor of Punjab.

5 Non-official drive to root out corruption launched in New Delhi by the Home Minister.

— Security Council met to debate Kashmir question.

— Dr. P.V. Rajamannar appointed Chairman of Fourth Finance Commission.

7 Increase in D.A. and children's education allowance for Censral Government employee announced.

— India signed agreement with West German firm for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant.

8 India and United States announced in Washington the conclusion of a bilateral agreement, concerning trade in cotton textiles between the two countries for a 2½ year period beginning April, 1964.

— India signed agreement with a U.S. firm for building atomic power unit at Tarapore.

— Bihar Chief Minister laid the foundation stone of the Kathara coal washery of the National Development Corporation (NCDC) at Kathara, near Hazaribagh. It is the biggest coal washery in India.

10 HF-24 planes go into I.A.F. service.

11 Indo-US arms aid negotiations began in Washington.

— Governments of India and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague the second economic collaboration agreement providing for a credit equivalent to Rs. 40 crores.

13 Agreement for a West German loan of Rs. 8.5 crores signed in Frankfurt.

— British journalist T.C.G. Stacey, who met Sheikh Abdullah, served with a deportation order.

17 India and USA signed an agreement for Rs. 92.3 crores US loan to Indla.

— Prime Minister Nehru reiterated offer to begin talk with China if she agree not to have posts in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh.

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May 18 Government issued orders for compulsory army service for doctors and engineers.

— Work on port at Parambur in Mangalore harbour inaugurated.

19 UN Kashmir debate ended.

20 President Abboud of Sudan arrived in Delhi on a 5-day State visit.

— Harishwar Dayal Ambassador, died in Nepal.

21 Reserve Bank of India announced concessions in respect of releaese of foreign exchange for travels abroad and changes in policy about approval of passport applications.

— World Bank pledged $ 1,027 million for the final year 1964-65 of India's third Five Year Plan.

22 Foundation Stone laid for two dams across the the Krishna Rivers at Alamatti and Narayanpur, 40 miles apart, which together is known as the Upper Krishna Project.

— Joint Committee of Indian and Kwait officials for economic technical cooperation set up.

— Muni Lal appointed High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago.

23 India signed agreement with Soviet Union for the supply of Rs. 23 crores worth of equipment for Heavy Electrical Plant at Ranipur (Hardwar).

24 Burma banned Indian nationals from leaving Burma.

— Sheikh Abdullah arrived in Rawalpindi (Pakistan) on a 16-day visit to Pakistan.

26 Government classified Burma's 3,00,000 Indian nationals as refugees.

27 'Aid India consortium' pledged $ 1,028,000,000 additional assistance for the fourth year of India's current third Five-year Plan.

— Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru died in New Delhi after a sudden heart attack.

— Gulzari Lal was sworn-in interim Prime Minister of India.

28 On hearing the news of Jawaharlal Nehru's death Sheikh Ahdullah cancelled his stay in Pakistan and returned to Delhi along with his party.

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May 28 Jawaharlal Nehru's body was cremated on the banks of the Yamuna, about 300 yards from Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat.

June 1 Government banned forward trading in 14 commodities.

— Indo-French memorandum on collaboration in the manufacture of sounding rockets signed.

— 'Naya Paisa' became 'Paisa'.

2 Lal Bahadur Shastri unanimously elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

— Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

3 The Indian Council of Cultural Relations decided to institute Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the Promotion of Peace and International Understanding. It was decided to give Rs. 1,00,000 every year out of a special fund to be created by the Council to a person of pre-eminence who has contributed most, particularly in the preceding years, to international understanding and friendship between people of different countries.

— Burma lifted ban on Indians who desire to leave that country.

— All the statues of Britishers in Delhi to be removed.

5 Constitution (seventeenth) Amendment Bill passed by Rajya Sabha.

— M.K. Kidwai appointed High Commissioner to Malaysia.

6 Officially announced in New Delhi that the United States had agreed to provide long term military assistance for India's defence effort to meet the Chinese threat.

7 Praja-Socialist Party and Socialist Party to merge to form Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP).

9 Central Cabinet headed by Lal Bahadur Shastri swrorn-in. Following were the Cabinet personnel:- Lal Bahadur Shastri (Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy); Gulzari Lal Nanda (Home Affairs); T.T. Krishnamachari (Finance Minister); Indira Gandhi (Information and Broadcasting); Sardar Swaran Singh (Industries); S.K. Patil (Railways); A.K. Sen (Law and Social Security); Y.B. Chavan (Defence); Sajiva Reddy (Steel and Mines); C. Subramaniam (Food and Agriculture); Humyun Kabir (Petroleum and Chemicals); S.N. Sinha (Parliamentary Affairs and Comunications); Mr. H.C Dasappa (Minister for Irrigation and Power); M.C. Chagla (Education); D. Sanjivaya (Labour and Employment); Mahavir Tyagi (Rehabilitation).

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June 9 Jawaharlal Nehru's ashes immersed in the holy Sangam at Allahabad.

10 Air Marshal A.M. Engineer appointed Ambassador to Iran.

— I.D.A. announced $ 90 million credit to India for the manufature of vehicles.

— Hundreds of houses were burnt due to large scale arson in Vijaywada.

11 Dass Commission report on Pratap Singh Kairon submitted to the Central Government.

— Two more rockets fired from Thumba Station in Kerala.

— Government accepted recommendations of Swaminathan Committee, on industrial development procedures.

— Nehru's ashes were strewn over the Himalayas and the farms and fields in the plains all over the country.

— Nehru Memorial stamp released.

— Over 1000 members of the Praja Soclalist Party, led by Asoka Mehta joined Congress Party.

12 Agreement extending Czechoslovakia technical assistance to highpressure boiler plant in Tiruchirapalli signed.

— Announced in Ottawa that a new loan $ 900,000 would be granted to India in addition to a $ 1,000,000 export credits loan made in December, 1963.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur appointed Chairman of the Planning Commission.

13 New theory on Gravity annonnced by Fred Hoyle and Jayanti Narlikar.

14 Punjab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon sent resignation to Kamaraj.

15 Resignation of Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab accepted by the Governor Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim.

— ONGC signed agreement with Russia for carrying out seismic survey of Kutch Gulf and the Madras coast.

— Air lift of Indian nationals from Burma started.

16 Motor and Tractor Industries, the biggest Yugoslav tractor firm, signed in Belgrade a contract with Tractors and Farm

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Equipments Ltd, Madras, for export of field tractor components worth about Rs. 2 crores during the current year.

June 18 India and Poland signed a trade agreement in Warsaw.

— Rates of dearness allowances for Defence Services personnel revised.

19 India and USA signed in New Delhi an agreement providing for American loan of Rs. 3.7 crores ($ 7.3 million) to build a Methanol Plant at Trombay.

21 Report of Das Commission released by the Union Government. Das Commission roundly castigated the Punjab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon, for his conduct in making himself an instrument of furthuring the interest of his sons and for other irregularities.

— Dr. Gopichand Bhargava invited by the Punjab Governor to form an Interim Government.

— Pakistan raiders fired at Indian troops in four sectors of the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

22 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (Japan) announced that it had signed an agreement with the Indian Government for the building of a shipyard at Cochin as a joint venture.

23 India agreed to Nepal's request to build its major 450-mile long East-West railway.

— U.S. sanctioned Rs. I1.9 crore credit to India.

— Ceiling of Central loan for Low Income Group housing raised to Rs. 10,000.

24 Agreement of friendship and technical cooperation signed with Tunisia in Tunis.

— Executive Board of UNICEF approved fresh commitments to a number of Indian schemes in the fileds of education, nutrition help and disease control.

— Vice President left Delhi on a 3-week goodwill visit to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

— India and Japan agreed to promote mutual tourism.

— Nanda Devi, 25,645-feet summit, scaled.

25 Diplomatic relations between India and Zambia established.

— Japan extended to India a Rs. 6o million credit for carrying out development programmes during Third Five Year Plan.

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June 25 Tele-communications agreement between India and Nepal signed in New Delhi.

— Union Food Minister announced setting up of rice mills in public sector and a new credit scheme for farmers.

— UNICEF granted $7 million to India for 1964-65.

26 Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund formally launched.

— West Germany gave a further DM 40 million (about £ 3,600,000) development aid loan to India.

27 Government announced conversion of Teen Murti House as Nehru Memorial.

28 A four-point plan to insulate Assam border against Pakistan infiltration submitted.

— Bridge at Mahanadi river connecting Calcutta and Madras by road opened at Cuttack.

29 Special postage stamp in memory of Asutosh Mukerjee issued.

30 Agreement on Kutch cease-fire between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi.

— Ram Kishan unanimously elected leader of Punjab Congress Legislature Party.

— Gen. P.N. Thapar appointed Ambassador to Afghanistan.

July 1 The Union Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari inaugurated in New Delhi the Unit Trust of India scheme.

2 Gate of Harike barrage opened to let out water to Rajasthan desert.

3 Education Ministry announced awards of Rs. 1,000 each to 27 authors for their respective books and manuscripts selected on the basis of a competition for the production of basic and cultural literature.

4 India signed agreement with Soviet Russia for import of oil against rupee payment.

5 A.P. Jain Committee on Communalism suggested total ban on communal parties.

6 Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and USSR providing for further Soviet assistance for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

— Kosi Canal system inaugurated.

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July 6 I.D.A. announced $33 million loan to India for improvement of Indian Telephone network.

— New Punjab Cabinet headed by Ram Kishan sworn-in

8 Gen. K. Thimayya took over command of U.N. forces in Cyprus from Gen. P.S. Gyani, proceeding on leave preparotry to retirement.

10 Bangalore University inaugurated.

— Southern Regional Electricity Board comprising the States of Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala inaugurated in Bangalore.

12 India accorded diplomatic recognition to the Arab League through exchange of letters in Cairo.

14 Weather rocket fired from Thumba in Kerala.

16 Air-India decided to start a new service between Delhi and London via Moscow in October,. This was to bring London with 12 flight hours of Delhi.

— Appointment of 16-member Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari announced.

17 Government of India accused China of building up new tensions on the Sino-Indian border.

— Two batter trade agreements signed between India and Pakistan.

18 Re-shuffle in Cabinet announced: Sardar Swaran Singh appointed Foreign Minister; H.C. Dasappa, who has been Minister for Irrigation & Power, was now appointed Minister for Industry & Supply in place of Sardar Swaran Singh and K.L. Rao was given independent charge of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.

21 Agreement for American loan of Rs. 2 crores for production of bearings signed.

22 T.N. Singh appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

25 Foundation-stone of the Rs. 7.75 crores Hindustan Machine Tools Factory was laid.

— Indian Oil Company signed another pact with USSR for supply of petroleum products.

— India signed pact with West German firm for the import of photographic films.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri unanimously elected the Chancellor of the Visvabharati University.

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July 27 India and Netherlands signed an agreement for Dutch Social Service volunteers in India.

28 Agreement for £ 10 million U.K. loan signed in Delhi.

29 Loan of $ 11 million to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd of Bombay approved by the Export-Import Bank, a US Government Agency.

— Union Government announced scholarships scheme for the study of Hindi by those whose mother tongue is not Hindi.

30 Government lodged strong protest with China against her continued military activities in Ladakh. In another note India rejected the Chinese charge that Indian aircraft had intruded into Tibet.

— US Ambassador in India announced that US Government would supply 4,000,000 tons of wheat to India during the seven months, July, 1964 to February, 1965.

31 Air Marshal Arjan Singh took over as Chief of Air Staff from Air Marshal A.M. Engineer.

August 1 Indo-Nepalese air talks ended in New Delhi with the initialling of a draft agreement.

— P.T. Chacko, former Kerala Minister, died in Calicut.

4 Commission of Enquiry into the sugar industry appointed.

— Dutch Foreign Minister J.M.A.H. Luns arrived in Delhi.

5 First stage of Neyveli power station completed.

6 U.S. announced $62 million low-interest loan to India.

7 India decided to collaborate with Spain on the peaceful uses of atom.

8 All-India Muslim consultative convention held in Lucknow.

14 Government announced certain age & fee concessions to persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1 January, 1964.

15 Special postage stamp issued in memory of Sri Aurobindo.

16 Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, founder of Literary House in Lucknow, awarded the 1964 Ramon Magsaysay for International Understanding.

17 Nehru Memorial Trust deed-approved and trustees appointed.

18 'Underground Nagas' in Nagaland accepted cease-fire proposal of Govt. of India.

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August 19 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said that Government would be prepared to have discussion with China for a just and honourable settlement.

20 Goverment decided to ratify the amendment to the UN charter in accordance with two draft resolutions which were passed by the UN General Assembly on 17 Dec. 1963.

23 About 900 workers of the Asoka Mehta group of Praja-Socialist Party (PSP) in Maharashtra joined the Congress party at a special convention in Bombay.

24 Swaran Singh Foreign Minister announced India's help to built road in Nepal costing Rs. 9 crores.

25 US Government announced the signing of a $ 25,000,000 credit in favour of the Government of India.

26 Soviet Russia issued a special postage stamp in memory of Jawaharlal Nehru.

27 Swaran Singh Union Foreign Minister arrived in Kabul on a goodwill mission.

28 Indian Military delegation led by the Union Defence Minister arrived in Moscow.

— Foundation stone of Magadh University at Bodh Gaya laid by President Radhakrishnan.

29 Agreement on West German financial assistance to India signed in Bonn.

31 Venkatasubba Reddiar elected Leader of Pondicherry Legislature.

September 1 Jagat Mehta appointed Ambassador to Somalia.

— Industrial Development Bank of India took over the entire undertaking of the Refinance Corporation for Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

— Three postal agreements relating to the exchange of letters, insured mail and parcels between India and Nepal signed in New Delhi.

2 Agreement for utilising £ 66 million Yen credit finalised between India and Japan.

— Swaran Singh arrived in Rangoon on a goodwill mission.

4 According to official reports, China constructed a network of roads in the area bordering India and had connected all the seven posts set up by that country in the demilitarised zone of Ladakh.

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September 5 India described Pekings' allegation of Indian intrusion across Nathu La and of violations of Chinese air space by Indian aircraft as fantastic and false.

— Ceasefire came into force in Nagaland.

— Jayaprakash Narayan arrived in Rawalpindi as head of a non-official goodwill mission.

6 India sent a note to China regarding Sikkim Tibet border.

— Kohima and Mokokchung districts in Nagaland ceased to be disturbed area.

7 Indo-UAR agreement for collaboration in research in science and technology signed in Delhi

8 The Congress Government headed by R. Sankar voted out of office in the Kerala Assembly. R. Sankar and his cabinet colleagues submitted resignation. The Kerala Governor V. V. Giri accepted resignation with effect from 10 September.

9 Seven agreements for loans totalling £ 14.5 million by Britain to India signed in New Delhi.

— An Indonesian mob attacked Indian Embassy at Djakarata.

10 Solicitor-General H. N. Sanyal murdered in Delhi.

11 President Radhakrishnan arrived in Moscow on a nine-day State visit to Soviet Russia.

— Four-member Cabinet for Pondicherry headed by R. Venkata-subba Reddiar sworn-in.

— India signed agreement with Russia for the supply of Soviet defence equipment on credit basis.

12 Letters exchanged between India and East Germany according to which trade will reach to Rs. 40-crore mark in 1966, double that of in 1963.

15 India signed agreement with West Germany for a loan of Rs. 45 crores.

16 S. V. Gupta appointed Solicitor-General of India.

— Russia agreed to give 32 more M. I. Gs and also agreed to produce them in India.

21 Commonwealth Relations Office announced in London that Britain would give India a special defence credit of £ 4.7 million to cover 'external cost' during the next four year.

— President Radhakrishnan arrived in Dublin on a State visit to Ireland.

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September 22 17th session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia held in New Delhi. It ended on 28th September.

— Bakshi Gulam Mohammed, former Premier of Jammu and Kashmir arrested in Srinagar under the Defence of India Rules and taken to Udhampur Jail.

— External Affairs Ministry said the 120 km. demilitarised area in Ladakh forms part of the 14,500 sq. miles of Indian Territory illegally occupied by China.

23 Mama Warekar, renowed Marathi dramatist, died in Delhi.

24 Government prescribed certain Chinese publications bearing maps showing a large tract of Indian territory as Chinese.

25 P. Sambanda Mudaliar. eminent Tamil Playwright. died in Madras.

— Reserve Bank increased the bank rate of interest to 5 per cent.

26 Announced in New Delhi that Abid Hassan Safrani, Ambassador to Senegal, has been appointed concurrently Ambassador to Ivory Caost with residence at Dakar (Senegal).

— Ordnance factory at Varangaon in Maharashtra started production.

27 Special postage stamp in memory of Raja Rammohun Roy issued.

28 Indo-UAR agreement for jointly producing Mach II combat supersonic signed in Cairo.

— Rajya Sabha passed Companies (Second Amendment) Bill.

29 Agreemenr of financial assistance between Sweden and India signed in Stockholm.

— Floods in various parts of Andhra Pradesh took a toll of 200 lives in Macherla in Guntur district.

30 India and United States signed an agreement for the supply of four million tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of rice and 75,00 tons of soya bean oil under the US Food-for Peace Programme. The commodities are valued as Rs. 190-crores.

— India and Nepal signed an agreement in New Delhi, under which India will give Nepal a loan of Rs. 1 crore in Indian currency to help establish a wide range of industries including jute, cement, paper and textiles.

— Indian-owned Dalmia and Dandot cement factories in West Pakistan taken over by a Pakistani firm.

— Shriman Narayan appointed Ambassador to Nepal.

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September 30 P. S. Naskar appointed Deputy Minister of Health.

October 1 Pakistani troops violated the cease-fire line six times in the Uri sector and four times in other sectors of the Kashmir Valley.

— A scheme by which annuity deposits, which are to be made by those with income above Rs. 15,000 per annum, as required under the Finance Act of 1964, are to be in the form of 10-year certificates, came into force,

— Direct wireless telegraph and radio service between India and Nepal made available.

— Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. (HAL) and Aeronautics India Ltd, merged, as a result of which all establishments connected with India's state owned aircraft industry came under a single management.

2 Nehru Agriculture University opened at Adhartal, five miles from Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Cairo to attend Non-aligned Nations Conference.

— Panchayati Raj extended to whole of West Bengal.

4 Home Ministry issued circular regarding use of Hindi from January 26,1965.

— M.C.Chagla inaugurated the new Education Commission at Delhi.

— Indo-Norwegian fisheries project inaugurated at Ramanahapuran in Tamil Nadu.

7 In two notes to the Chinese Government India demanded acceptance of the Colombo proposals by China.

8 President of India laid foundation stone for the building of Indian School of International Studies at Delhi.

11 31st meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education inaugurated in Bangalore.

— National "Shram Vir" Awards instituted by Labour Ministry.

12 Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Karachi for talks with President Ayub Khan.

14 Air Ceylon and India Airlines Corporation (IAC) reached an agreement covering the pooling of revenues of their existing air services.

19 Vishnuprasad Chunilal Trivedi appointed Ambassador to Switzerland.

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October 20 India and Uganda ratified pact of supply of sugar to Uganda.

22 Ceylon Premier Mrs. Bandaranaike arrived in New Delhi.

23 India won world hockey champion at Tokyo Olympics.

24 Indo-Ceylon talks on "Stateless" of Indian citizens in Ceylon began in Delhi.

25 Avadi-made tank named Vijayant.

29 Capt. Ahluwalia and three others climbed Mt. Rathong (21,911 feet) a vergin peak in the Sikkim Himalayas.

— H.C.Dasappa, Union Minister for Industry and Supply, died in Delhi.

— India and Ceylon reached an agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

30 Union Government approved code of conduct for Ministers.

— Third power house of Kundah Hydel Project commissioned.

November 1 Following diplomatic appointments announced :- Bhagwan Khemchand Massand, Ambassador (Chile); P. Ratnam Ambassador (Senegal) concurrently appointed Ambassador to Upper Volta with residence at Dakas (Senegal) Vishnu Prasad Chunilal Trived, Ambassador designate to Switzerland concurrently appointed Minister to Vatican with residence at Berne (Switzerland) S.Krishnamurthi, High Commissioner (Republic of zambia); Bhimsen Sachar, High Commissioner (Ceylon).

2 Trade agreement between India and Rumania signed in Bucharest.

— India and Czechoslovakia signed a trade agreement for 1965.

— Pakistan Government released Col. Bhattacharya.

— India and Canada signed agreement for $ 22m. aid for Kundah Hydel Project.

3 Under two agreements with India signed, the world Food Programme of UN would assist a scheme to provide double-tonned milk to low-income groups in Delhi, and a project for improved feeding of dairy cows in Andhra Pradesh.

4 Agreement signed in Calcutta between India and Soviet Union, under which Soviet Union has agreed to supply equipment for the construction of the Farakka Barrage.

5 Agreement on the demarcation of the Chittagong hill tracts and the Mizo Hills sector of the Assam-East Pakistan border reached at a three-day conference of officer's of the Survey of India and the Survey of Pakistan, which ended at Shillong.

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November 5	Tuticorin harbour project inaugurated by the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.
—	Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.
—	B.F.H.B. Tyabji appointed Ambassador to Japan.
6	India entered into an agreement with Cambodia and Thailand for the supply of 25,000 tons of rice each to India.
—	Maj. Gen.G.C.Bewoor took over as Corps Commander.
—	Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated Jawahar Wet Dock at the Madras Harbour.
—	First sodium vapour rocket launched from Thumba, Kerala
7	All India Congress Committee meeting opened at Nehru Nagar (Guntur). Andhra Pradesh
—	India signed an agreement with Denmark under which Denmark will grant India a £ 1 million loan at four percent interest, to be repaid over 15 years after a five-year period.
8	Indian defence delegation arrived in London for negotiations.
9	Special postage stamp issued to mark the opening in Delhi of the 6th General Assembly of International Organisation of Standardisation.
—	P.V. Cherian, K.C. Reddy appointed Governor of Maharastra and Madhya Pradesh respectively.
—	R. Goburdhan appointed Ambassador to Algeria.
10	C. Rajagopalan M.P. died in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
12	India severed trade relations with Rhodesia.
—	Lt. Gen. S.H.F.J. Manekshaw took over as the GOC-in-C, Eastarn Command.
—	Kiriburu iron ore project inaugurated.
13	Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for 1964 presented.
14	Nehru Memorial Museum opened in New Delhi.
—	Nehru commemorative coins released.
—	Direct telephone link between India and Malawi inaugurated.
15	India and Jordon signed a long-term agreement in Amman providing for increased imports of rock phosphate into India.
16	Lt. Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam, General Officer Commanding

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in-Chief, Eastern Command took over as the Deputy Chief of Army Staff.

November 16 Lt. Gen. S.H.F.J. Manekshaw took over as General officer Commanding in-Chief, Eastern Command.

— UK relaxed ban on arms sale to India.

17 Pakistan ordered a second secretary of the Indian High Commission in Karachi. Mr. R.N. Joshi, to leave the country within 24 hours.

18 5o percent increase in Indo-Soviet trade during 1965, as compared with 1964 agreed to in letters exchanged between the two countries.

— India-Uganda Trade agreement signed in Kampala.

19 India signed in Cairo an agreement for the immediate purchase of 71.000 tons of rice from UAR.

20 Britaln agreed to give £4.7 million loan to India for the reconstruction of the Mazagaon Dockyad and three frigates.

— Centenary of The Daily *poineer* celebrated at Lucknow.

21 13th convention of the International Women Lawyers inaugurated at New Delhi.

— India offered Rs. 2.5 crores aid to Tanzania.

— Justice P. Chandra Reddy appointed Chief Justice of Madras High Court.

— Rs. 2-crore plant for upgrading exportable iron-ore commissioned at Pale, 40 miles from Panaji, Goa.

22 Foundation of pelletisation plant, the first in South-East Asia laid near Panaji, Goa.

23 Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit (Congress) won the Phulpur (Allahabad) parliamentary by-election.

25 Lok Sabha passed the Food Corporation Bill.

— West German Bank for Development granted a loan of DM 10 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and DM 5 million to the Small Scale Industries Corporation.

28 Samarendranath Sen appointed Ambassador to Lebanon.

— 38th International Eucharistic Congress opened in Bombay,

29 7th Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists inaugurated at Sarnath.

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November 30 Three loan agreements providing US loans totalling $60.3 million (Rs. 28.7 crores) to India for the production of industry, power generation and transport, signed in New Delhi.

December 1 Following deplomatic appointments announced: Inder Sen Chopra, Ambassador (Argentina) Bhagwan Khemchand Massand, Ambassdor-designate to Chile was concurrently appointed Ambassador to Columbia.

— Dr. J.B.S. Haldane, famous geneticist, died at Bhubaneswar.

2 Special postage stamp to commemorate St. Thomas issued.

3 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in London on a 4-day visit.

4 Agreement between India and West German Government under the Agricultural Commodity Assistance Programme signed in New Delhi,

— Extension of the provisions of Articles 356 and 357 of the Indian Constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir decided upon by the Government of India.

— Hindu Marriage Act relating to the right to seek divorce amended.

5 Judi-Dart rocket, the fifth of its kind to be fired from the Thumba equatorial sounding rocket-launching station near Trivandrum, successfully launched.

— Prize bonds scheme to be discontinued.

8 Rs. 12-crore blast furnace (No. 4) of the Bhilai Steel Plant inaugurated.

— Anti-Corruption Bill passed by Rajya Sabha.

— M.R. Sachdev, Lt. Governor of Goa died at Panaji, Goa.

12 Commander S.K. Kohli, appointed next Deputy Chief of Naval Staff with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

— First Indian-made jet trainer; HJT-16, made its inaugural flight.

— Matthili Sharan Gupta, eminent Hindi poet died.

14 22nd International Geological Conference opened at Delhi and a special postage stamp issued on this occasion.

15 Indo-Ceylon talks began in Colombo.

16 Trombay plant started producing plutonium.

— Wilson Jones, 42-year old Indian Player regained the Wolrd Amateur Billiards Championship in Auckland (Newzeland).

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December 17 Government of India, announced expulsion of Ghulam Mohammed, Second Secretary in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, on espionage charges. Pakistan ordered the expulsion of Mr. R.N. Joshi, Second Secretary of the Indian High Commission in Karachi, as a retaliatory measure.

18 Indo-Ceylon talks concluded in Colombo.

19 Ordnance factory at Bhandara near Nagpur commissioned.

20 First long-distance pipe-line for the transport of refined petroleum products between Gauhati and Siliguri commissioned.

21 President issued an order to apply Articles 356 and 357 of the constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

23 About 1000 persons killed or reported missing when a tidal wave, coming in the wake of a cyclonic storm, swept over Rameshwaram island near Dhanushkodi in Madras.

— Indian Association of Geo-Hydrologists, the first of its kind in the country opened in New Delhi.

24 Scheme of tax credit certificates to give fillip to private investment announced.

25 Central Government's decision to set up two corporations to develop tourism announced.

26 17th session of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference inaugurated.

27 135-Kilometer Ranchi Bondamundo (Rourkela) new railway line on the South-Eastern Railway opened to passenger traffic in Ranchi.

— New Conduct Rules for Central Government employees announced.

28 INS Darshak first Indian-built hydrographic ship of the Indian Navy, at the Hindustan Shipyard in Vishakapatnam, commissioned.

30 In a country wide crackdown on Communist Party of India (Leftist), police rounded hundreds of the party's active workers including prominent leaders mostly under the Defence of India Rules.

— Miss Padmaja Naidu, re-appointed Governor of West Bengal.

31 Indonesian Consulate in Calcutta closed down.

— Chinese Premier described India's demand as unreasonable that China withdraw the seven civilian posts as a precondition for negotiations.

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1965

January 1 Samarendranath Sen, Ambassador to Lebanon concurrently appoined High Commissioner to Cyprus.

— Inder Sen Chopra, Ambassador to Agentina concurrently appointed Ambassador to Paraguey with residence at Buenos Aires.

— Three-man Turkish Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

— 39th All-India Educational Conference, at Indore, concluded.

— Birbal Sahni Medal for 1963 awarded to Dr.H. Santapau and that for 1964 to Prof. V. Puri.

— National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists met in Patna.

2 Government decided to set up an Agricultural Price Commission.

— Presidential Awards to outstanding public sector undertakings for their performance in 1962-63 presented.

3 International Conference of Educationists of USA and India inaugurated in Delhi.

— R. Krishnan retained Asian Lawn Tennis Championship.

4 Increased rates of dearness allowance for Central Government employees announced.

5 Government's decision to set up an oil refinery with an initial capacity of 2,500,000 tons a year at Haldia in West Bengal announced.

6 Commonwealth Relations Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.

— 69th Indian National Congress session opened at Durgapur.

8 Third International Film Festival inaugurated by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan in New Delhi. The Festival held from 8-21 January.

— Foundation of Durgapur fertilizer factory laid by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

— Agricultural Prices Commission with Prof.M.L. Dantwala as Chairman appointed.

9 First Indian Industrial Exhibition opened at Kathmandu by King Mahendra of Nepal.

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January 10 Indian National Congress session concluded at Durgapur.

11 Agreement providing for a US Government loan of $11.8 million to the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co., Ltd. (TELCO) signed in New Delhi.

— Goverment announced the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the causes of the continuing exodus of minorities from East Pakistan into India.

— Presiding Officers Conference held in New Delhi.

— King of Bhutan arrived in Calcutta and met Prime Minister Lal Bahadur shastri.

— Contract for the expansion of Barauni refinery was signed in New Delhi between Indian Oil Corporation and Soviet Export Organisation Neftekhiprom.

12 First cargo-cum passenger ship Yerewa built at the State-owned Mazagaon Docks in Bombay for the Andamans administration delivered to the Government at a ceremony held at the Princess and Victoria Docks in Bombay.

— West German delegation of businessmen and bankers arrived in New Delhi.

13 Government rejected allegation that Indian plane intruded into Chinese territory in December 1964.

14 Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle, arrived in New Delhi.

— Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial Awards presented.

— $ 11,000,000 US loan to aid the expansion of Indian Aluminium Company signed in Washington.

— US Export-Import Bank authorised a loan of $ 17 million to assist in financing the Banaras Locomotive work.

15 Barauni Oil Refinere inaugurated.

— Indian Geophysical Union awarded Krishnan Medal to Dr. Manik Talwani.

— Food Corporation of India inaugurated in Madras.

— C.J. Obwangor, Minister of Justice, Uganda, arrived in Bombay on a two-week visit to India.

— Lt. Gen. P. P. Kumaramangalam assumed charge as Vice-Chief of the Army Staff.

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January 15 Governing Council of UN Special Fund approved an additional aid of $3,729,900 (Rs. 1.9 crores) for development projects in India.

17 Ramanathan Krishnan won the National and Northern India Lawn Tennis Title in New Delhi.

21 19th plenary session of the World Federation of UN Association began in New Delhi.

— Government of India handed a note to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi accusing China of aggressive designs against the Indian Protectorate of Sikkim.

— US Ambassador announced in New Delbi a grant of Rs. 20.8 crores ($43.7 million) from the US Food-for peace (PL-480) Funds to assist the expansion of elementary education in India particularly in rural areas.

— Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain, gave away the awards at the conclusion of Third International Film Festival.

22 Miss Samyuktarajc Bhosle, 16 year old daughter of the late Raja of Akkalkot, declared as heir to the throne of Akkalkot, a former princely State, 25 miles from Sholapur.

— Plutonium Plant at Trombay inaugurated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

23 Indias's first alloy and special steel plant in the public sector inaugurated at Durgapur.

— K.K. Damle appointed Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

— V.V. Giri appointed Governor of Mysore.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated Cabalt Therapy Unit at Victoria Hospital in Bangalore, set up with the Canadian assistance under the Colombo Plan.

24 First generating unit of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog in Mysore State commissioned by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

— Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

— Rani Guidaliu, who as a young girl, was worshipped as a Goddess by the Nagas, died.

25 Awards to Master Craftsmen presented by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan.

— Foreign Minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bist, arrived in New Delhi.

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January 25	Agreement for a Polish credit of Rs. 10.5 crore for power project signed in New Delhi.
26	Hindi became the official language of the Union of India.
—	Padma Vibhushan awarded to Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Governor of Gujarat,
—	Regular shipping service between India and UAR began operation.
—	USSR to provide a credit of Rs. 100-5 crores to meet the foreign exchange cost of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant under an agreement signed in New Delhi.
27	Anti-Hindi riots took serious turn in Madras.
—	Pact for constructing a fifth steel plant in the public sector signed with the Anglo-US Consortium in New Delhi.
—	Official Language Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
—	Nehru Exhibition opened in New York.
28	Post and Telegraph Department issued in New Delhi a special stamp to honour the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai.
29	Foundation Conference of the Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) held in Banaras.
—	Two supplementary agreements signed in Stockholm between India and Sweden providing for two grants of a total value of Rs. 44,00,000.
—	Two Indo-British agreements providing for credits of £5.5 million to India were signed in New Delhi.
—	Dr. Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, arrived in New Delhi.
30	Announcement made that N. Rajagopala Ayyangar, a former judge of the Supreme Court would constitute the Commission to inquire into the charges against the former Kashmir Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed.
—	India and Belgium signed an agreement in New Delhi to co-operate in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
31	Conference of the Ministers of Cultural Affairs inaugurated at Hyderabad.
February 1	Biren Mitra, Chief Minister of Orissa, tendered his resignation.
—	A pact with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. (Japan) for the construction of Cochin Shipyard signed in New Delhi.

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February 2 V.E. Dynishitzs, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in New Delhi.

— U.K. Naval Chief, Admiral Sir David Luce, arrived in New Delhi.

— Second All India Advertising Conference inaugurated in Bombay.

4 Work on Cochin Shipyard began.

5 General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.

6 Pratap Singh Kairon, former Chief Minister of Punjab shot dead near Delhi.

— Agreement for the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates of merchant ships signed with Denmark.

— World Sanskrit Conference held in Allahabad.

8 Prime Minister of France M. Geòrges Pompidou, arrived in New Delhi, on an eight-day State visit.

— India signed in Duisburg an agreement with a private company in West Germany providing for the setting up of a steel mill for the production of special and high-grade steel.

10 Pakistan Rangers occupied Kanjarkot.

11 Exhibition of ancient Indian sculpture opened at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in USA.

— Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) foundry opened at Pinjore, 16 miles from Chandigarh.

12 Dr. Urho Kaleva Kakkonen, President of Finland, arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.

13 Direct shipping service between India and UAR commenced.

15 Punjab and Rajasthan agreed on the distribution of surplus waters of the Beas and Ravi rivers and the principles in which the cost of joint works should be shared by them,

— Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1964 presented by the President Dr. Radhakrishdnan.

16 Prime Minister opened a 5-day seminar on Indo-Arab friendship in New Delhi.

17 Indo-Afghan cultural pact ratified.

— Reserve Bank of India raised bank rate from five to six per cent.

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February 18 Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, arrrived in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit.

— Railway Budget for the year 1965-66 presented to the Parliament.

19 A four-member Yugoslav Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

20 Government issued consolidated orders about the playing of the full and short versions of the National Anthem.

— Yashpal Singh (Swatantra) introduced in Lok Sabha a bill seeking to ban company donations to political parties.

21 Orissa Cabinet under the new Chief Minister Sadasiba Tripathy was sworn-in.

23 State Chief Ministers Conference opened in New Delhi, to discuss language issue.

— Foreign Minister of Laos, Pheng Phongsavan, arrived in New Delhi. on a five-day visit.

— A Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrived in New Delhi.

25 Administrative Reforms Committee appointed by the Union Government.

— Comprehensive agreement between India and Greece to avoid double taxation of income signed in New Delhi.

— C. S. Jha appointed Foreign Secretary.

26 Third World Religious Conference held in New Delhi.

27 Union Budget for 1965-66 presented to Parliament.

28 Announced that Education Ministry has created one more post of National Research Professor. Dr. Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan. an eminent Library Scientist, appointed as National Professor in Library Science.

— Lalit Kala Akademi Awards for 1965 presented.

March 1 S. Krishnamurti appointed High Commissioner to Zambia.

— Maharaja and Maharani of Sikkim arrived in New Delhi on a five-day visit.

— Anand Sarup Dhawn appointed High Commissioner in Uganda.

— R. K. Nehru appointed Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University for three years.

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March 2 Czech Prime Minister, Joseph Lenart, arrived in New Delhi on a State visit.

— Formation of Congress Legislature Party formally announced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

— Surinder Nath Chopra appointed High Commissioner in New Zealand.

3 Agreement signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and Messrs. Voest and Austria for setting up a project for the fabrication of heavy structurals and other equipment in the public sector.

— U.S. Roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman, arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

4 Polling for the mid-term elections in Kerala began. No party got majority.

6 Dhuvaran thermal power station inaugurated on the banks of Mahi river, 45 miles from Baroda.

— Special All-India Hindi Convention held.

— India protest to the Security Council against Pakistan's progressive annexation of areas of Kashmir under its illegal occupation.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan laid foundation stone of the Shanti Stupa atop Ratnagiri Hills, Rajgir.

7 Kandla free trade zone inaugurated.

9 Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

10 Government of India handed a note to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi strongly protesting the recent China-Pakistan decision to sign a so-called Boundary Protocol between the two countries.

— Lal Ram Sharan Singh. India's Ambassador in Rome, concurrently been appointed High Commissioner in Malta with residence at Rome.

11 J. H. Anganine, Kenya Minister of Lands and Settlement, arrived in New Delhi on a goodwill visit.

13 East Pakistan Rifles fired six rounds on Indian troops in the Lathitilla-Dumabari sector of the Assam Pakistan border.

— Mongi Slim, Minister without Portfolio of Tunisia, arrived on a seven-day visit.

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March 14 Kurt George Keisinger, Chief Minister of Baden Wuertlemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in New Delhi.

16 Vice-President. Dr. Zakir Husain, sworn-in to discharge the functions of the President during his absence in London for an eye operation.

18 Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, arrived in New Delhi.

— INS *Wharf*, perhaps the longest alongside berth in the country commissioned in Bombay.

21 Government appointed a three-man commission to draw up a scheme for conferring a full measure of autonomy on the hill districts in Assam in persuance of the assurance given to the hill leaders by the late Prime Minister Jawahalal Nehru.

— Parliamentary Delegation from Kenya arrived in New Delhi.

24 President's rule in Kerala re-imposed. Newly constituted assembly dissolved.

25 Agreements for the manufacture of steel castings and forgings at Wardha and iron castings for defence at Jabalpur signed with Czechoslovakia,

— Home Minister said that left Communists get material help and direction for subversive activities from Communist China.

26 Official circles described the boundary agreement between China and Pakistan as one of the most opportunistic deals in Asian history and invalid in International law.

— Announced that Government has appointed a commission to enquire whether any person, in particular Dr. Gajanan Viswanath Ketkar of Poona, had prior information of the conspiracy of N. R. Godse and others to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi.

27 Punjab became National Hockey Champion for the 9th time.

— US Government signed an agreement with India in Washington for $17 million (Rs. 8.1 crores) to aid in financing the Banaras locomotive works.

28 Governments of India and Spain signed in New Delhi an agreement providing for collaboration in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

29 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, celebrated Diamond Jubilee.

— Ten-member Afghan delegation arrived in New Delhi.

30 India and USA signed in Washington a double tax-avoidance

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agreement that provides a substahtial incentive to American investors in India.

March 31 Cease-fire on the Cooch-Behar-Rangpur border came into force after 14 days of Pakistani firing.

— India and USA signed in New Delhi four agreements providing for loans totalling Rs. 56.6 crores and a grant of Rs. 5 crores.

April 1 A new public sector concern called the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation registered in New Delhi.

— Auxiliary Cadet Corps abolished.

Finance Minister told the Rajya Sabha that Government does not intend to ban many donations to political parties.

2 A.P. Jain sworn-in as Governor of Kerala.

— V.V. Giri sworn-in as Goveronr of Mysore.

5 Foundation stone of the second major bridge over the Mahananda river at Mauzaharighat near the Nepal border laid.

— India signed an agreement with Austria in Vienna, under which Austria has opened about $ 4 million credit for India to be utilized by the end of 1965.

— Pakistan gave away over 2,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir to China under the Sino-Pak boundary agreement.

6 Lt. Gen. K.S. Katoch appointed Deputy Chief of Army Staff.

— Bombay won the Cricket Championship (Ranji Trophy) defeating Hyderabad.

— Pakistani authorities disturbed the *status quo* in the Kutch-Sind border and illegally set up two standing posts about 1,000 and 2,000 yards within Indian territory.

7 India and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow an agreement on cultural and scientific exchange programme for 1965-66.

— Kundah's third power house commissioned.

— Pakistan riflleman intruded into Indian territory in Govindpur of the Assam-East Pakistan border.

8 Conference of the Asian Organization of the ICFTU began in New Delhi.

— Government decided to set up a separate department charged with the resposibility of attending to public grievances against the administration.

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April 9 Officially stated in New Delhi that the pay of acting Majors and acting Captains in the Army and equivalent ranks in the Air Force had been revised with effect from 1 December, 1964.

10 Designation of the Head of State and the Head of Government in Jammu and Kashmir changed from Sadr-i-Riyasat to Governor and Premier to Chief Minister.

— Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh died of heart attack.

— J.S. Luyimbazi Zake, Education Minister of Uganda, arrived in New Delhi.

12 Details of the area where the border with Pakistan has been demarcated were given in Lok Sabha.

— Government announced its decision to introduce informal rationinng of imported wheat in Delhi.

13 An IAF Dakota carrying four officers and five other defence personnel crashed in the Mokokchung area of Nagland killing all the persons aboard.

— Indian Embassy post office which had served Nepal since 1816, was closed down after India provided the Kingdom with an independent wireless and telegraph system through a bilateral accord of June 16, 1964.

— Air-India and the Soviet airline Aeroflot, signed an agreement confirming the present routes and giving Air-India the right to operate an additional route between the Soviet Union and India *via* Tehran.

14 Announcement made in Bonn that West Germany would give India DM 343,600,000 about (£ 30 million) for economic development during the last year of current plan.

15 Zakaria Mohie El-Din, Senior Vice-President of UAR, arrived in New Delhi.

16 Indian Government protested to the Pakistan Government against its policy of deliberately encouraging the underground Nagas to continue their violence and depredations in Nagaland.

— Namrup thermal power project commissioned.

21 India lodged a strong protest with Peking against the blatant violation of Indian territory in Ladakh by Chinese military personnel.

— Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra entered into an agreement for the development of a common trans-boundry hydel project at Jalsindhi on the Narmana river.

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April 23 Pakistan launched an assault along a 60-mile front from Ding to Chhad in the Rann of Kutch.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Nepal on a three-day visit.

24 Kosi Barrage inaugurated by King Mahendra of Nepal.

— Defence Ministry delegation arrived in Moscow.

25 India lodged a strong protest with China on an intrusion by a Chinese Military patrol in the Ladakh region.

— Richard Stueeklen, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Federal Republic of Germany, arrived on a three-day State visit.

26 Central Government announced additional dearness allowance to its employees drawing upto slightly more than Rs. 1,000 and to those drawing between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 per month.

27 India protested to the UN Security Council against Pakistan's signing of the Boundry Protocol with China over the portion of Kashmir territory illegally occupied by Pakistan.

29 Institute of Orthopaedics inaugurated in New Delhi.

May 1 Following diplomatic appointments announced : G. Partha-sarthy, India's permanent representative at United Nations; D.N. Chatterjee High Commission to Australia; R.G. Rajwade; Ambassador to Austria; Rajeshwar Dayal Ambassador to France. R.K. Tandon, Ambassador to Ireland; P.N. Haksar, Deputy High Commissioner in London; Cyril John, Ambassador to Malagasy, Nootaki Venkatesh Rao appointed High Commissioner to Tanzania.

— Tiruchi boiler plant commissioned by vice President Dr. Zakir Husain.

— G.N. Balasubramaniam, a versatile musician, died in Madras.

4 India and Pakistan agreed on a defacto cease-fire on the Kutch border pending further negotiations.

— Lord Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi on a four-day visit.

6 South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van Do arrived in New Delhi,

7 India broke off diplomatic ties with Southern Rhodesia.

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May 7 Conference of State Information Ministers opened in New Delhi.

— Agreement signed between Indian Finance Corporation (IFC) and US Agency for International Development, under which public sector is expected to benefit as a result of a $10 million loan made to the Indian Finance Corporation (IFC).

— Former Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg taken to Ootacamund and their movements restricted to the municipal limits of the town.

8 Lt. Gen. Moti Sagar took over as General Officer commanding in Chief Southern Command.

10 Rajasthan Police Party beat back Pakistani Rangers after a 90 minute encounter inside Indian Territory in Barmer district, Rajasthan.

11 India asked Pakistan to close down its Assistant High Commission in Shillong by June 15, 1965 on charges of its indulging in subversion.

12 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Moscow on an eight-day State visit to Russia. He returned home on 20 May.

13 Agreement for a West-German loan of Rs. 8.5 crores signed at Frankfurt.

15 Japan announced its decision to give India a credit of $ 10 million specifically to help the Indian Cotton Textile Industry to modernise its equipment.

17 Centenary of the International Telecommunications Union celebrated.

19 Vice President Dr. Zakir Husain left for a three-week tour of West Asia and Greece,

— New agreement with the East African Common Services Organization on air traffic rights between India and East Africa signed.

20 Central Government assumed exclusive power, under the Defence of India Rules, to regulate the movement and control the prices of foodstuffs including edible oil-seeds and oils,

— First-ever Indian expedition conquered the Everest.

— Aligarh Muslim Universiy (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated.

21 Government approved in principle a phased programme of setting up a TV network in India and a daily two-hour television service in Delhi.

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May 21 National awards for distinguished and meritorious sevices given away by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan.

— World Bank pldged $ 1,027 million for last year of Third Plan.

22 Indian expedition consisting mainly of student climbed Chandra Parbat (22,072 feet).

— Indian mountaineers scaled the Everest second time.

— Joint committee of Indian and Kuwaiti officials for economic and technical co-operation set up.

24 Indian expedition atop Mount Everest a third time.

25 Lt. Gen.K.P. Candeth took over as officiating Deputy Chief of the Army Staff.

27 India and West Germany signed four contracts in Frankfurt according to which India will get a new loan of about Rs. 8.55 crores from West Germany.

28 World Bank approved a further loan of 150 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (ICICI bringing up the total World Bank loans to ICICI to $ 140 million.

— Biggest ever disaster in the history of Indian coal mines claimed 275 lives in an explosion at Dhori colliery near Dhanbad.

29 Indian Everest team set up a world record by climbing the Everest fourth time.

31 In ordinance fixing minimum bonus at 4 per cent of pay of employees in factories and other establishments promulgated.

— Agreement for the exchange of scientists and specialists signed with Bulgaria.

— Prem Bhatia appointed High Commissioner in Kenya.

— President's Gold Medal for the best feature film produced during 1964 awared to Bengali film *Charulata.*

June 1 Announced in Bombay that Indian Government had agreed to lease to Belgium 13 tonns of heavy water produced at the Nangal heavy water plant.

— Central Transport Ministry took over the execution of the rest of Orissa's Paradip port development project.

4 Pakistani troops violated the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir and fired at Indian posts in the Tithwal, Uri, Mendhar, Naushera and Akhnur sectors.

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June 5 Indo-British Loan Agreement signed in New Delhi providing a a loan of £ 5,000,000 (Rs.6.6 crores) to India.

— State Education Ministers met in Srinagar.

6 Conference of State Home Ministers began in New Delhi.

— Vice President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Athens on a five-day goodwil mission.

7 Announced in New Delhi that a three-tire political set-up, consisting of a Metropolitan Council headed by a Lt. Governor, the Municipal Corporation and Zonal Committees would be introduced in Delhi within a few months.

— Creation of a department of Family Planning announced.

8 Agreement for Cultural exchanges signed in Budapest between India and Hungary.

9 An interim agreement signed in New Delhi by a representatives of a French Consortium and the National Mineral Development Corporation for the Development of the Khetri Copper Project in Rajasthan.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri left on a tour of the UAR, Canada, UK and Algeria.

— World Bank approved two loans amounting to $ 84 million to India for expansion of power projects.

10 Government assumed powers to distribute petroleum products of foreign oil companies in India under the Defence of India Rules.

11 Second generator of the Kundah Hydro-electric scheme commissioned.

13 President Nasser of the United Arab Republic awarded the Order of Merit of the Republic (First Class) to R.K. Karanjia, editor of *Blitz*.

14 Trade agreement between India and United Arab Republic signed in Cairo.

15 Agreement signed between India and West Germany for DM 5 million loan by the State-owned Reconstruction Bank of Frankfurt.

— Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan (in Shillong) closed down.

— Pakistani troops again attacked posts in Runn of Kutch and retreated after suffering heavy casualties.

— Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, left for UK.

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June 15 Agreement for Rs. 6.6 crore British aid signed.

16 Announcement made in New Delhi about the appointment of committee, including the Home Minister G. L. Nanda, to consider the question of administrative delays and allied matters.

— Kandror, one of the tallest bridges in the world, which spans the biggest man-made lake, Govindsagar, in Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh, opened.

— UP police expedition conquered the hitherto unclimbed *Ganesh Parbat* (21,430 feet) in the Garhwal Himalayas.

17 United States agreed to give two loans totalling Rs. 92.3 crores to help maintain India's industrial imports.

20 Second unit of 89,100 kw of the Sharavathy hydel project at Jog Falls in Mysore commissioned.

21 Radio telephone link between India and Thailand inaugurated.

23 Presidential awards for Everest Heroes announced.

24 Agreement of friendship and technical co-operation signed with Tunisia.

25 Diplomatic relations between India and Zambia established.

— India and Japan signed in Tokyo an agreement that made Japan's fifth yen credit to India operative.

28 India and Soviet Union signed in Moscow an agreement to train Indian personnel in designing thermal power stations.

29 Burmese Minister for Information and Culture, Thung Dan, arrived in New Delhi.

— Mahavir Chakra to Major B. S. Randhawa was announced posthumously.

July 1 D. Musuge appointed Commissioner in Fiji Islands.

— India and Pakistan signed simultaneously in New Delhi and Karachi an agreement on 30 June for a cease-fie in the Rann of Kutch from 6 a.m.

— Rates of house rent allowance paid to central Government employees revised.

2 North Lakhimpur-Gogamukh metre-gauge line, which provides the shortest rail route between Upper Assam and the rest of India opened to passenger traffic.

— US loan of $ 3.5 million announced to meet the foreign exchange requirements for a massive air and ground survey of

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likely mining areas in the country for exploiting non-ferrous metals.

July 2 Madras Aluminium Factory inaugurated by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan at Mettur.

3 P. N. Menon appointed Ambassador to Cambodia.

4 Tariff Revision Committee submitted its interim report.

5 Two new medals called "Ladakh 1962" and "NEFA 1962" were instituted for Military service.

— Mudaliar Committee report on export promotions accepted.

8 Officially announced in New Delhi that the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) which recently administered through the External Affairs Ministry would be brought under the Central Home Ministry.

10 Recommendations of the Wage Board for the steel industry accepted.

— NCC college for women inaugurated at Gawalior.

12 India accorded diplomatic recognition to the Arab League.

18 Family pension benefits extended to service personnel.

20 Batukeshwar Dutta, the great revolutionary, and companion of Sardar Bhagat Singh died in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri opened Delhi-Patna direct telephone link.

22 Air-India and Japan Air Lines signed a pool agreement in Tokyo.

— Chief Ministers' Conference began at Bangalore to discuss the food situation in the country.

23 Assam Mail met with an accident near Salenghat station, 20 miles from Jorhat on the Mariani-Tinsukia station of the North-East Frontier Railway, as a result of which 11 persons died and 35 were injured seriously.

— Two-day session of the All-India Congress Committee began at Bangalore.

24 Government of India decided to surrender to the World Bank $ 2 million lent four years ago to finance new coal mining projects in the private sector. The World Bank had sanctioned $ 3 5 million in August, 1961. The loan could not be fully utilised.

25 An auxiliary A. I. R. centre commissioned at Rampur.

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July 26 Notes exchanged in New Delhi for the sale of one million tons of American wheat to India, pending the signing of a new PL 480 agreement.

— Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, arrived in New Delhi.

27 India and the Netherlands signed an agreement for Dutch Social Service Volunteers in India.

— Venkata Siddhartha Charry appointed Ambassador to Congo (Leopoldville).

28 Industrial licensing procedure liberalised.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri paid an official visit to Yugoslavia. He returned to India on 31 July.

— Two-day Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj opened in Srinagar.

29 Indo-Czech Cultural Exchange plan for 1965-66 signed.

30 India signed a contract with the Technopromexport, Moscow, for the prepararion of projcct report for increasing the capacity of Neyveli Thermal Power Station.

August 1 Jewan Krishan Ganju appointed Commissioner to Hong-Kong.

— General increase of 10 per cent in coastal freight rates on all commodities came into effect.

— Nityanad Kanungo sworn-in as Governor of Gujarat.

— Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, arrived in Bombay on a ten-day visit to India.

5 Government of India approved the collaboration of an Indian Company in setting up a plastic processing plant in Ethiopia.

— Pakistani infiltrators crossed into Indian territory all along the 470 mile ceasefire line in Kashmir. This was a planned and organised infiltration.

— Jaya Prakash Narayan awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.

9 Announced that the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has obtained a further credit of DM 20 million from West Germany.

11 International Development Association (IDA) announced in Washington a long-term interest free credit equivalent to $ 100 million to India to finance certain types of imports.

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August 13 Report of the Fourth Finance Commission presented to the President of India.

— Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali Freedom fighter, awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.

14 Dr. Zakir Husain inaugurated direct Delhi-Lucknow telephone service.

15 A daily television service began in New Delhi.

— C.C. Mojekwu, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Eastern Nigeria, arrived in New Delhi.

16 Indo-Iraq trade agreement extended.

17 Indian Institute of Mass Communication opened in Delhi by Minister of Information and Broadcasting as a centre for study and research in Mass Communication.

— India signed the plan of operation of Pilot Production and Training Centre Project with United Nations Special Fund.

21 10 persons killed in an explosion at the high explosive factory at Kirkee near Poona.

— Soviet delegation headed by K.T. Mazurov, first Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived on a two-day goodwill mission.

26 Lok Sabha passed Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

27 Letter delivered to the President of Security Council in which India has protested against Pakistan's attempt to equate its illegal action in Pak-occupied Kashmir with India's constitutional measure in Jammu and Kashmir.

28 Agreement for Czech collaboration in tractor manufacture signed in New Delhi.

— Delimitation Commission announced its final proposals on the delimitation of constituencies in Himachal Pradesh.

— Indian Army repulsed a major Pakistani attack from Gilgit side across the cease-fire line near Gurais, one of the gateways from the north to the Kashmir Valley.

— An official spokesman announced in New Delhi that the Indian forces had crossed the cease fire line in the Uri sector in order to prevent a large concentration of armed Pakistani infiltrators from entering the Kashmir Valley.

— India sent a protest note to Pakistan in connection with harrassment of minorities.

September 1 Bimalendu Kumar Sanyal appointed Ambassador to Laos.

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September 1 Pakistan mounted a full-scale attack in the Akhnoor sector of Kashmir with U.S. Patton Tanks and by throwing its 3000 to 4000 regular troops into action. Fighting continued till 16 September.

— Surgical Instruments plant set up at Madras with Soviet collaboration.

3 Prime Minister Lal Bhadur Shastri's broadcast to the Nation on Pakistani aggression against India relayed.

4 National Awards to 90 school teachers announced.

5 Fighting broke out between India and Pakistan on the Western border.

— Government of India announced its decision on the Santhanam Committee's recommendation in regard to the accredition of representatives of firms.

6 Indian army launched three-pronged attacks in the Lahore-Sialkot Jhelum areas.

— Maharaja Yadvinder Singh of Patiala appointed Ambassador to Italy.

— National Development Council approved the overall size of Rs. 21,500 crores for the Fourth Plan.

9 India and Yugoslavia signed in Bombay an agreement for co-operation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

11 U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arrived in New Delhi to negotiate the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

13 Protection to safety match industry withdrawn; supply, distribution and consumption of copper, zinc, lead and tin were to be regulated under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

14 India signed an agreement with the ESSO for the construction of a jointly owned lubricating oil base stock refinery at Bombay.

15 Lok Sabha passed a bill which enabled the Government to appropriate to the Central revenues five per cent of the surplus funds, determined by the biennial valuation of the actuaries, of the Life Insurance Corporation.

16 Government prohibited the use of kerosene for any purpose other than cooking and illumination.

19 Balwantray Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, his wife and six others travelling in a civilian plane killed when a Pakistani aircraft shot down the plane in the Kutch area of India.

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September 19 Rajasthan Government announced reservation of plots of land for Defence personnel.

20 India accepted the demand of UN Security Council that India and Pakistan immediately order a cease-fire and withdraw their forces to the position of 5 August, 1965.

— Indo-Iran air agreement came into force.

— Contract signed with Technopromexport, Moscow for providing technical assistance to the Thermal Designs Organisation of the Central Water and Power Commission.

21 National Agricultural Research and Development Year Programme initiated.

23 As a result of UN efforts a ceasefire ordered by India and Pakistan.

— Cabinet Committee set up to examine the Punjabi Suba question.

28 Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, left for Moscow.

29 Agreement between India and Nepal on air services, which was signed in New Delhi on 2 November, 1964, came into force.

— US Agriculture Department announced in Washington that USA has authorised the sale of an additional 18.4 million bushels of wheat to India under an amendment to the existing food-for-peace-agreement.

30 President Dr. Radhakrishnan left Delhi for a State visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia.

October 1 New Gujarat Ministry headed by Hitendra Desai sworn-in.

2 Maharaja Swai Man Singh Bahadur of Jaipur appointed first resident Ambassador to Spain.

4 Neyveli Lignite Corporation concluded a contract with Technopromexport, Moscow, under which USSR Government will supply materials for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station from 400 MW to 600 MW.

5 Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture set up a Central Fisheries Corporation.

6 Agreement providing credit of DM 30 million with the West German Reconstruction Bank Frankfurt signed in Bonn.

— Delimitation Commission announced proposals in respect of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the States of Orissa and Madras.

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October 11 First phase of the three-million-tonne-Gujarat Refinery as Koyali commissioned.

— C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, left for Rome to attend the first meeting of the Advisory Panel for World Indicative Plan for Agricultural Development.

12 Gadgil Committee Report on Co-operative farming released.

15 Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965 came into force.

— Trombay factory of the Fertillzer Corporation of India started production.

16 Currency arrangements between India and Bahrain revised.

18 An officer-oriented administrative set-up introduced in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

— Contract was signed between India and the USSR for Soviet technical assistance for drawing up a detailed scheme on the setting up of an Institute for training thermal station personnel.

— Trade team from Sudan arrived.

— Work on Godavari Irrigation Project inaugurated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

19 Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, left for Moscow,

20 India signed an agreement in New Delhi with Britain for a general purpose interest free loan of £10 million (Rs. 13.3 crores).

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla.

21 Sugar Enquiry Commission submitted its report to the Government.

22 President promulgated an Ordinance for the acquisition of Metal Corporation of India Ltd. of Calcutta.

— First trade agreement was signed between India and Sudan. India offered a credit of Rs. 5 crores to Sudan to purchase Indian machinery, capital goods and equipment

25 Diplomatic relations with Mauritania established and Abid Hasan Safrani, Ambassador to Senegal, appointed concurrently Ambassador to Mauritania.

— India and Tunisia ratified an agreement on friendship and technical, economic and scientific co-operation between them.

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October 26 President promulgated the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, 1965.

— India signed an agreement with USSR for the supply of 1,000 kw medium wave transmitter from the Soviet Union.

27 Government of India signed an agreement with USSR for Soviet assistance in setting up the Institute of Russian Studies.

— Government of India floated two Defence loans and issues 15-year Gold Bonds redeemable in gold.

— Vincent Herbert Coelho appointed Political Officer in Sikkim.

30 Monopolies Inquiry Commission submitted its report to the Government of India.

November 1 Gunwantsingh Jaswantsingh Malik appointed Ambassador to the Philippines.

— India signed an agreement with the Chemo Komplex of Hungary for the preparation of a revised project for the establishment of a bigger Alumina Plant at Korba with a capacity of 200,000 tons.

— Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1965 came into force.

3 Announced in New Delhi that Australia will make a gift of 4,000,000 lbs. of raw wool valued at Rs. 2 crores, to enable India to set up a revolving pool of increased exports of Indian woolen textiles.

— Press Council Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Wardha.

5 Tax Credit Certificate (Central Excises) Scheme announced.

7 Hotel Ranjit, the fourth Five Star hotel in New Delhi in the public sector, inaugurated.

9 Deputy Premier of Singapore, Toh Chin Chye, arrived in New Delhi.

12 India broke off trade relations with Rhodesia.

— Dr. Saifuddin, head of the Dawoodi Bhroa community and Chancellor of Aligarh University, died.

— Government offered more concessions to attract more gold for the Gold Bond Scheme.

... It was announced in New Delhi that the International Development Association (IDA) agreed to release its $100 million

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credit without insisting on India finding matching foreign exchange resources.

November 13 Chinese troops fired intensively on two Indian observation posts in the Dongchui La area on the Sikkim border.

14 'Soviet Land' announced 'Nehru Awards' to Indians for best works in literature, journalism and paintings dedicated to the cause of world peace and friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

15 Agreement signed between India and West Germany for West German financial aid of the fifth year of India's Third Five-year Plan.

— Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill passed by Lok Sabha, according to which stricter punishment for spying was provided.

16 U.K. relaxed ban on arms sale to India.

— Women's Voluntary Service in New Delhi inaugurated.

— A four-member Parliamentary Delegation from Tanzania arrived on a brief visit.

17 Annual Governors' Conference began in New Delhi.

18 Government of India signed agreements with the National Iranian Oil Co. and American International Oil Co. for setting up the Madras refinery.

— India and Uganda signed a trade and co-operation pact.

19 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri reiterated the Government's stand on the manufacture of nuclear bombs at a Congress Party meeting.

21 4,616 foot-long Sone, Barrage-cum-road bridge inaugurated at Indrapuri near Dehri-on-Sone in Bihar. It cost Rs. 14 crores.

— India offered Rs. 2.5 crores aid to Tanzania.

22 Announced in Lok Sabha that India signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the purchase of submarines and other naval craft.

— India concluded a trade agreement with Kenya.

— Lok Sabha approved nationalization of the Metal Corporation of India.

— The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, H.J. Bhabha, said that India would set up one atomic power sector of 200 million kw every year from 1968.

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November 25 King Mahendra of Nepal arrived on a 25-day State visit.

— G.L. Nanda inaugurated a three-day seminar on "Juvenile Delinquency and Role of the Police".

— President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan honoured by the Rumanian National Academy.

December 2 India signed the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank in Manila.

— Maharajkumar of Vizianagram died.

— Four-day conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants concluded.

4 United States Parliamentary delegation arrived in New Delhi.

5 Chinese troops again crossed the Thagla Ridge in NEFA, crossed the Namkachu river and moved in strength upto Hatungla, a pass about three miles south of the International boundary.

6 Five-year agreement signed between the Governments of Assam and Nagaland according to which Inter-State power grid was to be created.

— Manipur's Chief Commissioner declared Manipur border a 'disturbed area' to check underground Naga hostiles from entering East Pakistan for arms and training.

7 Intermediary port of Magdalla, Iokm downstream from Surat on River Tapti commissioned.

8 Lok Sabha passed the India Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

-- Soviet Union announced that talks between Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Pakistani President Ayub Khan, will be held at Tashkent on January 4, 1965.

9 President Johnson of America ordered a speed-up in shipment of 1.5 million tons of wheat to India to help meet the food crisis. He also anthorized a $50 million loan for purchase of fertilizers by India.

— World Hindu Religious Convention began in New Delhi.

10 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's statement in Parliament on proposed Tashkent talks between India and Pakistan.

11 Government of India announced that UAR had agreed to double the supply of rice inspite of its own poor crop in 1965.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the heavy power equipment plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Kamchandrapuram, Hyderabad.

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December 12 Vishwa Hindu Dharma Sammelan at New Delhi concluded.

13 Conference of Army Commanders held in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri inaugurated the second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association.

15 Government set up an advisory Committee of 30 members to advise on problems of the chemical and the fertilizers industries.

17 UAR film festival opened in New Delhi.

18 General K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the U.N. Peace Force in Cyprus, died in Nicosia.

19 A.B. Mutemba, Resident Minister, Western Province, Zambia, arrived in New Delhi.

— 50th national conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity concluded at Kanpur.

— Newab of Chhatari elected Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.

20 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri arrived in Rangoon for a three-day visit.

— Pact signed for £4 million UK loan to India.

22 Agreement for a German Federal Republic credit of Rs. 40.90 crores (DM 343.6 million) to India for the last year of Third Plan signed.

— Maharaja of Patiala Yadvender Singh, Ambassador to Italy, had concurrently been accredited as High Commissioner to Malta.

23 Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri returned from Burma.

27 Fifth Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) commissioned in Hyderabad.

29 Announced in Ottawa that Canada would Provide $15 million worth of food to India.

— First Indian made tank, *Vijayanta*, rolled off the assembly lines at the Avadi Heavy Vehicles Factory near Madras.

31 Air-India and Maler, the Hungarian airline, agreed to operate Services between India and Hungary.

— Union Finance Minister T.T. Krishnamachari resigned and he was succeeded by Sachindra Chaudhuri.

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December 31 Government of India announced that officers of the Army Medical Crops would in future get accelerated time-scale promotions and nonpractising allowance for the first time.

1966

January 1 Bhimsen Sachar, High Commissioner to Ceylon, concurrently accredited as Ambassador to the Maldives with residence at Colombo.

— 113 Army officers and men got awards for gallantry.

— Higher wages, allowances and better conditions of services for more than 1,00,000 bank employees working in 70 banks came into effect.

— Sachindra Chaudhari took over as Union Finance Minister.

— V.P. Menon, an eminent administrator, and architect of Integration of Princely States into Indian Union, died.

3 All-India Party whips conference held in Bangalore.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan arrived in Tashkent in the Uzbekistan Republic of USSR to begin their talks under Soviet auspices for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

4 India signed Rs. 23.8 crores ($50 m) fertilizers loan pact with USA in New Delhi. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, S. Boothalingam signed on behalf of India and Dr. John P.Lewis, Director, US Aid Mission, on behalf of USA.

— Japanese Yen credit to India resumed.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's and Ayub Khan's talk began in Tashkent.

— Peking mounted anti-Tashkent meet propaganda to wreck the Indo-Pakistan summit talk.

5 Government set up an Administrative Reforms Commission to examine public administration.

— Union Deputy Transport Minister, A. Mohiuddin, died.

— Inventions Promotion Board decided to award prizes for outstanding invention by Indian nationals.

— Delegation from Radio Ceylon held talks with representatives of the Indian film industry to sort out various issues including payment of royality for the Indian film records broadcast over Radio Ceylon.

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January 6 China virtually admitted her repeated military intrusion into the Thagla Ridge area and Longju as well as demilitarization of the 20 Km. zone in Ladakh.

7 6th Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage inaugurated in New Delhi.

— A five-year trade agreement signed with USSR in New Delhi between the Soviet Minister for Foregin Trade, N.S. Patolichey and Indian Minister for Commerce, Manubhai Shah.

8 Bimal Roy, the noted film director and producer, died.

9 India reveived the new Peking note renewing Chinese claim to some 92,000 Km. in NEFA.

10 A 10-Point Agreement (Tashkent Declaration) signed by which India and Pakistan re-affirmed their obligations under the UN Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means without prejudice to their basic position on the Kashmir issue.

— Air Vice-Marshal R.Raja Ram took over as Commandant, National Defence College, New Delhi.

— Government of India set up in Jaipur the Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

11 Indian High Commission spokesman said in London that India had asked for the restoration of the Kohinoor diamond to India so that it could be placed in the National Museum in New Delhi.

— Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died in Tashkent at 1.32 a.m.

— Bharat Ratna award announced for Lal Bahadur Shastri, Ex-Prime Minister posthumously.

— Home Minister G.L. Nanda sworn-in, by the President as Acting Prime Minister.

— Underground Naga leaders concluded their third round of talk.

12 Announcement made in Stockholm that the Swedish Development Organisation would send food worth $ 1,165,000 to help India's food crisis.

— Lal Bahadur Shastri, Ex-Prime Minister cremated near Shanti Vana in Delhi.

14 Agreement for the supply of about 900,000 shoes signed in Moscow between the Soviet Organisation 'Razno-export' and the State Trading Corporation of India.

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January 14 Mahavir Tyagi resigned from the Cabinet. He was Minister for Rehabilitation.

— West Germany to grant India credits worth DM 30,750,000 under two agreements signed in Frankfurt.

15 Post of the Chief of Air Staff upgraded from the rank of Marshal to Air Chief Marshal.

16 New organisation named Indo-Pakistan Friendship Assocation formed in New Delhi.

— Jaideep Mukherjee became the new national Lawn Tennis Champion beating Premjit Lal.

— Services retained National Basketball Championship.

17 Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, Kewal Singh, returned to Karachi to resume his duties following Tashkent declaration.

18 Britain offered India interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores (£ 7,500,000) as an interim measure to help avert the possibility of famine.

19 Mrs. Indira Gandhi elected Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party to succeed the late Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mrs. Gandhi secured 355 Votes and Morarji Desai got 169 votes.

20 Resignation of A.P.Jain, Governor of Karala, accepted.

22 World Hindu Conference held in Allahabad.

— Agreement signed between India and Pakistan for military withdrawals by two sides under the Tashkent agreement.

23 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced her Cabinet.

– Shillong despatch said that a woman claimed to be Rani Guidiliu had appeared in Kohima (She was believed to be dead).

24 15th annual conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association held in New Delhi.

— An Air India Boeing-707 airliner Kanchenjunga crashed in a snowstorm on Mt. Blanc in the Alps killing all the 117 persons aboard including H.J. Bhaba, Chairman Atomic Energy Commission.

— Central Cabinet headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi sworn-in. New Council of Ministers was Mrs. Indira Gandhi-Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy: Gulzari Lal Nanda-Home Affairs Jagjivan Ram-Labour Employment and Rehabilitation; Sardar; Swaran Singh-External Affairs; S.K.Patel Railways; Y.B. Chavan Defence; N.Sanjiva Reddy-Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism; C.Subramaniam-Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation; Sachinder Chaudhuri-Finance;

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Satya Narayan Sinha-Parliamentary Affairs and Communications; M.C. Chagla-Education; D. Sanjivayya-Industry; Asoka Mehta-Planning; Manubhai Shah-Commerce; G.S. Pathak-Law; Fakhruddin Ahmed-Irrigation and Power (He was sworn- in on 28 January).

January 24 Mahboob Ahmed appointed Ambassador to Iran.

25 Indian and Pakistani forces began the first phase of disengagement in all the four sector.

26 Padma Vibhushan was awarded to Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay.

28 Defence Minister Y.B. Chavan told the Lok Sabha that the China had built a road connecting Kashgar in South Sinkiagn with Gantok in Western Tibet through the Indian territory of Aksai Chin and a further road from Gantok to Lhasa.

— India and Poland signed in New Delhi a Protocol on Shipping to strengthen the shipping sevices between the two countries.

— India and Tanzania signed in New Delhi a Scientific, Economic nnd Technical Cooperation Agreement and a Trade Agreement.

— Violent incidents took place in several parts of Kerala, marked the one day Kerala Bundh, called by all political parties to protest against the reduction in rice ration in the State.

29 Final document setting forth an agreement for the withdrawal by India and Pakistan of their armed personnel was signed in

21 Lahore at a joint meeting of military representives of the two countries under the auspices of General Tulic Marambio, representative of the UN Secretary-General.

— India and East Germany signed an agreement according to which East Germany will supply potash fertilizers within the next three years.

30 Disengagement of Indian and Pakistani troops completed.

February 1 Lt. Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam appointed Chief of Army Staff. He took over from Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri on 10 June, 1966.

— President promulgated an Ordinance levyiny a 20 per cent *ad valorem* protective duty on all imported crude.

2 Government of India lodged a protest note to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi listing several intrusions in all sectors of the northern boundary of India from December 15, 1965 to January 15, 1966.

— India and Tunisia exchanged in Tunis the Instruments of Ratification of their agreement of friendship and technical, economic and scientific co-operation.

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February 2	Sahitya Academi award for 12 out standing books in various languages announced.
—	India and Pakistan exchanged the first batch of POWs near Hussainiwala border.
3	His Highness the Jam Saheb Digvijaysinhji of Nawanagar died.
5	Central Government announced in New Delhi an increase in dearness allowance ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per month to Central Government employees drawing salaries upto Rs. 1,000.
—	New agreement for the supply of three-million tons of the US foodgrains against rupee payment signed in New Delhi.
—	India agreed to an immediate resumption of overflights by Pakistani planes across the Indian territory.
—	Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi dedicated to the Nation Asias' longest road bridge over the Sone river at Dehri in Shahabad district of Bihar. It is 10,044 feet long and is named Jawahar Setu.
6	Madurai University inaugurated.
—	Bhagwan Sahay sworn-in, in Trivandrum as Governor of Kerala.
—	Jagdish Kakar appointed Ambassador to Hungary.
—	Union Government announced further enhancement of family pension for its employees.
9	Conference of Shipping and Ship-building held in Bombay.
—	Japan agreed to give India 18,000 tons of fertilizers.
—	President Radhakrishnan assured President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam that India as the Chairman of International Control Commission on Vietnam would meticulously fulfil its obligations under the Geneva agreement.
10	Direct overflights across India and Pakistan's territory resumed.
—	Union Government sent a reply to Pope Paul's message on Vietnam.
11	Britain offered India interest-free loan of £7.5 million (Rs. 10 crores approx.) to fight the food crisis.
—	Indo-Pak postal links resumed after the conflict of 1965.
12	70th session of Indian National Congress concluded at Jaipur.

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February 13 State Chief Ministers and Food Ministers discussed emergency and food situation, in New Delhi.

14 India signed an agreement with Ceylon in New Delhi providing a credit of Rs. 2 crores to enable her to import consumer goods from India.

— Satya Narayan Sinha appointed Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Jaganath Rao as Chief Whip.

15 Apponitment of Dr. H.N. Sethna, as officiating Director of Atomic Eenergy Establishment (AEE) announced.

— Lok Sabha amended the Unit Trust of India Act.

— 3-UP Assam mail met with an accident between Kamarbandhali and Farketing on the Mariani-Farketing section of the Northern Frontier Railway at about 9.30 p.m. killing thirty-seven persons and injuring 52 persons.

16 Five-man delegation of hostile Naga leaders arrived in New Delhi for talks with the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other leaders.

— Trade arrangements between India and Ceylon for 1966 finalised in New Delhi. Arrangement provided for the exchange of specific commodities totalling Rs. 7 crores. The overall annual trade will be about Rs. 20 crores both ways.

— Union Food Minister C. Subramaniam met Ambassadors of 34 countries and representatives of 8 international organizations in connection with the food problem.

— US Vice-President Hubert Humphry arrived in New Delhi.

17 Agreement on Maritime Transport services between West Germany and India signed in New Delhi.

— Australia offered $ 8 million (Australian) as emergency food aid mainly in the form of wheat to India.

— USA offered a 100 million loan to India for the import of equipment necessary to increase the utilization of the country's current industrial capacity.

18 Shantilal Vithabhai Patel appointed High Commissioner in Accra (Ghana).

19 Talks between underground Naga leaders and the representatives of Government of India concluded.

20 Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Kalla arrived in New Delhi on a 9-day visit.

21 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research decided to install one of the largest radio telescopes in the world at Ootacamund early in 1967.

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February 21 Lok Sabha approved the Tashkent agreement and withdrawal of Indian troops from Haji Pir.

22 Andhra Pradesh became National Football Champion.

— An Indian Air Force aircraft *Toofani* hit the radar at Borjhar airport, about 14 miles from Gauhati, exploded and crashed in flames in a residential area killing at least 10 persons, injuring 12 persons and seven persons were reported missing.

— Engine of the Gujarat Mail overturned and some coaches ran over an obstruction at Dhanu Road Station, about 120 km from Bombay resulting in the death of five persons injuring twenty-two persons.

23 India and Hungary signed in New Delhi an Agreement for scientific co-operation with a two-year programme for exchange of scientists, technical books, documentation materials and films.

— The UN Secretary-General, U Thant, reported to the Security Council that he intended to disband the 90-man UN India-Pakistan Observers Mission (UNIPOM) as quickly as possible and in any event not later than March 22.

25 India and Pakistan fulfilled their commitment under the Tashkent declaration by completing before midnight of February 25 the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory.

— J.P.Narayan announced at a news conference in Jaipur that he has resigned from the Nagaland Peace Mission.

26 India and Czechoslovakia concluded trade agreement in New Delhi to step up trade between the two countries to Rs. 50 crores in 1966.

— V.D.Savarkar, an eminent Indian revolutionary died.

27 Manipur armed police force smashed underground Naga's biggest hideout.

— Rusi Madon became India's Chess Champion.

28 Central Budget for the year 1966-67 presented to the Parliament.

— Mr. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim's resignation as Governor of Punjab accepted by the President.

March 1 S. Ranganathan appointed Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

— A.N. Jha took over as Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

— Transit of military aircraft of India and Pakistani through each other's country came into operation,

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March 2 Trade agreements with Rumania signed in New Delhi. This Agreement provided for a total trade of Rs. 17.5 crores between the two countries.

— United States lifted the ban on 'non-lethal' military aid to India.

— Yugoslavia announced a gift of one million dollar worth of foodstuffs to India to help to meet her food shortage.

3 Announced in New Delhi that at least 23 nations and international organizations besides USA had offered food aid to India to meet the situation created by drought.

4 General Ne Win, Chairman of Burma's Revolutionary Council arrived in New Delhi.

— Vice-Admiral A.K. Chatterjee took over as Chief of Naval Staff.

5 A heavy build-up of armed Naga hostiles at their Talloi camp in Ukhrul Sub-division of Manipur reported.

7 USSR to supply 40 ML-4 helicopters to India under an agreement signed in Moscow.

8 Japanese Government decided to give 10,000 tons of rice and 8,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to help India meet her agricultural shortage.

— A.K. Sarkar appointed Chief Justice of India. He was sworn-in on March 16.

— World Bank mission began reappraisal of India's requirement of foreign assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

9 Central Government announced the grant of dearness allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 100 per month to its employees drawing pay above Rs. 1000 and upto 2250 with effect from 1 March, 1966.

— Enquiry committee on small newspapers recommended the amendment of article 19 (2) of the Constitution to make it possible to reintroduce price-page schedule.

— Trade agreement between India and Jordan signed.

10 Yugoslavia Premier, Peter Stambolic arrived in New Delhi.

11 West Germany offered a special credit of Rs. 1.43 crores to enable India to import 35,000 tons of fertilizers.

12 India lodged protests to Pakistan for providing facilities in its territory to Mizos to commit acts of rebellion and subversion against India.

— Pradeep port, the deepest draft port declared open.

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March 14 India protested to China against wilful violation of the border by Chinese forces at Longju and Thagla Ridge in NEFA and remilitarisation of 20 Km demilitarised zone in Ladakh.

— Railways and Services shared the National Hockey Championship.

15 Government appointed a five man committee to review the working of Food Zones.

— Pakistan's Foreign Minister said Pakistan can't enter a No-war Pact with India as long as Kashmir dispute exists.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Imports and Exports (control) Amendment Bill, 1966 seeking legislative sanction for continuance of import and export control for a further period of five years.

16 Japan signed a new contract with India for the purchase of 52 million tons of iron-ore from India in the next 10 years.

18 Forty-five flight navigators of Air-India began strike, forcing the management to cancel all flights.

— India recognised the new regime of Ghana.

— Inter-Government Commission on Trade and Economic Development of India and Yugoslavia which ended its session in New Delhi on March 18, 1966, agreed to increase by 25 per cent the volume of trade by 1967.

— Law Minister G.S. Pathak announced that the election tribunals would soon be abolished and election petitions heard and decided by High Courts.

— Setting up of an inquiry committee to enquire into certain allegations against Jayanti Shipping Company announced.

— Parliamentary Committee on Punjabi Suba recommended re-organisation of Punjab on linguistic basis.

21 Home Minister G.L. Nanda announced in Parliament that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee for the re-organization of Punjab on linguistic basis and for the determination of boundaries with the help of experts.

22 22nd annual session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) opened in New Delhi.

23 Agreements signed in New Delhi for three loans totalling Rs. 5.95 crores granted by the West German Bank for Development. The loans were made available as part of assistance by West Germany under the auspices of the Aid-India Consortium.

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March 24 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi left for USA on a State visit.

25 Deposed ruler of Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo found dead in Jagdalpur Palace which was the scene of pitched battles between the former Maharaja's supporters and the police.

— India signed a credit agreement with Switzerland in Zurich.

26 Government of India decided to return to third countries Pakistan-bound cargoes confiscated by India during the hostilities in August 1965.

— India signed the first trade agreement with Argentina in New Delhi. Agreement provided with reciprocal extension of most favoured nation treatment in trade tariff and shipping.

— Two scientific cooperation agreement between India and Poland signed.

27 Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed the State Official Language Bill providing for the use of Telugu as the language for official purposes and for transaction of business in the State Legislature.

— Appointment of a committee to study the imbalances and obstructions in the way of sustained economic progress in the country announced.

— New building of the Central Institute of Englisn inaugurated in Hyderabad.

28 General agreement in technical cooperation between India and tne Federal Republic of Germany signed in New Delhi.

— A.K. Jain, Editor, Navabharat Times, elected President of All India Newspapers Editor Conference.

29 Call given by AITUC and other Leftist trade Unions for Rajasthan Bandh failed to evoke any response.

30 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Johnson issued a joint communique in Washington.

April 1 Ramchandra Dattatraya appointed Charged Affairs in Peking (China), B.K. Kapur appointed Ambassador in Sweden and Jai Kumar Atal appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

— India to get more waters next summer following the agreement signed in New Delhi between the Indus Commissioners of India and Pakistan on the second phase of Indus Waters Treaty which came into effect on 1 April.

— Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited UN Headquarters and talked to secretary-General U. Thant.

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April 2 India and Poland signed an agreement providing for more joint ventures in the industrial and scientific fields.

— Trade talks began in New Delhi between a high-level French delegation and an Indian official delegation culminating in the signing of a Trade Protocol.

3 First India made computer commmissioned in the Jadavpur University Campus.

4 M.C. Chagla, Education Minister announced in Lok Sabha that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the University Grants Commission (UGC) for revision of pay scales of university and College teachers.

— Pakistani authorities declined to reopen land route via Wagah border to traffic interrupted since September, 1965.

5 Bokaro Steel Project agreement stipulating the construction of a 4-million tonns steel signed with USSR in New Delhi.

— B. K. Acharaya appointed Ambassador to Brazil.

— K.B. Lall unanimously elected Chairman of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in Geneva for 1966-67.

6 Agreements for two loans totaling Rs. 6.67 crores (£5,000,000) from Britain to India signed in New Delhi.

— India and Bulgaria signed a new protocol for expansion of trade.

— Mihir Sen (36) became the first Indian ever to swim across the Palk Straits, seperating India and Ceylon.

7 Trade Protocol with France signed in New Delhi for increasing trade between France and India.

11 Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Nepalese Council of Ministers, arrived in New Delhi on a 17-day visit.

12 Second round of talks between the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the leader of underground Nagas, Kughato Sukhai ended.

— West Bengal Government protested to the East Pakistan Government against intrusion into Indian territory at the border village of Gosainpur.

13 Federation of All-India Foodgrain Dealer's Association urged the Government to abolish food zones.

— India and Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi an agreement to set up an inter-governmental committee for economic trade and technical cooperation.

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April 14 Draft agreement on the proposed Indo-US Foundation approved by the Government of India in New Delhi.

— India to get Rs. 14.4 million credit for the purchase of fertilizer from West Germany. Agreement signed in Bonn.

15 Defence Minister said the withdrawal of Indian troop from Sialkot sector did not alter India's unchallengeable right over the 36 acres of territory involved.

— Council of Scientific and Industrial Research approved in principle 237 national research projects.

— Eighteenth Annual Conference of the All India Newpaper Editor's Conferences held in Pachmarhi.

— Renowned painter Nand Lal Bose died.

18 An All-women expedition led by Miss Pushpa Athavale of Bombay scaled Mt. Koktang (20,166 feet high) in Western Sikkim.

— Union Government finalized the terms of references of the judicial commission for the linguistic reorganisation of Punjab.

— Whitley Council for Central Government employees approved.

— Government of India announced New food zone policy.

— Union Planning Minister, Asoka Mehta arrived in New York to assess foreign aid for Fourth Five Year Plan.

20 India got two loans totalling Rs. 6.67 crores from U.K.

— Nations highest award, Bharat Ratna posthumously conferred on Lal Bahadur Shastri.

21 Union Home Minister said Government had definite information that the Mizo hostiles were operating from certain parts of Pakistan.

— India and Canada signed an agremeent in Ottawa for the purchase of Canadian-build diesel locomotives for Calcutta port.

— President Radhakrishnan presented gallantary awards to the members of the armed forces and a few civilians.

23 Due to an explosion which blasted the Tinsukia New Jalpaiguri passanger train at Diphu station on the Lumding-Mariani section of the North-East Frontier Railway, 56 persons were killed and 120 injured.

— J.C. Shah, a judge of the Supreme Court appointed Chairman of the Boundary Commission. Commission was set upto make recommendations to the Government about the bounderies of the New State of Punjabi Suba and Haryana.

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April 25 Defence Minister said Naga hostiles are getting arm from Pakistan.

26 India and Czechoslovakia signed in New Delhi, an agreement for scientific collaboration. It provided for exchange of scientists, scientific experience and information on Scientific Research.

27 King of Bhutan arrived in New Delhi.

— Defence of India Rules to be used only in border states and territories.

28 Pakistan agreed to undertake joint development project with India as suggested by World Bank.

30 Gen. J.N. Chaudhuri, who was retiring as Chief of Army Staff, appointed High Commissioner to Canada.

May 1 Jai Kumar Atal, Ambassador designate to Yugoslavia concurrently appointed Ambassador to Greece.

— Marathi language became official language of Maharashtra.

2 A sympsium on collaboration between the Asian and African countries for the promotion and utilization of science and technology concluded in New Delhi.

— 12 persons killed and over 100 injured when some wagons containing explosives exploded in a goods yard at Bhusaval railway station.

— Indo-US conference of distinguished scientists and educationists began in New Delhi.

3 India and Soviet Union signed two contracts for Soviet technical assistance to India and preparation of working designs for the Bokaro Steel project.

— B.P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam announced his resignation from Nagaland Peace Mission.

— Rev. Michael Scott, British Member of Nagaland Peace Mission asked to leave the country.

5 Government decided to accept several major recommendations of the study team headed by H.C. Mathur relating to the licensing of capital goods import for the private sector and export trade control set-up.

9 President Radhakrishnan inaugurated Gokhle birth centenary celebrations at Poona.

10 Agremeent with United Kingdom for three loans totalling £ 17 million (Rs. 22.67 crores) as the first instalment of the aid

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pledge signed in New Delhi. This loan had been made to meet India's pressing economic problems.

May 10 External Affairs Minister said that China had constructed roads upto the borders of Bhutan.

12 India and Denmark signed, in Copenhagen agreement for 30-million Kroner (£ 1,500,000) interest free loan for the purchase of foodstuffs or agricultural equipment from Denmark.

— India and USSR signed a cultural agreement in New Delhi.

13 Prime Minister Mrs, Indira Gandhi left for Orissa on a two-day visit to make on the spot study of the drought situation.

14 Government of India and American International Oil Company (AIGC) signed an agreement for Madras Fertilizer Plant.

16 Report of the Chanda Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on Radio and Television presented to parliament.

17 India entered a long term sales contract with USA for the supply of uranium for Tarapore Nuclear Power Station.

18 Golden jubilee session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha concluded at Gwalior.

— India complained to the UN observers of cease-fire violations by Pakistan.

— Lock Sabha passed Delhi administration Bill.

— Rajya Sabha passed Asian Development Bill.

20 All-India Christian Conference on peace held in Bombay.

— India and Ethopia signed an air agreement in New Delhi, providing for operation of Air-India and Ethiopian Airlines in two countries.

— India and USA signed in New Delhi providing for a US loan of $ 100 million (Rs. 47.6 crores) to finance a large range of commodity import and for industrial and agricultural production. The loan has been extended through the US Agency for International Development.

— Postal and telegraphic communications between India and Pakistan fully restored.

21 Three-day session of the All-India Congress Committee began in Bombay.

25 President awarded Gold Medal to *chemeen* (Malayalam) the best feature film produced in 1965.

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May 26 Bangalore-Poona express met with an accident between Kanpur and Desur stations on the Londa-Belgaum section of the Southern Railway, killing twenty two persons and injuring twenty six persons.

— Dr. Vikram Sarabha appointed Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.

— India decided to lift unilaterally the ban on trade with Pakistan.

— Lt. Gen. K.S. Katoch appointed Vice-Chief of the Army Staff.

27 Argentina to supply to India 5,000 tons of wheat to overcome the difficul food sitution.

— Under an agreement signed in New Delhi, USA to supply 3.5 millions tonns of foodgrains and 856,000 bales of cotton and other commodities. The total value will be $ 313.48 million (Rs. 150 crores) under PL-480 agreement.

28 Air Vice Marshal S.N. Goyal appointed Commandant of the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla.

— Canada offered $ 9.5 million to Geological Survey of India for exploration of mineral.

— Due to an explosion in a third-class compartment of the 10 Down Kanpur-Katihar passenger train at Bhatni junction of the North Eastern Railways, 52 miles from Gorakhpur, five persons were killed and seven seriously injured.

— Indo-Pakistani survey officials to begin the demarcation work at Hili and Berubari on 9 June simultaneously.

29 8th session of Sanskrit Vishva Parishad ended in Bangalore.

31 Three-man Boundary Commission for the reorganisation of Punjab submitted its report.

June 1 Sumal Sinha appointed Ambassador to Somalia

— India and USA signed two agreements providing for US loan of Rs. 23.2 crores ($ 48.8 million) for expanding Dhuvaran and Durgapur Thermal stations.

— S.N. Haksar appointed Ambassador to Netherlands.

— Virgin Hanuman (19.903 ft. high) in the region of Nanda Devi successfully climbed by a expedition from Bombay.

2 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi declared open the bridge over the Sarju, connecting Lucknow with Baraun.

5 Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Trust set up.

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June 5 Rupee devalued by 36.5 per cent.

— Government decided to establish a National Advisory Board for librares.

7 India and France signed an agreement in Paris covering cultural exchange, technical assistance and scientific cooperation.

8 Air Marshal Arjan Singh, Chief of Air Staff took over as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of the Staff Committee on the retirement of Gen. J.N. Chaudhuri.

— Gen. P.P. Kumaramengalam took over as Chief of Army Staff from Gen. J.N.Chaudhuri.

— Punjab Boundary Commission report released.

10 Government took over the management of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation under an ordinance promulgated by the President.

11 India and Pakistan officials started point survey work at Berubari.

15 Indo-German Agreement, on maritime shipping signed in New Delhi.

16 India and USA signed an agreemeet providing for US loan of 24.75 crores ($ 33m.) for Beas Dam Project.

17 President S. Radhakrishnan promulgated an ordinance making any person or association preaching or working for secession of a part of the country liable to punishment in the form of fine and imprisonment for a term extending upto 10 years.

18 Protocol for a Yugoslavia credit of Rs. 600 million signed to finance the supply of equipment for the project to be undertaken in India.

19 15 persons killed when 4 Doun Ahmedabad-Delhi Express ran into the rear of a stationary goods train at Ladpur Station nine miles from Ajmer.

20 Increased foreign postage rates and fees came into force.

21 Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhuri left on a 17-day tour of European countries.

24 Study Committee with Home Minister G.L. Nanda set up to study the problems of Assam Hill area.

25 Gujrat University Girls expedition team scaled Gangotri (21,890 ft, high).

26 Statutory censorship imposed in India for the first time since independence.

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June 27 India and Guyana signed an agreement in Georgetown for the exchange of 10,000 tons of rice for Indian jute bags and machinery.

— Dharma Vira sworn-in as Governor of Punjab.

— Planning Minister Asoka Mehta left for Moscow on a week-long economic mission.

— Rudragiri (19090 ft.) in the Gangotri climbed by an expedition organized by the Gujrat Government and Gujrat Mountaineering Institute.

28 President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society G.N. Sahi said that devaluation has created an unprecented financial crisis for newspapers.

29 Education Commission submitted 1,500 page report to the Government, suggesting a modification of the three-language formula, leaving it to the students to choose voluntarily between Hindi and English as one of the three languages he would have to learn at school level.

— International Development Association (IDA) announced in Washington a credit of $ 68 million to finance the development programme of Indian Railways.

30 Justice Koka Subba Rao took over as Chief Justice of India.

July 1 H.K. Mahtab, a former Chief Minister of Orissa resigned from Indian National Congress.

— Fourth Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) inaugurated at Kalamassery near Ernakulam (Kerala).

2 Morocco offered a gift of 10,000 tons of rock phosphate to India to assist in stepping up her agricultural production. A press release from the Moroccan Embassy in New Delhi indicated about this decision.

3 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurated two defence equipment projects, a tank factory at Avadi and small arms unit at Suriyar.

4 Government announced its unilateral decision to release all cargoes other than military contraband, destined for Pakistan and detained as a result of 1965 war.

— Minorities Exodus commission set up by the Government of India, said in its report that the minorities in East Pakistan are being systematically squeezed out under a deliberate policy.

— Press Council of India constituted Tribunals. Justice J.R. Madholkar, a judge of the Supreme Court, nominated as Chairman.

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July 4 Government decided to amend the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 to widen the powers of Tribunals.

5 India rejected Chinese charge of ill-treatment of persons of Chinese origin, residing in India.

— President's rules imposed in Punjab. This was second time in 15 years.

6 Agreement signed in Paris between India and France to lend India $ 17 million to buy agricultural equipment. agreement signed for India by the Finance Minister Schindra Choudhuri.

7 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi proceeded on 10-day visit to UAR, Yugoslavia and USSR.

— Ordinance promulgated by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan providing the custom duties on goods which were imported earlier than 5 June (when the rupee was devalued) but cleared from customs bonded warehouses after that date will be calculated at the new rates of exchange after devaluation.

— Three day talks between Jayaprakash Narayan and Sheikh Abdullah conducted at Kudi Kanal, in Tamil Nadu.

8 India and USA signed an agreement in Washington for Rs. 112.5 crores ($ 150 m) to finance commodity imports for industrial and agricultural production.

— World Bank sanctioned a loan equilent to $ 30 million to the Indian Iron and Steel company, a private firm in Burnpur.

9 Government announced its decision to accept in principle the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee on industries development procedure.

— P.R. Chakravarty, M.P. submitted his reports on Dandakarnya.

10 Vice President Dr. Zakir Husain left for Afghanistan on a five-day visit.

11 India signed a protocol in Moscow laying down principles governing Indo-Soviet trade after devaluation.

12 C. Rajagopalachara pleaded for release of Sheikh Abdullah.

— Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Moscow.

14 US agricultural Secretary, Orville Freedman arrived in New Delhi.

15 Super Bazar opened in New Delhi.

16 India signed a trade Protocal with Yugoslavia in New Delhi revaluing outstanding trade contract by 57.5 percent.

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July 18 Government of India decided to effect a 3 percent cut in its expenditure and requested the States to make reduction in their budgets.

19 India and Pakistan agreed in New Delhi to exchange the three ships detained by each during 1965 conflict.

21 India sent a protest note to China on the intrusion of the Chinese patrol parties into Indian territory in the northern borders.

— Ranchi-Baharagora section of national highway No. 33 in Bihar opened at Dimna near Jamshedpur.

22 Government of India announced that all the air services between India - Ceylon would run on a pool basis when the Indian Airlines Corporation starts operating services shortly between Colombo and Tiruchirapali and Trivandrum respectively.

— Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed that the Indian export and import contract concluded before devaluation should be marked up by 57.5 percent in accordance with the new value of rupees. Seperate protocols to this effect signed with these countries in New Delhi.

— Venkata Siddarthachary, Ambassador to Congo concurrently appointed Ambassador to Gabon with residence at Leopoldville.

25 Three Officers of the Indian Air Force, Air Commodore H.C. Dewan, Air Commodore V. Srihari and Air Commodore T.S. Virk promoted to the rank of Air-Vice Marshal.

— Government agrees to a temporary surcharge of 10 per cent in existing advertisement rates allowed to newspapers with effect from August 1.

26 P.B. Gajendragadkar, a former Chief Justice of India appointed Chairman of the three-man Commission to go into the question of Dearness Allowance for Central Government Employees.

27 Mr. Vasudevasaran Agrawala, a versatile scholar and an authority on Vedas, died.

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurated platinum jubilee celebration of the *Malayala Manorma*, a leading Malayalam daily, of Kottayam.

29 Hindi Salahkar Samiti decided to set up a new Committee directly under the Prime Minister to co-ordinate efforts for the propagation of Hindi.

August 3 Samarendra Nath Sen appointed High Commissioner to Pakistan.

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August 4 Joint Centre-State team headed by Tarlok Singh, member Planning Commission, recommended a five-year development programme, envisaging an outlay of Rs. 70.50 crores for the hill districts of Assam.

7 India and Pakistan reached an agreement on international airline flights between the two countries. Agreement reached after two days of talks between Civil Aviation Secretary V. Shankar and Marshal Asgar Khan, Pakistan's Civil Aviation Chief in Karachi.

— Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) doctors held a protest march for improving service conditions.

— Chief of Army Staff, General P.P. Kumaramangalam awarded commendation cards to 163 Army men for exceptional devotion to duty and acts of gallantry.

8 Lok Sabha informed about Government's acquisition of three TU-124 jet airlines from Soviet Union.

— Thorough probe recommended into the affairs of Jayanti Shipping Company by the inquiry committee headed by Mr. Y.N. Sukthankar in its report.

9 Heroes of 1942 Quit India Movement honoured at a rally in Red Fort, Delhi.

— New famine codes providing for greater state participation in relief operations replaced old ones of pre-independence days.

10 Lok Sabha passed the Constitution (18th Amendment) Bill.

— Planning Commission approved Rs. 23,750 crores outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

11 India protested to China against Chinese instrusions in the Daulat Beg area in Ladakh.

— Nagaland Ministry voted out of office when a motion of no-confidence against the Chief Minister Shilu Ao was adopted by the State Assembly.

— Underground Naga leaders concluded their third round of talks with the Prime Minisrer Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

17 Permanent Indus Commission Report for 1955-66 presented to Parliament.

18 Government of India approved Rs. 23,750 crores to be spent during Fourth Five Year Plan.

19 World Bank, acting through International Development Association (IDA) announced a fresh loan of $ 150 million to India for supporting measures to accelerate the country's economic growth.

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August 21 In a response to a call by All-India Teachers Federation, 51 teachers storted fast for 24 hours outside the Parliament to express their dissatisfaction over the recommendation of Education Commission.

24 Mihir Sen successfully swam the tricky starits of Gibralter Spain to Morocco.

— Rajya Sabha unanimously passed the Constitution (18th Amendment) Bill, 1966.

25 Delegates of the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference demanded an eastern frontier States on 27th Aug. 'Sub-State' was offered by the Government of India.

— UN observers described Pakistan's allegation of cease-fire violations by Indian forces as totally baseless.

28 Report of Education Commission released. The Commission it opposed the adoption of Hindi as the common medium of higher education in all parts of India.

29 Draft outline of Rs. 23,750 crores Fourth Five Year Plan presented to the Parliament.

30 Minister for Irrigation and Power, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said that nearly 1.5 million acres have been affected by floods in North Bihar.

31 Agreements signed with two Italian firms in New Delhi according to which the firms will supply plant and equipments as well as a 30-million credit for the Durgapur and Cochin fertilizer projects in the Public Sector.

September 1 Jagan Nath Dhamija appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

2 In Lok Sabha Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi announced the removal of restrictions on the making of gold ornaments of more than 14-carat purity, a ban on the possession of primary gold and eventual nationalization of all gold refineries.

— Singapure Prime Minister Lee Kua Yew, discussed South-East Asia problems with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

— USSR to set up a high precision instruments factory in the public sector at Kotah in Rajashthan under an agreement signed with India in New Delhi.

3 Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, arrived in New Delhi on a three-day visit.

4 IAC *Caravelle*, on its training flight, crashed on a 700-ft. high hill, 33 miles from Bombay killing all the four person aboard.

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September 5 Birthday of President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was observed as Teachers' Day all over the country.

— Demonstrators marched to Parliament House demanding ban on cow-slaughter.

— External Affairs Minister, Swaran Singh arrived in London to attend Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

— Indo-UAR trade protocol signed in New Delhi.

— Rajya Sabha passed the Delhi High Court Bill, 1965 to provide for the Constitution of High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi, with its jurisdiction extending to Himachal Pradesh.

— Thirty-two Mizos killed and many injured in clashes with petrol parties in Aijab Sub-Division of Assam.

7 Metropolitan Council of Delhi came into existance with the swearing in of Aditya Nath Jha as the Lt. Governor and four Executive Councillors.

— Prof. Humayun Kabir former Uuion Minister resigned from Congress Party.

8 External Affairs Minister Sardar Swaran Singh spoke on Rhodesia at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London.

9 India signed an agreement with Australia in New Delhi, by which India was to get 4 millions lbs. of Merino wool worth Rs. 3.32 crores from Australia.

— Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain distributed State Awards for excellance in Printing and Designing.

10 Rajya Sabha passed the Punjab Re-organization Bill.

12 Mihir Sen, became the first person to swim the Dardanelles when he suceessfuly swam from the Marmora Sea to the Aegean Sea,

— Union Government announced the appointment of a three-member committee, headed by A.K.Sarkar, former Chief Justice of India, to go into the irregularities into steel deals of last 15 years.

13 Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan, General P,P.Kumaramangalam and Lt, General A.M.Yahya Khan, met in New Delhi and agreed on the steps to be taken to ensure maintenance of peaceful conditions particularly in the border areas.

14 Government of India liberalised rules for issuing Passports.

16 Chief of Army Staff, General P,P.Kumaramangalam, left for Moscow.

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September 16 Foodgrain Enquiry Committee recommended establishment of a Supreme policy-making body for food distribution.

17 Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhuri left for Montreal to attend Commenwealth Finance Minister's Conference.

19 *Mana* (23,800 ft high) peak in the Garhwal Himalayas climbed by Indian mountaineers.

— World Bank announced a fresh loan of $ 150 million to India.

20 Indonesias' Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs arrived in New Delhi.

21 Hindustan Aeronautics Limited developed four-stroke piston engine for light aircraft.

— Mihir Sen crossed Bosphorus.

22 India signed in New Delhi an agreement for a Rs. 10 crore credit to Indonesia.

— President promulgated an Ordinance amending certain provisions of the companies Act. 1959, relating to restrictions on blank transfers of shares.

23 Cochin refinery inaugurated by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

— Dahejia Committee submitted its report on the division of assets and liabilities of existing Punjab among the reorganised States.

— Two day session of All-India Congress Committee began at Shastrinagar (Ernakulam) Kerala.

24 Rani Guidaliu of Nagaland disbanded her private army, dropped her robes of Rohinhood and retired to the more congenial surrounding of Kohima, capital of Nagaland.

26 674-Km oil pipe linking Barauni refinery with Kanpur completed.

— C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, an eminent educationist and Administrator died in London.

27 India announced first Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (1965) to UN Secretary General, U. Thant.

— Prime Minister Mrs. Indira. Gandhi inauguated in New Delhi the 19th session of World Health Organisations Regional Committee for South East Asia.

— Technical Co-operation agreement between India and Switzerland signed in New Delhi.

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September 28 Prime Minister Mrs. Indra Gandhi inaugurated a three-day advertining Conference of the Indian Society of Advertisers in New Delhi.

29 Agreement signed between Birla and American industrial group, Armour and Company, in New Delhi, for setting up a fertilizer plant in Goa.

— Study group on coal exports, headed by P.S.Lakanathan, released its report.

30 India protested to China on behalf of Bhutan against recent intrusions into Bhutanese territory of Doklan pasture area.

October 2 New South Central Zone, ninth of the Indian Railways, carved out of the Central and Southern Railways, inaugurated in Hyderabad.

— Popular Ministeries installed in the newly created states of Punjab and Haryana. President's rule ended.

3 India became Eastern Zone Davis Cup Champion beating Japan (4-1).

4 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived in Nepal on a four-day visit.

5 A committee. headed by Union Home Minister G.L.Nanda formed at the Centre to tackle problem of student unrest.

6 Finance Minister, Sachindra Chaudhuri returned from Washington after having negotiated foreign aid to India with the Aid India Consortium.

— Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurated Rs. 1.27 crore Kathmandu Water Supply Schemc built with Indian aid and promised Rs. 40 crores for Nepal's Third Plan.

7 Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain left for South-East Asia on a two week goodwill visit.

8 Dearness Allowance Commission, headed by P.B. Gajendragadkar submitted its report to the Government.

9 An expedition of the Himalayan Association, Calcutta, climbed *Trisuli* (23,210 ieet high).

11 Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan utilised the 'Hot line' to put a stop to the firing by Pak troops on Indian outposts in Ranbirsinghpura in Jammu.

— Inspector-Generals of Police, in a conferenee in New Delhi, agreed that minimum force should be used in dealing with situations arising out of student unrest.

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October 13 Hyderabad Kazipet Express collided with the Kazipet Express train at Ghatkesar, 20 miles from Hyderabad killing 100 persons.

14 'Society for the family of man' of USA announced an award of $ 5,000 for Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

— Ministry of Mines and Metals set up a Geological Programming Board to co-ordinate prospecting exploration and exploitation of minerals in India.

— Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain arrived in Singapore on a three-day goodwill visit.

17 Indian currency ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom of Nepal as Nepal's introducing her own monetary system.

— Government appointed Mehr Chand Mahajan, a former Chief Justice of India, as the one-man commission to adjudicate on the boundary dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala.

18 Gujrat oil refinery named Koyali Oil Refinery inaugurated in Baroda by the President Dr. S. Radhaksishnan.

— Three-day conference of Vice-Chancellors and educationists in New Delhi suggested setting up a machinery to remove the legitimate grievances of students.

19 Emoluments of about 85,000 bank employees increased from 16 to 18 percent according to a bipartite agreement signed between the representatives of All-India Bank Employee's Association and All India Bank Employees' and Federation on the one side and Indian Bank's Association on the other side.

— Government of India released two Pakistani ships detained during 1965 conflict.

— Official announcement made about the revised rates of Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees according to the recommendations of Gajendragadkar Commission on Dearness Allowance.

— 10 persons killed when Poona-Vasco Express ran off the rails over the Krishna river bridge two miles from Mirja.

20 President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of UAR arrived in New Delhi for tripartite talks.

22 Two of the three Indian Ships seized by Pakistan during 1965 conflict were released by the Pakistan Government.

23 About 100 persons were drowned when a boat carrying passengers to the Dussehra fair at Nirmal sank midstream in the Kosi river in Sahara district of Bihar.

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October 25 Acharya Vinoba Bhave presented in absentia, the US award of the 'Society for the Family of Man' for his work in human relations.

27 Two-day conference of Presiding officers of Legislatures inaugurated in New Delhi.

28 Home Minister G.L. Nanda inaugurated the Scheme for joint consultative machinery for Central Government employees modelled on the Whitley Council.

— Major relaxation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act announced by the Government of India.

29 Agreement for the import of 10,000 metric tonnes of newsprint reels signed with USSR.

— Fourth round of talks between the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the underground Naga delegation ended in New Delhi.

30 Mihir Sen Swam across the Panama Canal.

November 1 Indo-Japanese Conference of Foreign Ministry officials concluded in Tokyo.

— Two unilingual States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh came into being.

2 Ford Foundation announced a grant totalling $ 2 million to Indian private institutions and Governments agencies.

— Gold control rules amended. Limit of declaration of gold ornaments in private possession under the amended rules has been fixed at 2,000 gms or 171.5 totals for individual and twice that amount for families.

4 India protested to China against two new intrusions across Sikkim border.

— King of Laos arrived in New Delhi.

— G.D. Khosla, former Chief Justice of Punjab, appointed Chairman of the Commission for enquiring into the grievances of Delhi Police.

6 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi described the drought situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as grim.

7 Anti-cow slaughter demonstration by about 1,00,000 persons held in front of Parliament House.

— A non-official cultural pact with USSR signed at Cuttak at the conclusion of a 3-day National Council meeting of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

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November 8 Kalidas Nag, an eminent Indologist and historian died.

— Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, a noted social worker, died.

9 India and Czechoslovakia signed an Atomic Energy cooperation pact in New Delhi providing for cooperation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

— President accepted the resignation of Home Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda. His resignation was a sequel to insistant demands from the Congress Party in Parliament for the violent anti-cow slaughter demonstration held in front of Parliament resulting in the death of 7 persons.

10 Contract for 7,300 million yen (about Rs. 15,33 crores) to export a fertilizer plant to India signed in Tokyo between the Hitachi Ship-building and Engineering Company and Gujrat Fertilizer Corporation.

— Government earmarked an additional Rs. 50 crores for assistance to drought affected States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

— USSR proposal on Bokaro Steel Plant accepted by the Government of India.

11 India elected to the UN Security Council, winning on the first ballot.

12 14 military personnel killed and 35 injured when a special train bound for Assam jumped the rails near Pilanshat railway station.

13 Union Government reshuffled following resignation of Home Minister G.L. Nanda.

15 T. Swaminathan appointed Ambassador to Belgium with residence at Brussels.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated 15th General Assembly of the International Press Institute in New Delhi.

16 Chief Ministers conference in New Delhi decided to continue with single-state food Zones.

— Lok Sabha passed a bill to provide for the establishment in Delhi for a second central University to be named after the late Jawaharlal Nehru.

— 25-Member Press Council of India announced.

17 Indian medical student, Miss Reita Faria, elected Miss World in London.

19 G.D. Sondhi, senior Vice-President of the Asian Games Federation, died.

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November 19 President of Czechoslovakia, Antonin Novotny, arrived in New Delhi.

20 Jagadguru Shankaracharaya of Puri, who was on fast since 20 November to demand a ban on cow-slaughter, arrested.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the Third World Conference on Medical Education in New Delhi.

22 Rajya Sabha passed a Bill to exempt guarantees and securities given by certain classes of companies from the restrictions imposed by an earlier amendment.

— Rajya Sabha passed an official bill to provide for acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India Ltd.

25 India signed an agreement with USSR in New Delhi by which the Soviet Union agreed to gift agricultural equipment and machinery worth Rs. 1.3 crores to enable India to set up State Seed Farms.

26 Four members belonging to the Indian Federation of Working Journalists resigned from the Press Council of India.

27 New blast (fifth) furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant commissioned.

28 Union Government sanctioned the estimated expenditure of Rs. 620 crores for Bokaro Steel project.

30 Bill to extend the Preventive Detention Act for a further period of three years passed by Lok Sabha.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated a two-day conference of State Governors in New Delhi.

December 1 Election Commission announced the list of symbols for the recognized political parties and independent candidates.

— Goa opinion poll bill passed by Lok Sabha.

— Lok Sabha passed the bill to restrict the rights of police personnel to form a trade union, labour union or political associations.

2 Bhupesh Gupta (CPI) unsuccessfully tried for passage of a resolution in the Rajya Sabha to prevent intrusion of big money in elections.

3 Constitution Amendment (23rd) Bill passed by Lok Sabha.

— President Dr. Radhakrishnan presented national awards to teachers.

— President's rule in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu following the resignation of the Bandodkar Ministry on the issue of Goa's merger with Maharashtra.

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December 3 Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in Moscow envisaging the exchange of goods to the value of Rs. 170 crores each way. Agreement was signed by S. Ramachandran of the India's Commerce Ministry and V.B. Spandariyan, Chief of the Asia Section of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

5 President Dr. Radhakrishanan addressed 33rd International Foundry Congress of technologists in New Delhi.

— Akali agitation for abolition of common links between Haryana and Punjab & the inclusion of all Punjabi speaking areas in Punjab entered a new phase when Sant Fateh Singh announced his decision to go on fast from 17 December and commit self-immolation on 27 December.

— Canada agreed to provide funds for the import of about 9 lakh tonnes of wheat from that country.

— India and thc UK signed a loan agreement for £ 13.5 million (about Rs. 28 crores) in New Delhi.

— Rajya Sabha passed Bill on electoral reforms.

6 Political workers from all over India held a convention, presided over by Acharya Kripalani and resolved to form a new party called 'Jana Congress'.

— Ramanathan Krishnan, the tennis player, took India into the Davis Cup challenge round for the first time.

7 Congress Working Committee urged the Government to take effective setps to curb in flow of foreign money in the elections scheduled to be held in early 1967.

— Five important river bridges connecting the 170-mile road between Cuttack and Bihar border on the projected Calcutta-Madras Highway No.5.

— Rajya Sabha approved the Goa opinion poll Bill.

— Rs. 170 crore Indo-Soviet trade pact concluded.

8 Wage Board for non-journalists announced its recommendations.

10 Agreement signed between India and USSR for a new long-term Soviet credit of 300 million roubles (Rs. 250 crores) for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

— High-jumper, Bhim Singh won a gold medal at the Fifth Asian Games in Bangkok.

11 Non-Party democratic convention held in New Delhi.

12 First meeting of the Press Council opened in New Delhi.

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December 12 Tripartite economic conference between India, Yugoslavia and UAR began in New Delhi.

14 Air Force Chiefs of India and Pakistan discussed at Peshawar measures to prevent air violations.

— India and Czechoslovakia Cultural Agreement signed in New Delhi.

— India signed an agreement with West Germany for the supply of TV equipment by West Germany.

15 India and United Arab Republic agreed in bilateral talks to expand their trade to nearly Rs. 60 crores both ways in the current year 1966-67 by increasing their exchanges in cotton tea and steel.

16 A well-armed gang of Mizo rebels ambushed a patrol party at kawalkul and opened fire on it killing 7 service personnel and 4 porters.

— India and Hungary ratified the Air agreement relating to air services between the two countries.

— India and Canada signed an agreement providing by Canada for the addition of a second unit to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station to double its capacity to 400,000 kw.

— India and Japan signed an agreement in Tokyo for Yen credit worth about $ 42.47 millions.

— Precision Instruments Factory at Kota, first major precision instruments plant, formally commissioned.

17 78-UP Bhusaval Surat passenger train was derailed between Khandbara and Khatgaon station in Tapti Valley, killing 15 persons and injuring ten.

— Sant Fateh Singh began a 10-day fast, to be followed by self-immolation on 27 December, protesting against the grievous injustice on Punjabi Suba. He broke his fast on 26 December.

— Yogiraj Suryadev began an indefinite counter-fast. He broke his fast on December 27.

— Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon concluded its celiberations.

19 Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting accepted the Chanda Committee recommendations for introducing commercial broadcasts on All India Radio.

21 Air Marshal Raja Ram took over as Vice-Chief of the Air Staff.

— India and Nepal signed two agreements, one for the construc-

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tion of an 180-mile long road by India and the other for a project over the Kosi River.

December 21 India Wrested Asian games Hockey title from Pakistan in Bankok.

22 Government of India announced that the quantum of ration throughout the country would be cut by one-eight. Reduction was being effected as a temporary measure with the object of saving as much as possible for the drought hit people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

— Army moved into action against underground Nagas who had been doing non-stop heavy firing since 21 December in the cease-fire covered Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur.

— Government announced its decision to introduce a new scheme of Panchayati Raj in North-Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA).

— Letters exchanged between. India and Soviet Union for regular exchange of delegations between the two countries to strengthen the mutual cooperation in broadcasting and television.

— V.K. Krishna Menon, former Defence Minister resigned from Congress, in order to seek re-election to the Lok Sabha from North-East Bombay as an Independent candidate.

23 Agreement signed with USA for an additional allocation of 900,00 tons of grain for India under the Food-for-peace programme.

— International Development Association approved a new Credit of $ 65 million to India.

24 Agricultural Commodities Export Committee set up.

25 National Commission on Labour headed by P.B. Gajendragadar, a former Chief Justice of India, appointed.

26 India accepted a credit offer of $ 15 million (Rs. 11.25 crores) from Bulgaria.

27 Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi discussed with the representatives of All-Party Hill Leaders conference at Shillong their demand for a seperate state.

28 India and Canada signed a $ 7 million loan agreement in New Delhi, under which Canada would provide 30 metre gauge locomotives for use by the Indian Railway.

— India and Indonesia signed a new trade agreement for 2 years in Djakarta.

— Jana Sangh president, Balraj Madhok, appealed to the Union President to issue an ordinance banning cow-slaughter throughout the country.

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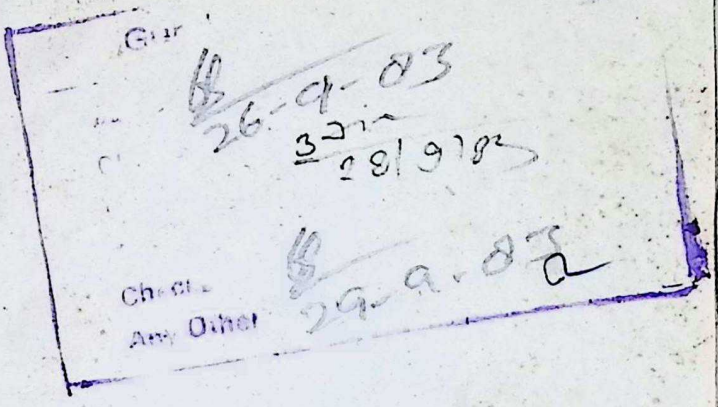

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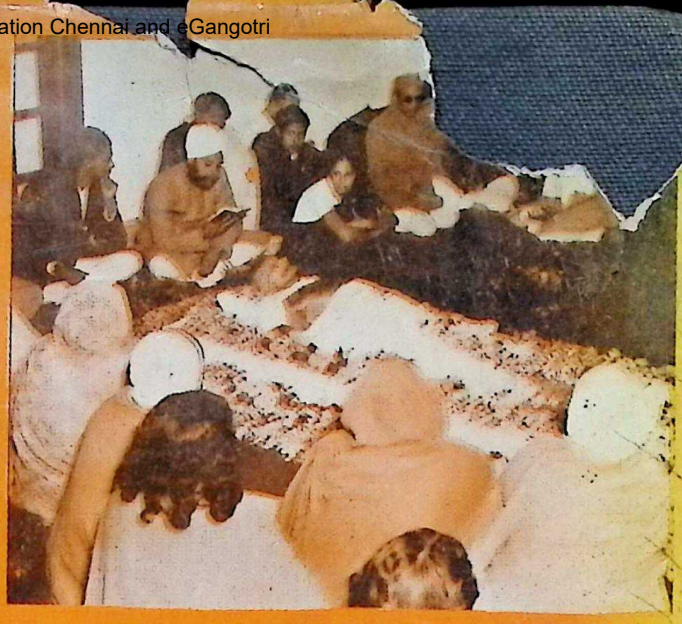

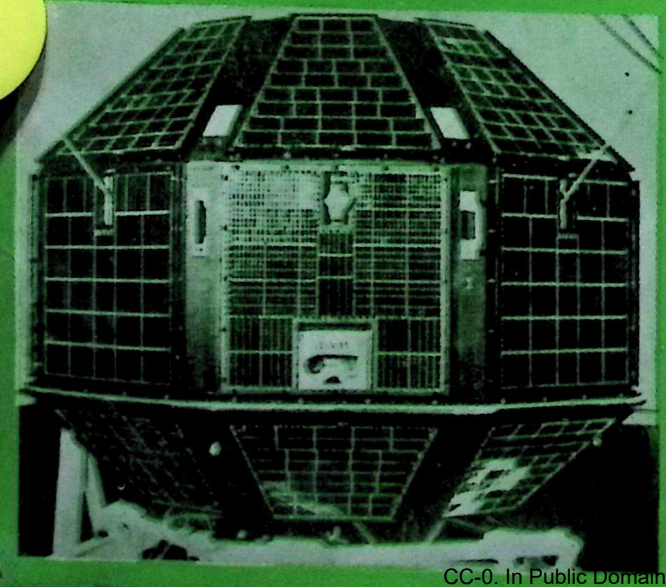

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